

City Hall

1863-66
No 6 2nd inc.

CITY DOCUMENTS

FOR THE YEARS

1862-63 — 1863-64 — 1864-65 — 1865-66 :

INCLUDING

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF FORMER YEARS

NOT CONTAINED IN

PREVIOUS COLLECTIONS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The documents in this volume are arranged in the following order.

1. City Documents, 1862-63.
2. Correspondence between the School Committee and City Solicitor.
3. City Documents, 1863-64.
4. Old Dartmouth Centennial Celebration, September 14th, 1864.
5. City Documents, 1864-65.
6. Report of the Joint Special Committee on the Introduction of Fresh Water.*
7. Minority Report, same Committee.
8. City Documents, 1865-66
9. Report of the School Committee on Truancy and Absenteeism.

*The map which was published with the Report of the Committee has been mounted and bound separate, to accompany this volume.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

COMPRISING

THE FINANCE, ENGINEERS' OF FIRE DEPARTMENT, OVER-
SEERS' OF THE POOR, CITY MARSHAL'S, CAPTAIN
OF CITY WATCH, FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
AND SCHOOL REPORTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.



NEW BEDFORD:

MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.

1863.

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 5th, 1863.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

CONTENTS

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

SYMPTOMS OF THE ACUTE INFLUENZA

W. H. WELLS, M.D., NEW YORK

1. The acute influenza is a disease of the respiratory tract, and is characterized by a sudden onset of fever, malaise, and a sore throat.

2. The disease is caused by a virus, and is highly contagious.

3. The disease is usually self-limiting, and the patient recovers within a few days.

4. The disease is more severe in the elderly and in those with chronic diseases.

5. The disease is more severe in the winter months.

6. The disease is more severe in the crowded cities.

7. The disease is more severe in the military camps.

8. The disease is more severe in the hospitals.

9. The disease is more severe in the nursing homes.

10. The disease is more severe in the convalescent homes.

11. The disease is more severe in the sanatoriums.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

Again called by my fellow citizens to the responsible position of Chief Magistrate of our city, I enter upon the duties appertaining to the office, under a firm conviction of the necessity of looking to and imploring the aid of our Father in Heaven for ability to enable me rightly to discharge them.

Before proceeding to remark upon the subjects usually referred to on occasions like the present, I deem it fitting, for a moment, to take a retrospect of the year just closed.

You will all recollect, that at the end of the second quarter of that year, our city was deprived, by death, of the then City Clerk, one who had held the office and performed its duties for several years, and whose uniform kindness and courtesy were acknowledged by all.

In the short space of three months from that time, at the end of the third quarter of the year, the ranks of the City Council were again broken by the removal from works to rewards, of the Chief Magistrate of the City Council, Hon. Isaac C. Taber, after a short but severe sickness of about ten days.

When only a short year ago, he addressed from the place where I now stand, the then incoming City Council, of which many of us were members, he seemed to have as good a lease of life as any one amongst us; and yet in how short a space of time he was cut down in the midst of the arduous and responsible duties to which he was devoting the best energies of his mind and strength.

Let us, my friends, profit by the lessons to be learned from these and similar events, which are daily transpiring around us, and so live, that when the time of our departure draws nigh, we may be prepared to render our accounts with joy, and not with grief.

The past year has also been one of unusual interest and anxiety to the country at large. Involved in all the horrors of a civil war, the result of which still is shrouded in as much mystery as at any time since its commencement, it becomes us all, seriously to consider, what is our duty in such a crisis. With the increased taxation consequent upon the war, the stagnation of the usual business of our city, and the general depression and gloom which overhang our land, the question comes directly home to us, what course can we recommend, or what plan adopt, to resuscitate the palsied energies of our people?

I confess that I have not yet seen any way by which we may avert the present condition of things, and can only hope, that the dark and gloomy clouds, which have so long obscured our horizon, may rise and give indications of returning brightness and prosperity.

At the time of the death of the late Mayor, the City Council stood adjourned for nearly three weeks, and as there is no provision, in the City Charter, for calling any special meeting of the Council except upon the

order of the Mayor, the then City Council found themselves under some embarrassment as to the manner in which they should be convened at an earlier period.

Upon consultation of some of the members of both branches with the City Solicitor and other eminent legal gentlemen, it was concluded, that a petition be drawn up, addressed to the City Clerk, and signed by all the members of both branches of the Council, requesting him, as the recognized custodian of the city records, and having official knowledge of the persons composing the city government, to convene the City Council, for the specific purpose of announcing in accordance with the requirements of the Charter "that a vacancy exists and the cause thereof," and to elect a person to fill the said vacancy; which was done and the meeting held on the evening of the seventh of 10th month (October) last; with the result of which you are all familiar. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration, whether any legislative action may be necessary to give legality to the proceedings in relation to said election. To prevent a recurrence of this difficulty, and for other reasons, I would further suggest the propriety of an entire revision of our City Charter.

Our financial position, always a matter of great importance, was never, perhaps, more so than at the present time.

With our energies paralyzed, our taxes increased, and, with many of our citizens, the means of paying them very much reduced, the subject is one which should, and I trust will, receive your serious consideration. At the commencement of the current fiscal year, an effort was made to reduce the appropriations for the purposes of the city to the lowest supposed practicable amount, viz: \$159,000, or \$21,000 less than for the previous year.

This was effected by reducing the appropriations for streets, as compared with the previous year, \$10,000, for the public schools \$8,000, and for lighting the streets \$4,000, while for some other objects there was a slight increase.

Whether this reduction of appropriation for some of the most important items of our city expenditure will conduce to the promotion of the best interests of our city, is a matter which it will be well for us to consider.

The question naturally arises, is it politic to appropriate so small an amount for any one of the principal departments of our city government as to allow that department to deteriorate to such an extent as to require in a few years, an appropriation as great or greater than would have been necessary to keep it up to a healthy standard? And yet we are admonished by the position in which we find ourselves, to look well to our ways, and keep our expenses at the lowest practicable point.

The whole subject of appropriation will, at the proper time, claim the attention of the Committee on Finance, which committee is composed, with the exception of the Mayor, entirely of members of the Common Council, and is therefore supposed to represent more fully the wishes of the people, by giving to every portion of our city, a voice in this important matter.

It affords me much pleasure to state, that notwithstanding all our depression, there has never been a year, when so large a proportion of our taxes has been collected, as during the current year; the amount reaching 95 per cent. of the whole assessment.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, our city has furnished for the service of the United States 1,165 men; all but about 400 of these volunteered, and have been mustered into the service, during the last few months.

To prevent the necessity of a draft from our enrolled citizens, to supply the demand made upon this city, by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, for its quota, the system of offering bounties was inaugurated, which resulted in inducing men to enlist, but imposed upon the city the necessity of raising a large sum of money to meet the demand upon the treasury for the payment of the bounties; the amount expended under this head, has been \$141,690.

This amount together with the other demands upon the treasury for military purposes has been met by the issue of bonds for \$147,000, and a further loan of \$26,000 not yet funded.

There has also been furnished for the Navy, as appears by the records at the different naval rendezvous, for that important branch of the service of the general government, about 2,800 men, about 1,300 of whom are residents of our own city.

To this number may be added those who have received appointments to higher position in this department.

In pursuance of recent acts of the Legislature, there has been paid from the Treasury, to persons dependent upon our volunteers for support, as State aid, the sum of \$25,365.64, which, after adjudication by the proper officers, is reimbursable at the time of the next payment of our State tax; this will subject the city to the loss of the interest on the amount advanced, for a period of time somewhat more than a year, besides the possible reduction, for various reasons, of the amount advanced.

This sum has been raised by a temporary loan and must remain as such until the very last of the year when the State tax alluded to falls due.

The funded debt of the city for purposes other than military is \$251,000, to which must be added the issues

of the past year (1862) to meet the appropriations for bounty to volunteers and other military purposes, of bonds to the amount of \$147,000, making the whole amount of bonds outstanding at the present time \$398,150, which are payable from 1863 to 1883 both inclusive; the payments ranging from \$40,000 in 1863 to \$21,000 in 1883, or an average of \$30,000 a year. To this amount of bonds must be added the \$26,000 before alluded to, as not yet funded, and we have the sum of \$424,150 as the amount of permanent debt, on which we are paying an average rate of interest of a little more than 5 per cent.

The temporary loan stands at \$56,000; \$30,000 of which is about the sum that was due us on the 1st inst., from the Commonwealth for advances to the families of volunteers as State aid; the remaining \$26,000 is the unfunded portion of the amount paid for bounties to volunteers, before noticed.

The subject alluded to by my immediate predecessor, in relation to the inapplicability of existing laws to meet certain difficulties in the collection of taxes, has received the attention of the Legislature, and a law been passed applying the remedy, which law provides "that the several towns and cities of the Commonwealth may make such regulations for the custody, management and sale of such estates and the assignments of the tax titles thus obtained, not inconsistent with the laws of the Commonwealth, as they may deem expedient."

It will devolve upon the City Council to pass an ordinance, making such regulations as in the language of the law, they may deem expedient, and to this subject I would invite your early attention.

The orders of the Council having reference to the arranging of the early records of the town of New Bed-

ford and also to the preservation of the records of the town of Dartmouth prior to the incorporation of New Bedford, have not been lost sight of; but owing to the pressure upon the person to whom the matter was entrusted, of more important and absorbing duties, but little progress has been made; hopes are however entertained, that, in the course of the year upon which we have just entered, the work may be nearly or quite completed.

The subject of our public schools is one of much importance, and on which, in my opinion, too high a value cannot be placed. The right training of the youth of our city is a matter of too much consequence to be lightly estimated.

There are undoubtedly among the pupils of our public schools, those who before many years, will be occupying places of trust and honor, not only in our own community, but possibly in the world at large. How important then, that the early impressions made upon their youthful minds should be of such a character as will influence them for good in after life.

I am well aware that the details of this department are entrusted to another Board, one selected by the citizens of the respective wards, for this specific purpose; yet the means by which this material branch of the public service is sustained, are in the control of the City Council; and while I would discourage anything like extravagance, or useless expenditures in this or any other department, I would, on the other hand, guard against too limited an appropriation for a material and important purpose.

The amount allotted by the Council for the support of Public Schools for the current financial year was, as before stated, \$8,000 less than for the previous year; in

consequence of which, the number of teachers was considerably reduced, as also the length of the school year, and further, no repairs to any extent have been made upon the school buildings, some of which require quite an outlay for that purpose.

The expediency of shortening the term of our schools to meet the appropriation, instead of the latter being sufficient to meet the proper and usual length of the terms, I submit for your consideration.

The schools, as I learn from the reports of those having them in charge, are in a good and healthy condition, and are satisfactorily conducted. The amount that will be expended by the department for the current year, it is believed, will not exceed the sum appropriated, viz: \$32,000.

The office of Superintendent of Public Schools, instituted two years since, and which has thus far been filled by a gentleman of known and acknowledged ability, one who devotes to our educational interest a very large share, amounting to nearly the whole of his time, and who by his experience as a teacher, aided by high intellectual culture, exerts an influence over the character of our youth, that, like bread cast upon the waters, must and will return after many days, is in my apprehension, a movement in the right direction, and I sincerely hope that the change introduced into the School Department by the appointment of this officer will be permanent, believing that usefulness has resulted, and will continue to result from it.

Perhaps I shall be excused for manifesting a little unusual interest in the success of this measure, as it was my privilege to first introduce the subject of such appointment to the City Council, on an occasion like the present, in the year 1855.

A few statistics with regard to our schools may not be uninteresting.

From the report of the Superintendent I learn that the whole number "belonging" to the permanent public schools the past year was 3,398, which is only 7 less than in the preceding year, and that the number of teachers employed, exclusive of those in the evening schools, is 73, which is 12 less than in the preceding year. This reduction in the number of teachers has been made by assigning to each teacher a general average of $6\frac{1}{2}$ more scholars. The amount paid for tuition alone has been more than \$4,000 less than the year preceding, and the average cost for the tuition of each one belonging is \$7.71, in contrast with \$9.06. The "average attendance" has been 50 more this year than last, and the "per cent. of attendance" has been 92 6-10, which is unusually good. He also makes the gratifying statement that, notwithstanding all the exciting and adverse influences of the year, which might be presumed to have proved detrimental to the interests of the schools, their efficiency and usefulness have been far more satisfactory than could reasonably have been expected. This result he attributes mainly to the greater earnestness and fidelity which have characterized the entire corps of teachers.

For much other interesting and valuable information relating to the School Department, I refer you to the reports of the School Committee and the Superintendent.

The Public Library, which may, in some degree, be considered an auxiliary to the school department, continues to fill a very important place in the mind of the community, as is shown by the largely increased number of books taken, over that of the preceding year,

the increase being 4,219, and the aggregate 34,891, an average of 116 daily.

The number of cards has also been largely increased, the number reaching 5,177.

For this Institution of the People, which, I sincerely believe is exerting a very potent influence for good, in our city, I would bespeak your kind consideration and liberal appropriation.

The amount appropriated for the support of the poor for the current year was of necessity increased by the sum of \$2,000. This department is one, upon which there is a constant, and I might say, an increasing demand, one which is not likely to be reduced for the year to come.

I learn from the Overseers, that the number of inmates at the Alms House and the expense of their support have been about the same as for the previous year, that the products of the farm have been greater than heretofore, which would have reduced the expenses, but for the largely increased cost of nearly all the articles required to be purchased for their department.

The expense for support of persons outside of the Alms House, has been less than usual, a smaller number of persons having received aid and in smaller amounts, which they say, arises from several causes; the large number of persons absent in the Army to many of whom aid would be rendered if at home; the large amount of money disbursed among this class as bounty for enlisting; the aid furnished by the State to families of volunteers; and from the reduced number of laborers left at home, they find more steady employment and consequently more means of support.

The amount expended in this department to the 1st inst., is \$17,386.11, leaving to the credit of the account

\$3,276.17 which it is hoped will carry it through to the end of the fiscal year.

In consequence of the small appropriations to the department of streets and highways for the current year, very little has been attempted, beyond keeping the streets in good repair, and paving some short sections where that was the most economical course; the only outlay of any particular importance has been upon the line of the brook running through the city from north to south, and upon that portion of it where it crosses the premises of parties immediately south of the present terminus of contemplated Crapo street. As this was commenced and chiefly finished, under the direction of the late Mayor, I am unable to speak of the reasons which led to the undertaking, but from what knowledge I possess, I must consider the expenditure greater than the necessity of the case required.

The amount of appropriation for this department for another year will claim the careful attention of the finance committee.

The subject of supplying the city with fresh water has been agitated to some extent, both in and out of the City Council, for the past two or three years.

A report of the Committee having the matter in charge, was made to the Council of the year 1861, giving a somewhat detailed statement of the possible supply of water within our reach, and also some estimates of the probable cost of the undertaking. The subject has been allowed to remain quiet so far as any action of the City Government has been concerned, from that time, until a very recent period, when a petition to the Legislature was published in accordance with a requisition of law, giving notice that application might be made to that body at its next session, for authority to

introduce pure soft water into the city, with the necessary adjuncts.

Here the matter rests; and it will devolve upon you, gentlemen, to determine whether the proposed authority shall be asked or not, whether the matter shall go on, or remain as now, at rest.

There are among our citizens, many who place a high value upon the measure, while others do not regard it in so important a light.

For my own part, on the basis as laid down by the report alluded to, I am free to say, that I do not think the time has fully arrived for such an outlay, upon an issue, about which there is much doubt.

Were we not already supplied, so far as sanitary or culinary purposes are concerned, with as good and as pure water as any community can require, the subject would present itself, to my mind, in a very different aspect.

Who among us, for his own personal or domestic use would, if water were distributed through our streets, introduce it into his private premises? probably very few, if any: the only purposes for which we want it then, as it seems to me, is for manufactories and the extinguishment of fires.

This brings us to the question, will the introduction of fresh water for the purpose of manufacturing, induce our capitalists to embark in a new, and, until experience is gained, an unknown business? or are we to look for capital from abroad to come in and establish new branches of industry among us?

What assurance have we that either of these results will be attained, if the plan contemplated and perhaps necessary to such enterprise is consummated.

In short, gentlemen, are we prepared to go forward

in the movement, from what data we have in our possession? If we are, let us proceed; if not let us investigate; and, if upon investigation, any other or better course suggests itself for our consideration, let us give the matter that careful consideration which its importance demands.

I will venture to propose that should the Council determine to go forward and obtain the Legislative authority before alluded to, the grant should contain a proviso, that the whole subject shall be referred to the voters of our city for their acceptance or otherwise.

It is a source of much gratification to state, as I do from the Report of the Engineers of the Fire Department, that this branch of our municipal organization is in good order, and that perfect harmony prevails in all its ramifications.

The force of the Department consists of the two steamers, six hand engines and one set of hooks and ladders, operated by 319 men.

The amount of property destroyed by fire during the year is reported to be \$50,979; of which there was covered by insurance \$44,471.

And now, gentlemen, having thus briefly brought to your notice some of the subjects that will claim your attention, I would encourage you to enter upon the duties, for the faithful performance of which you have just taken a solemn obligation, with an honesty of purpose, and a determination to discharge them in such manner as to leave upon your minds, at the expiration of your term of office, the conviction of having done your whole duty.

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
1863.

MAYOR,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN,
Ward 1. WARREN LADD.
Ward 2. GEORGE G. GIFFORD.
Ward 3. AMBROSE VINCENT.
Ward 4. JOHN P. BARKER.
Ward 5. MATTHEW HOWLAND.
Ward 6. JOHN H. PERRY.

CITY CLERK,
HENRY T. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMON COUNCIL,
President, WILLIAM G. TABER.

WARD ONE.

HENRY HILLMAN,	CHARLES H. TABER,
WILLIAM BOSWORTH,	CALEB HAMMOND.

WARD TWO.

HENRY TABER 2d.,	ELLIS PERRY,
LEMUEL M. KOLLOCK,	HENRY J. TAYLOR.

WARD THREE.

WILLIAM G. TABER,	ELIJAH H. CHISHOLM,
GEORGE R. PHILLIPS,	WILLIAM T. SMITH.

WARD FOUR.

GEORGE F. KINGMAN,	JOSEPH TILLINGHAST,
JOHN P. KNOWLES, 2D,	JOHN W. MACOMBER.

WARD FIVE.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND,	CHARLES F. HOWLAND,
HUMPHREY W. SEABURY,	DAVID B. KEMPTON.

WARD SIX.

CHARLES H. SANFORD,	CHARLES H. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM J. BOWEN,	CHARLES H. GIFFORD.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

ASSESSORS AT LARGE.

HENRY S. PACKARD,	TILSON B. DENHAM,
EZRA K. DELANO.	

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1—RUFUS WHITE.
“ 2—JOHN BRYANT.
“ 3—DAVID B. WILCOX.
“ 4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.
“ 5—JAMES R. RICKETSON,
“ 6—HENRY HOLCOMB.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1—LUTHER G. HEWINS,
“ WILLIAM G. E. POPE,
“ CHARLES M. PIERCE, JR.
WARD 2—CYRENIUS W. HASKINS,
“ WILLIAM HOWE,
“ EDWARD R. GARDINER.
WARD 3—HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
“ WILLIAM S. STUDLEY,
“ E. WILLIAMS HERVEY.

WARD 4—EDWARD P. ABBE,
“ SAMUEL P. BURT,
“ CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN.

WARD 5—CHARLES T. BONNEY,
“ EDMUND RODMAN,
“ CHARLES C. SAYER.

WARD 6—ISAAC H. COE,
“ FRANCIS T. AKIN,
“ BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) Chairman *ex officio*.

WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.

“ 2—ALLEN PHILLIPS.

“ 3—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

“ 4—JAMES TAYLOR.

“ 5—JOSIAH MACY.

“ 6—MARSHAL G. SEARS.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex officio*.

WILLIAM G. TABER, President of the Common Council.

WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction,

JAMES B. CONGDON,

CHARLES H. PIERCE,

JOSHUA C. STONE.

CITY MESSENGER,

WILLIAM H. WATKINS,

WARDENS.

WARD 1—FREDERICK P. CHASE.

2—JOSHUA C. HITCH.

3—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

4—JOHN H. DENNISON.

5—WILLIAM COOK.

6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

WARD CLERKS.

WARD 1—J. WINGATE FROST.

2—GEORGE PERRY.

3—THOMAS C. ALLEN.

4—EDWARD H. ALLEN.

5—WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.

6—HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD, JR.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

WARD ONE.

John Kirk,
Asa B. Bessey,
William Bosworth.

WARD TWO.

Elihu Bunker,
George W. Paine,
Henry Taber, 2d.

WARD THREE.

Jonathan Handy,
Philip E. Colby,
Otis N. Peirce.

WARD FOUR.

Alden Wardell,
Roland C. Anthony,
Leonard B. Ellis.

WARD FIVE.

James H. C. Richmond,
James P. Allen,
Edward B. Whiting.

WARD SIX.

Thomas M. Hart,
Stephen J. Akin,
Thomas B. Tripp.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor, and Aldermen Barker and Vincent.

On Licenses—Aldermen Ladd, Vincent and Perry.

On Enrollments—Aldermen Vincent, Barker and Gifford.

On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Perry.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections—Councilmen Bosworth, Seabury and Macomber.

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen H. Taber, 2d, C. F. Howland and C. H. Taber.

On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Hammond, Perry and Tillinghast.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Bosworth, Taylor, Kingman, C. F. Howland and Gifford.

On Public Property—Aldermen Howland and Gifford, and Councilmen Chisholm, Kempton and Bowen.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Phillips, Sanford and Perry.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers—Aldermen Perry and Gifford, and Councilmen Cornelius Howland, Smith and C. F. Howland.

On Accounts—Aldermen Barker and Perry, and Councilmen Kollock, Phillips and Kingman.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Barker and Howland, and Councilman Tillinghast, Taylor and Sherman.

On Alms-House and Poor—Aldermen Howland and Ladd, and Councilmen H. Taber 2d., Hillman and Smith.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Gifford and Ladd, and Councilmen Cornelius Howland, C. H. Taber and Sanford.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Perry and Vincent, and Councilmen Kingman, Chisholm and Kollock.

On Printing—Alderman Barker, and Councilmen Gifford and Macomber.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

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R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3 mo. 25, 1863. }

The Committee on Finance, in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 25 of the City Ordinances, present to the City Council the accompanying statement of receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, 1863, from which it appears that the whole amount of receipts, including balance on hand March 1st, 1862, is five hundred and three thousand five hundred and seventy-seven 74-100 dollars, (\$503,577.74); that the expenditures amount to four hundred and ninety-six thousand eighty-seven 53-100 dollars, (\$496,087.53,) leaving a balance in the treasury of seven thousand four hundred and ninety 21-100 dollars (\$7,490.21).

The receipts into the Treasury for the year 1862 have been :

From balance on hand March 1st, 1862,	\$18,523.08
From City and County Taxes for 1858,	3.46
From City and County Taxes for 1859,	160.70
From City and County Taxes for 1860,	733.75
From City and County Taxes for 1861,	10,475.36
From City and County Taxes for 1862,	143,597.62
From Drains and Sewers,	9.67
From Liquor Agent,	5,688.92
From Lighting the Streets,	24.00
From Highway Department,	444.71
From Schools,	823.26
From Relief Fund,	1,725.96
From Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	5,582.61
From Free Public Library,	79.00
From City Watch,	8.75
From Poor Department,	6,177.89
From Fire Department,	63.91
From Temporary Loan,	126,000.00
From City Debt,	1,401.34
From Rural Cemetery,	515.00
From Real Estate Tax Account,	379.86
From Incidental Expenses,	3,109.89
From Bounty Fund,	300.00
From Special Appropriations,	173,000.00
From Allotment Rolls,	4,767.00
	<hr/>
	\$503,577.74

The expenditures from the Treasury for 1862 have been, for

Fire Department,	\$12,109.79
Liquor Agency,	7,668.82
Free Public Library,	2,307.85
Lighting Streets,	4,530.56
City Debt,	33,013.00
Incidental Expenses,	16,411.59
Relief Fund,	6,258.27
Poor Department,	21,632.98
Night Watch,	11,191.54
Public Schools,	32,154.59
Repairs of Highways,	17,717.40
Salaries,	11,029.40
Rural Cemetery,	124.20
State of Massachusetts,	29,919.47
Temporary Loan,	140,000.00
Home and Coast Guard,	1,055.69
City Common,	148.76
Oak Grove Cemetery,	135.78
Real Estate Tax Account,	2,106.16
Bounty Fund, bounty to Volunteers,	141,690.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	141.68
Allotment Rolls,	4,767.00
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	\$496,087.53
Balance in Treasury March 1, 1863,	7,490.21
	<hr/>
	\$503,577.74

The funded debt of the City on March 1st, 1862, was two hundred and sixty-nine thousand two hundred dollars, (\$269,200), of which there has been paid during the year eighteen thousand fifty dollars, (\$18,050), leaving two hundred fifty-one thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$251,150) outstanding. There have been issued during the year bonds to the amount of one hundred seventy-three thousand dollars (\$173,000) exclusively for military purposes, making the amount of the City debt March 1st, 1863, four hundred twenty-four thousand one hundred fifty dollars (\$424,150).

The temporary loan stands at fifty-six thousand dollars, \$(56,000), which represents the amount of uncollected taxes and the advances to the Commonwealth for State aid paid to the dependents upon our volunteers.

Accompanying this will also be found the reports of the Sub-Committees, appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk, and of the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and to prepare a schedule of the city property.

Which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 26, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 26, 1863.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

IN COMMITTEE, March 25th, 1863.

The Sub-Committee on Finance to whom was referred the accounts of the City Clerk, and Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1st, 1863, have examined the same, and find them correct.

Annexed are copies of their several accounts in detail.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. KINGMAN,
HENRY J. TAYLOR,
CHAS. H. GIFFORD.

ACCOUNT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1863.

Amount of unpaid taxes from 1850 to 1857, inclusive, as per the last Report,	\$10,691.58	
Remaining unpaid,		\$10,691.58

NOTE.—There is to be deducted from this, the abatement made by the Assessors when the tax for the year 1857 was re-assessed.

1858.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1862,	\$4,014.24	
Paid,	3.46	
Remaining unpaid,		4,010.78
NOTE.—Balance as above,	\$4,010.78	
Balance app. "1858" per Treasurer's Books,	2,040.77	
	<hr/>	
Difference,	\$1,970.01	
	<hr/>	

As follows:

Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	\$1,891.60	
Add balance on school books,	78.41	
	<hr/>	
Balance as above,	\$1,970.01	

1859.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1862,	\$3,768.65	
Remitted,	\$16.44	
Paid,	160.70	
Remaining unpaid,		3,591.51
NOTE.—Balance as above,	\$3,591.51	
Balance app. "1859" per Treasurer's Books,	2,915.83	
	<hr/>	
Difference,	\$675.68	
	<hr/>	

As follows:

Excess of overlay over discount and abatement,	\$538.34	
Add balance on school books,	137.34	
	<hr/>	
Balance as above,	\$675.68	

1860.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1862,	\$5,655.11	
Remitted,	\$47.50	
Paid,	733.75	
Remaining unpaid,		\$4,873.86
NOTE.—Balance as above,	\$4,873.86	
Balance app. "1860" per Treasurer's Books,	2,630.45	
	<hr/>	
Difference,	\$2,243.41	
	<hr/>	

As follows :

Excess of overlay over discount and			
abatement,	\$2,104.77		
Add balance on school books,	138.64		
	<u>\$2,243.41</u>		
	1861.		
Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1862,		\$17,342.93	
Remitted,	\$116.53		
Paid,	10,457.86		
Books,	1.50	10,575.39	
Remaining unpaid,		<u>6,767.54</u>	
NOTE.—Balance as per Treasurer's			
Books,	\$13,920.43		
Special assessment,	23.40		
Balance due on school books,	191.49		
	<u>\$14,135.32</u>		
Excess of abatement and remittance			
over overlay,	7,367.78		
	<u>\$6,767.54</u>		
	1862.		
Amount of tax-bills as per warrant of the Asses-			
sors,		\$241,114.73	
State Tax,	\$46,224.00		
County Tax,	24,641.53		
City Tax,	159,000.00		
Overlay,	11,058.49		
Books,	190.71		
	<u>241,114.73</u>		
Payments have been made by the Collector as follows :			
State Treasurer,	\$46,224.00		
County Treasurer,	24,641.53		
City Treasurer :			
Appropriation,	\$143,597.62		
Books,	43.59		
	<u>143,641.21</u>		
	<u>\$214,506.74</u>		
Abatement,	\$10,944.28		
Remitted,	795.31	11,739.59	
	<u>226,246.33</u>		
Balance uncollected,		<u>14,868.40</u>	
NOTE.—Balance due on Treasurer's Books,			
Balance due on school books,	\$15,402.38		
	147.12		
	<u>\$15,549.50</u>		
Excess of abatement and remittance over overlay,			
	681.10		
	<u>\$14,868.40</u>		
Balance as above,			
Whole amount unpaid taxes,		<u>\$44,803.67</u>	
The Appropriations represented by the amount			
of unpaid taxes now amount to		<u>\$26,865.21</u>	

JAMES B. CONGDON, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1862. March 1. To balance in the treasury,		\$18,523.08
To amount received of the Collector of Taxes		
on account of taxes:		
1858,	\$3.46	
1859,	160.70	
1860,	733.75	
1861,	10,457.36	
1862,	143,597.62	
	<hr/>	154,952.89
Drains and Sewers.		
Of abutters,		9.67
Liquor Agency.		
Of Charles F. Willcox, Agent,		5,688.92
Lighting the Streets.		
Of Cornelius Howland,		24.00
Highway Department.		
Of Fahe, dirt,	\$1.50	
J. F. Vinal,	3.58	
R. Hill, manure,	3.75	
Poor department, bill,	175.78	
R. Ashley, sale Oxen, &c.,	197.98	
Bill charged Incidentals,	25.64	
" " Schools,	18.24	
" " Common,	18.24	
	<hr/>	444.71
Schools.		
Of T. Stowe, Chairman of Committee,	\$14.00	
Collector for books,	51.06	
State Treasurer, income of School Fund,	758.20	
	<hr/>	823.26
Relief Fund.		
Refunded by Volunteers,	\$20.00	
" by Lydia A. Scott,	10.00	
Premium on Bonds,	1,320.20	
T. Ingraham, recruits,	22.00	
W. L. Rodman, "	30.00	
Refunded by Committee,	5.00	
" " Mayor,	7.47	
J. F. Vinal, recruits,	164.00	
Sales, blankets,	35.00	
" by G. D. Davis,	33.50	
" by C. Howland,	60.25	
Paymaster at Boston, sundry enrollment expenses,	18.54	
	<hr/>	1,725.96
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.		
Sundry amounts allowed to State Beneficiaries		
and returned into the Treasury,	\$412.80	
Received of State Treasurer for advances to		
Beneficiaries, 1861,	5,046.81	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$182,192.49

Amount brought forward,		\$182,192.49
Received of same on account of same,	44.71	
Sundry amounts allowed but not paid out,	78.29	
		<hr/> 5,582.61
Free Public Library.		
Bills charged Incidentals,		7.900
Watch.		
C. Maxfield, duplicate,	\$7.75	
C. H. Chisholm, over-allowance,	1.00	
		<hr/> 8.75
Poor Department.		
Of town of Raynham,	\$139.77	
Of town of Edgartown,	24.40	
Of town of Acushnet,	155.68	
Of town of Westport,	681.32	
Of town of Gloucester,	51.30	
Treasurer of Commonwealth,	240.00	
Superintendent of Alms House,	880.69	
Fire Department,	161.41	
Highway Department,	285.45	
Overseers,	3,555.42	
Relief Fund,	2.45	
		<hr/> 6,177.89
Fire Department.		
Error in Rolls,	\$2.12	
Error in bills, allowed twice, John E. Brown,	12.50	
Andrew J. Hammond,	3.92	
Poor Department bill,	45.37	
		<hr/> 63.91
Temporary Loan.		
Money hired at sundry times,		126,000.00
City Debt.		
Premium on Bonds,	\$975.00	
Interest on do. received in advance,	426.34	
		<hr/> 1,401.34
Rural Cemetery.		
Of Superintendent, sale of lots,		515.00
Real Estate, Tax Account.		
Received for taxes upon property sold for taxes,		379.86
Incidental Expenses.		
Of Clerk of Market, rents,	\$501.00	
Police Court, rent,	375.00	
Of same, fees,	1,030.16	
State Treasurer, Armory rent,	150.00	
Of same, bounty,	102.50	
For interest on Notes, negotiated after date,	167.06	
Intetest on City Bonds sold,	554.48	
Error in bills,	1.53	
Licenses, of I. M. Richardson,	29.00	
" of City Clerk,	153.00	
Rent, of T. P. Terry,	6.00	
Sundry bills not called for,	6.41	
N. Lewis, old brass,	33.75	
		<hr/> 3,109.89
Bounty Fund.		
Money refunded,		300.00
		<hr/> \$325,810.74

Amount brought forward, \$325,810.74
 Special Appropriations. Amount received by the
 sale of City Bonds,—173 of \$1,000 each, to meet
 appropriations as follows :

Special Appropriation, 1861,	\$25,000.00
Relief Fund,	5,000.00
Bounty Fund,	143,000.00
	<hr/> 173,000.00

Allotment Rolls.

Received from the State Treasurer for this
 amount allotted by Volunteers in the
 Army of the United States, and remitted
 to this office,

4,767.00

\$503,577.74

CREDITS.

By Mayor's Warrants drawn during the financial
 year now closed, to wit :

Fire Department,	\$12,109.79
Liquor Agency,	7,668.82
Free Public Library,	2,307.85
Lighting Streets,	4,530.56
City Debt,	33,013.00
Incidental Expenses,	16,411.59
Relief Fund,	6,258.27
Poor Department,	21,632.98
Night Watch,	11,191.54
Public Schools,	32,154.59
Highways,	17,717.40
Salaries,	11,029.40
Rural Cemetery,	124.20
State of Massachusetts,	29,919.47
Temporary Loan,	140,000.00
Home and Coast Guard,	1,055.69
Common,	148.76
Oak Grove Cemetery,	135.78
Real Estate Tax Account,	2,106.16
Bounty to Volunteers,	141,690.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	114.68
	<hr/> 491,320.53

Allotment Rolls.

This amount rec'd. from State Treasurer and
 paid out in one hundred and thirty-nine pay-
 ments to the persons to whom the money was
 allotted by Volunteers in the service of the
 United States,

Balance of Cash in the Treasury,

4,767.00

7,490.21

\$503,577.74

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
 TREASURER'S OFFICE,
 March 17, 1863. }

JAMES B. CONGDON, *City Treasurer.*

BALANCES.

TREASURER'S BOOKS, }
 MARCH 17, 1863. }

D R .

Appropriation 1859,	\$2,915.83
“ 1860,	2,630.45
“ 1861,	6,552.65
“ 1862,	14,766.28
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1862,	25,485.61
“ “ “ 1863,	7,013.29
Liquor Agency,	1,464.13
Real Estate, Tax Account,	1,726.30
Incidentals,	1,831.39
Cash,	7,490.21
	<hr/>
	\$71,876.14

C R .

Common,	\$85.53
Fire Department,	616.48
Highway Department,	1,241.14
Light Department,	3,129.44
Library,	55.17
Temporary Loan,	56,000.00
Poor Department,	3,467.72
School Department,	1,559.91
Salaries,	334.64
Watch,	863.22
Relief Fund,	2,946.55
Selic Baker,	175.00
City Debt,	1,401.34
	<hr/>
	\$71,876.14

SALARIES.

To amount paid City Officers,	\$11,029.40	
Balance to new account,	334.64	
	<hr/>	\$11,364.04

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	\$364.04	
By amount appropriation,	11,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$11,364.04
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		\$334.64

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Superintendent's salary,	\$1,200.00	
Amount paid Teachers salaries,	25,117.23	
" " books and stationery,	567.59	
" " stoves, pipe, and repairing,	430.20	
" " fuel,	1,510.85	
" " alterations and repairs,	837.18	
" " cleaning, sweeping, making fires, &c.,	1,530.38	
" " Incidental expenses,	961.16	
	<hr/>	\$32,154.59
Balance to new account,	1,559.91	
	<hr/>	\$33,714.50

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	\$891.24	
By annual appropriation,	32,000.00	
By amount received from Chairman School Committee,	14.50	
By amount received from Commonwealth,	758.20	
By " " " Collector of Taxes,	50.56	
	<hr/>	\$33,714.50
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		\$1,559.91

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Paid Salaries of Librarian and Assistant,	\$900.00
Paid for Books,	1,008.91
Paid for Incidental expenses,	398.94
	<hr/>
	\$2,307.85
Balance to new account,	55.17
	<hr/>
	\$2,363.02

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.	
By balance from old account,	\$284.02
By annual appropriation,	2,000.00
By overcharge on coal,	\$79.00
	<hr/>
	2,363.02
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,	\$55.17

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Labor, nursing, cook and farmer,	\$842.76
Fuel,	5,554.47
Physician and medicines,	1,142.21
Salary keeper of the alms-house,	600.00
“ Overseers of the Poor,	800.00
“ Chaplain,	100.00
Groceries and provisions,	4,155.85
Support of persons outside of the alms-house,	5,208.89
Incidental expenses,	5,228.80
	<hr/>
	\$21,632.98
Balance to new account,	3,467.72
	<hr/>
	\$25,100.70

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.	
By balance from old account,	\$922.81
By annual appropriation,	18,000.00
By amount received from town of Raynham,	139.77
By amount received from town of Edgartown,	24.40
By amount received from town of Acushnet,	155.68
By amount received from town of Westport,	681.32
By amount received from town of Gloucester,	51.30
By amount received from State Treasurer,	240.00
By amount received from Earl C. Briggs,	880.69
By amount received from Josiah Macy,	3,555.42
By amount received for hay, &c.,	446.86
By amount received from Relief Fund,	2.45
	<hr/>
	\$25,100.70
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,	\$3,467.72

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid Firemen and Engineers,	\$7,203.08	
Paid for repairs on engines and hose, and engine houses,	2,270.63	
Paid Incidental expenses,	2,636.08	
	<hr/>	
	\$12,109.79	
Balance to new account,	616.48	
	<hr/>	\$12,726.27

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	\$613.51	
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
By error on pay roll,	18.54	
By amount received for sale of manure,	45.37	
By amount transferred from Steamer Progress,	48.85	
	<hr/>	\$12,726.27
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		\$616.48

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

Paid for paving, curbing, and crossing stone,	\$2,776.25	
Paid for labor and team work,	11,610.23	
Paid for Incidental expenses,	3,330.92	
	<hr/>	
	\$17,717.40	
Balance to new account,	1,241.14	
	<hr/>	\$18,958.54

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	\$3,513.83	
By annual appropriation,	15,000.09	
By amount received for sales of manure, &c.,	181.03	
By amount received for sale of Oxen,	197.98	
By amount received for cleaning off snow, &c.,	65.70	
	<hr/>	\$18,958.54
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		\$1,241.14

LIGHTING STREETS.

Paid Lamp Lighters,	\$1,174.00	
Paid for Gas,	1,972.86	
Paid for Oil,	1,061.85	
Paid for Lanterns and Lamp posts,	254.46	
Paid for Incidental expenses,	67.39	
	<hr/>	\$4,530.56
Balance to new account,		3,129.44
		<hr/>
		\$7,660.00

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance of old account,	\$1,136.00	
By annual appropriation,	6,500.00	
By amount received for casks, &c., sold,	24.00	
	<hr/>	\$7,600.00
1863. March 1. By balance brought down,		\$3,129.44

CITY WATCH.

Paid Watchmen,	\$10,923.31	
Paid Incidentals,	268.23	
Balance to new account,	863.22	
	<hr/>	\$12,054.76

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	\$46.01	
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00	
By error on Roll,	8.75	
	<hr/>	\$12,054.76
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,		\$863.22

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid for Liquors, &c.,	\$5,894.44	
Paid Salaries and Rent,	1,262.50	
Paid Incidental expenses,	511.88	
	<hr/>	\$7,668.82

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance of old account,	\$515.77	
By amount received of Agent for sales,	5,688.92	
By balance to new account,	1,464.13	
	<hr/>	\$7,668.82
1863. March 1. To balance from old account,	\$1,464.13	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid expenses of Police Court Room and Station Houses,	\$981.06	
Paid extra services Assessors at Large, Assistant Assessors and office expenses,	540.61	
Paid Elections,	281.00	
Paid for support of Insane,	1,087.78	
Paid for Gas and Gas Fixtures,	221.14	
Paid Incidental expenses,	13,800.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$16,411.59	
Transferred to Rural Cemetery,	4,837.74	
Transferred to Pine Grove Cemetery,	84.47	
Transferred to Main Drains and Common Sewers,	4,210.87	
Transferred to Appropriations 1861,	7,367.78	
Transferred to Appropriations 1862,	636.10	
	<hr/>	
		\$33,548.55

CREDIT.

1862. March 1.		
By balance from old account,	\$5,414.46	
By annual appropriation,	17,287.00	
By amount received from Clerk of Police Court,	1,405.16	
By amount received from Clerk of the Market,	501.00	
By amount rec'd. from Commonwealth, rent of armory,	150.00	
By amount rec'd. from Commonwealth, militia bounty,	102.50	
By amount received for interest on notes and bonds,	721.54	
By amount received for licenses and rent of hall,	182.00	
By amount received for old chandelier,	33.75	
By amount received for rent, &c.,	7.16	
By amount of error in bill,	.37	
By amount of sundry bills uncalled for,	6.41	
By amount transferred from Deficiency account,	3,517.44	
By amount transferred from Oak Grove Cemetery,	2,388.37	
By balance to new account,	1,831.39	
	<hr/>	
		\$33,548.55
1863. March 1. To Balance from old account,	\$1,831.39	

RURAL CEMETERY.

1862. March 1.		
To balance from old account,	\$5,228.54	
Paid sundry bills labor, lumber, &c.,	124.20	
	<hr/>	
		\$5,352.74

CREDIT.

By amount received of Superintendent for sale of lots,	\$515.00	
1863. March 1. By Balance transf'd. from Inc. Ex.	4,837.74	
	<hr/>	
		\$5,352.74

OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

1863. March 1.

To amount sundry bills paid labor, lumber, &c.,	\$135.78
Balance transferred to Incidental Expense account,	2,388.37

	<u>\$2,524.15</u>
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CREDIT.

1862. March 1. By balance of old account,	\$2,524.15
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PINE GROVE CEMETERY.

1863. March 1.

To amount paid sundry bills labor and surveying,	\$114.68
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CREDIT.

1862. March 1.

By balance of old account,	\$30.21
By balance transferred to Incidental Exp. account,	84.47
	<u>\$114.68</u>

CITY COMMON.

To amount paid sundry persons for labor on walks and fences, cutting hay, lumber, &c.,

\$148.76

Balance to new account,

85.53

	<u>\$234.29</u>
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CREDIT.

1862. March 1.

By balance from old account,	\$34.29
By annual appropriation,	200.00

	<u>\$234.29</u>
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1863. March 1. By balance from old account,	\$85.53
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STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

1863. March 1.

To transfer to Fire Department,	\$48.85
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CREDIT.

7862. March 1. By balance from old account,	\$48.85
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SELIC BAKER.

1862. March 1.

To balance to new account,

\$175.05

CREDIT.

By Appropriation,

\$175.00

1863. March 1. By balance from old account,

\$175.00

MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS.

1862. March 1.

To balance from old account,

\$4,220.54

CREDIT.

1863. March 1.

By amount received for entering sewers,

\$9.67

By amount transferred from Incidental Exp. account, 4,210.87

\$4,220.54

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

1862. March 1.

To balance of old account,

\$16,459.04

CREDIT.

1863. March 1. By transfer from sundry accounts,

\$16,459.04

HOME AND COAST GUARD.

1862. March 1.

To balance of old account,

\$249.68

GARRISONING FORT TABER.

Pay Roll for same,

\$295.75

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay Roll for same,

\$759.94

\$1,305.37

CREDIT.

1863. March 1. By transfer from Relief Fund,

\$1,305.37

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Pay Rolls, State aid,		\$37,590.42
CREDIT.		
By amount received from the State,	\$5,091.52	
By balance to new account,	32,498.90	
		\$37,590.42
1863. March 1. To balance brought down,	\$32,498.90	

RELIEF FUND.

ARMY AND NAVY BENEFICIARIES.

Pay Roll,	\$526.50
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CHARITY TO SOLDIERS.

Pay Roll,	\$388.57
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BOUNTY FOR RECRUITING.

Pay Roll,	\$1,418.00
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FORT TABER.

Pay Roll,	\$175.00
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MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Pay Roll,	\$6,258.27
Amount transferred to Home and Coast Guard,	1,305.37
1863. March 1. Balance to new account,	2,946.55
	<u>\$10,510.19</u>

CREDITS.

1862. March 1.	
By balance from old account,	\$2,174.23
By amount received from sundry Volunteers,	30.00
By amount received from sundry persons,	228.47
By amount received from premium on Bonds sold,	1,320.20
By amount received from sale of sundry articles,	128.75
By amount appropriated by City Council Oct. 24th,	5,000.00
By amount received for sundry bills,	18.54
By amount transferred from Bounty Fund,	1,610.00
	<u>\$10,510.19</u>
By balance from old account,	\$2,946.55

RECAPITULATION.

Army and Navy Beneficiaries,	\$526.50
Charity to Soldiers,	388.57
Bounty for Recruiting,	1,418.00
Fort Taber,	175.00
Miscellaneous Bills,	3,750.20
	<u>\$6,258.27</u>

BOUNTY FUND.

Pay Rolls,—Bounty paid Volunteers,	\$141,390.00	
To amount transferred to Relief Fund,	<u>1,610.00</u>	\$143,000.00

CREDIT.

By Appropriations of City Council,	\$143,000.00
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REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

To amount paid for purchase of Real Estate sold for taxes,	\$2,106.10
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CREDIT.

By amount received of sundry persons for taxes,	\$379.86	
By balance to new account,	<u>1,726.30</u>	
1863. March 1. To balance from old account,	\$1,726.30	\$2,106.16

CITY DEBT.

To amount paid, principal and interest, on bonds,	\$33,013.00
Balance to new account,	1,401.34
	<u>\$34,414.34</u>

CREDIT.

By annual appropriation,	\$33,013.00
By amount received for premium and interest on bonds,	1,401.34
	<u>\$34,414.34</u>
1863. March 1. By balance from old account,	\$1,401.34

Table showing the payment of bonds and coupons,
from Oct. 1, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1884.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS.	AMOUNT.
1863	\$18,850.00	\$22,571.50	\$41,421.50
1864	19,050.00	21,512.00	40,562.00
1865	18,550.00	20,440.50	38,990.50
1866	19,650.00	19,399.00	39,049.00
1867	19,050.00	18,291.50	37,341.50
1868	19,850.00	17,220.00	37,070.00
1869	21,050.00	16,100.50	37,150.50
1870	22,050.00	14,939.00	36,989.00
1871	18,950.00	13,717.50	32,667.50
1872	13,450.00	12,689.00	26,139.00
1873	14,150.00	11,935.50	26,085.50
1874	16,500.00	11,140.00	27,640.00
1875	15,000.00	10,250.00	25,250.00
1876	15,000.00	9,450.00	24,450.00
1877	25,000.00	8,650.00	33,650.00
1878	20,000.00	7,400.00	27,400.00
1879	20,000.00	6,400.00	26,400.00
1880	22,000.00	5,400.00	27,400.00
1881	20,000.00	4,300.00	24,300.00
1882	20,000.00	3,300.00	23,300.00
1883	20,000.00	2,300.00	22,300.00
1884	26,000.00	1,300.00	27,300.00
	<u>\$424,150.00</u>	<u>\$258,706.00</u>	<u>\$682,856.00</u>

Outstanding bonds March 1, 1862,	\$269,200.00
Issued during the year,	173,000.00
	<u>\$442,200.00</u>
Paid during the year,	18,050.00
	<u>\$424,150.00</u>
Outstanding as above,	
The Temporary Loan is now	<u>\$56,000.00</u>

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, March 25, 1863. }

The Committee appointed from the Finance Committee to appraise the City Property, submit the following Report :

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAND, &c., &c.

City Hall and lot,	\$72,000.00
City Library building,	47,500.00
City Common,	50,000.00
Land on William street, including library lot,	14,500.00
Old Town Hall and lot,	11,000.00
Public Library, volumes,	13,000.00
City Stable and lot,	8,500.00
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	3,000.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	200.00
Powder Magazine and lot,	600.00
South Pound and lot,	200.00
Land at Clark's Point,	200.00
Land at Cove,	200.00
Gravel Lot, Dartmouth Road,	400.00
Gravel Lot, Clark's Point,	1,000.00
Acre of Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00
Land on Willis street, " Watch House lot,"	500.00
Land near Hayden Coggeshall's,	550.00
Land near Benjamin Terry's,	525.00
Wind Mill lot,	600.00
Standard Weights and Measures,	350.00
Surveying Instruments,	350.00
Two Brass Field Pieces, with fixtures,	800.00
Muskets with other equipments, &c.,	250.00
Building and fixtures at Clark's Point,	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$227,500.00

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

North school-house and lot,	\$700.00
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00
Belville school-house and lot,	1,200.00
Perry's Neck school-house and lot,	1,000.00
Haskins' Corner school-house and lot,	1,200.00
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00
Hill street school-house and lot,	2,000.00
Merrimac street school-house and lot,	11,000.00
Parker street school-house and lot,	12,500.00
Cedar street school-house,	3,500.00

Amount brought forward,	
Maxfield street school-house,	3,750.00
Charles street school-house,	2,000.00
Kempton street school-house,	4,500.00
High School school-house,	15,000.00
William street school-house,	6,500.00
Arnold street school-house, "leased land,"	300.00
Bush street school-house,	6,000.00
Fifth street school-house,	25,000.00
Sixth street school-house,	3,500.00
Griffin street school-house,	900.00
Dartmouth street school-house,	4,500.00
Grove school-house,	4,000.00
Apparatus in High School,	750.00
Library,	100.00
Clark's Point school-house,	700.00
	<hr/>
	\$113,400.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	\$350.00
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	800.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	4,000.00
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	600.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street,	8,000.00
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	1,000.00
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300.00
Hook and Ladder-house, "leased land,"	300.00
Engine No. 3,	800.00
Engine No. 4,	400.00
Engine No. 5,	1,800.00
Engine No. 6,	2,000.00
Engine No. 7,	250.00
Engine No. 9,	800.00
Engine No. 10,	800.00
Engine No. 11,	800.00
Hook and Ladder carriage, No. 1,	1,000.00
Hook and Ladder carriage, old,	100.00
Steam fire engine Onward,	4,900.00
Steam fire engine Progress,	4,900.00
Two water tanks,	900.00
Six horses for steamers,	1,200.00
Six set harnesses,	175.00
One two-horse wagon,	75.00
Spare hose,	2,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$38,250.00

ALMS HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New Alms House and out-buildings,	\$23,000.00
Old Alms House, Barn, and out-buildings,	1,400.00
Small Pox Hospital,	400.00
Farm, 76 acres,	12,500.00
	<hr/>

Amount brought forward,

Furniture in keeper's apartments,	160.00
Furniture in truant's apartments,	2,400.00
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	40.00
Mechanics' tools,	150.00
Stone and mowing machines,	300.00
Carts, geers, lumber and light wagons,	600.00
Farming Utensils,	600.00
Farm stock,	1,500.00
Wood-shed in city yard,	350.00
	<hr/>
	\$43,400.00

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

8 Horses,	\$1,000.00
Wagons, carts and gears,	800.00
Sundry harnesses, &c.,	185.00
Sundry tools, &c.,	115.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,300.00

RECAPITULATION.

Public Buildings, Lands, &c.,	\$227,500.00
School Department,	113,400.00
Fire Department,	38,250.00
Alms House Department,	43,400.00
Highway Department,	2,300.00
	<hr/>
	\$424,850.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. G. TABER,	} Committee.
CHAS. F. HOWLAND,	
WM. BOSWORTH.	

R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Council :

GENTLEMEN :—In compliance with their official duty the Board of Engineers would herewith most respectfully submit the following Report, in relation to the Fire Department for the municipal year 1862 :—

The Department has undergone no marked change during the year, and under its present organization it is in as complete order and efficiency as at any period during our term of office, each Engine and apparatus connected therewith being in a good and effective condition. The several engine houses are in good repair, and have been kept clean during the year.

There has been a marked unanimity of action that has prevailed with the entire Department throughout the past year.

There are now in commission, manned, and attached to the Department, two Steam Fire Engines, six hand Engines and one Hook and Ladder carriage, with a force of three hundred and nineteen men. Two hand Engines and one Hook and Ladder carriage are held as reserves.

There has been purchased during the year, one thousand feet of Boyd's patent cotton $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch leading hose.

The department has been called out by fires and false alarms thirty-one times. As near as it can be ascertained the property destroyed by fires for the year is \$50,979.00. Insurance on the same \$44,471.00.

The following is a schedule of fires, alarms, &c., during the year.

The pay of the Firemen for the year ending October 31st, 1862, amounted to \$8,588.19.

The Board would most respectfully suggest to the City Council, that certain sections of the city would suffer severely in case of fire for deficiency of water, and any early action in the matter by which a more efficient method for supplying water to the Fire Department, would add much to the well organized and efficient Department.

In conclusion, we would recur with pleasure to the entire Department for their general promptness and efficiency when in discharge of their duties.

Per order of the Board,

T. P. TOMPKINS, Chief Engineer.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 22, 1862.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

1862-3.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their Report for the year, ending Feb. 28, 1863.

Out of the Alms House, the expense has been	\$11,243.61
At the Alms House,	10,389.37
Total amount expended,	\$21,632.98
Balance on hand March 1, 1863,	3,467.72
	<hr/> \$25,100.70

The receipts have been as follows :

Balance on hand March 1, 1862,	\$922.81
Appropriation,	18,000.00
From Commonwealth,	240.00
From various towns for support of Poor,	4,411.96
From board of Hospital patients,	195.93
From sales from Farm,	1,327.55
From Relief Fund,	2.45
	<hr/> \$25,100.70

Number of admissions to Alms House during the year,	123
Average number supplied per month,	84 2-12
Number of deaths,	7
The admissions were by sentence of Court,	73
For Truancy,	18
For Intemperance,	48
For Larceny,	7
Inmates of Marine Hospital,	9

The following are the principal products of the farm :

Hay,	90 tons.
Corn,	333 bushels.
Oats,	290 "
Barley,	64 "
Beef,	7,259 pounds.
Pork,	9,757 "
Potatoes,	698 bushels.
All other Vegetables,	437 "
Milk,	17,063 quarts.

The expense of supporting the Poor the past year, has been less by \$4,865.94 than the year preceding.

The reduction is, no doubt, owing to the large number of persons enlisted in the Army and Navy whose families have received State aid, bounties, &c.

The Farm has been much more productive than heretofore, which would have considerably reduced the expenses but for the great advance in price of about all the articles purchased for this establishment.

Provisions, clothing and fuel, which form a large item in the Alms House expenses, have advanced in price, over the last year not less than an average of 30 per cent., making a difference of about one thousand dollars in those articles alone.

During the past year a lot on the south-east corner of the farm, containing about 5 acres, has been cleared and walled, and will be cultivated the present season. There now remains unimproved, but one lot, containing about 5 acres, on the north-east corner of the farm, the clearing of which will be commenced the present year.

Out of the Alms House, the expenditures have been as before stated, \$11,243.61, being \$5,315.91 less than the preceding year. This amount has been distributed to 763 families, comprising 2,348 persons. Of these persons 418 only belong to this city,—612 belong to various towns by whom their expense is reimbursed,

1,318 have no settlement in this State, and the expense on their account has been \$2,395.21.

It is truly said that it costs a great deal to support the poor, but we see no way of reducing it but by pursuing a niggardly course, such as providing supplies of a poorer quality, and perhaps less in quantity. This course might reduce the expense to any amount desired, but we do not believe the people of New Bedford wish us to adopt it.

Another large item in the Alms House account is the expense for the support of Truants. Although they are not received as paupers, they have their support from the appropriation for the support of the poor. Many of the children committed for truancy have a settlement in other towns, in which cases those towns are relieved from their support, and the burthen falls upon the city.

It seems to us unjust that we should be required to provide food and clothing, in addition to their schooling. We would therefore respectfully suggest that measures be taken to secure the enactment of a law whereby the cost of their support may be reimbursed by the towns where the settlement of such truants may fall.

In behalf of the Board.

JOSIAH MACY, Secretary.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 26, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent down
for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 26, 1863.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S REPORT.

1862.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Bedford, }
December 31, 1862.

*To his Honor the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council
of the City of New Bedford:—*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with my official duty, I
herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending
December 31st, 1862.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police
Court was 508, of which 321 were males, and 187
females.

The following are the offences :

Drunkenness,	229	Common nuisance,	1
Common Drunkards,	39	Disorderly houses,	6
Assault and Battery,	102	Trespass,	4
Larceny,	51	Obtaining goods under false	
Vagrancy,	9	pretence,	5
Bastardy,	2	Contempt of court,	3
Idle and disorderly,	17	Malicious mischief,	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	Common seller of liquor,	5
Incendiaries,	1	Perjury,	5
Sale of liquor,	13	Forgery,	4
Rape,	2	Passing counterfeit money,	2
Profane swearing,	1	Lascivious cohabitation,	2
Murder,	1	Sale of fire works,	1
Firing squib,	1	Breaking glass,	1
Assault with knife,	2	Disobedient child,	2

The following is the amount received and paid out by me :

Balance due me from account 1861,	\$7.16
Amount paid out by me,	33.27
	<hr/>
Amount received from officers fees,	\$23.53
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance in my favor of	\$16.90

In referring to the above list of prosecutions, it will be seen that the number has gradually decreased, not more, probably, than keeping pace with the decrease in our population. And the annual report of the Captain of the Watch shows that the number of lodgers has largely decreased. This reduction has been caused in most part, by the inducements held out by the cities and towns in this and other States for enlistment, which this class has volunteered to accept. Drunkenness is the cause of a large per cent. of the prosecutions made by the police, but the government has secured the services of a large proportion of that class of men, so that they are removed from a life of dissipation, and placed them under proper discipline, and more healthful influences. Aside from military processions, and the great influx of strangers, our city has been unusually quiet. But the duties of the Department have been somewhat perplexing consequent upon the large number of desertions from the army,—the department has rendered efficient service to the government in returning such deserters to camp, and also rendered themselves serviceable in aiding and encouraging enlistment.

The department, I confidently believe, is making gradual progress, as its past and present condition will show, and the record of their doings most satisfactorily show that their efforts have proved both efficient and effective. And I take great satisfaction in acknowledg-

ing to the men of the department, my thanks to them for the promptness, and cheerfulness with which they have on all occasions responded to my orders, and for the ability and faithfulness with which they have executed them. May I not say then, that the department has vindicated its claim to public confidence, and answered fully the reasonable expectations of all good citizens.

In presenting this brief report, I cannot forbear mentioning the loss of our deceased Mayor and City Clerk, whose fidelity, and integrity, will be held in grateful memory by all our citizens, nor can I fail to express my heartfelt loss in the removal to another sphere, of two such faithful and useful men.

In conclusion, I must say that we have been particularly fortunate in securing the services of a man for Chief Magistrate of our city, whose past private, and public life, is a sufficient guarantee of the ability, fidelity, and integrity, which will characterize his administration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. TERRY, City Marshal.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down
for concurrence.

H. T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

Report of the Captain of the Watch, 1862.

NEW BEDFORD, January 1, 1863.

To his Honor the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:—

In accordance with the City Ordinances, I respectfully submit the following Report of the Watch Department during the last Municipal year.

Whole number of occupants during the year, 919.
219 arrests, and 700 lodgers.

Arrests as follows:—113 males and 106 females.

For Drunkenness,	-	-	-	-	78	males and 86	females.
Vagrancy,	-	-	-	-	4	"	1 "
Idle and disorderly persons,	-	-	-	-	2	"	11 "
Assault,	-	-	-	-	9	"	2 "
Common drunkards,	-	-	-	-	3	"	
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	5	"	1 "
Keeping disorderly house,	-	-	-	-			3 "
Deserting from Poor House,	-	-	-	-	1	"	
Malicious mischief,	-	-	-	-			2 "
Deserting from army,	-	-	-	-	11	"	

Lodgers, viz:—543 males, 157 females.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN BARKER, Captain of the Watch.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1863.

Adopted and ordered to be printed, and sent down
for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

ELEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

PRESENTED TO THE CITY COUNCIL, JANUARY 3, 1863.

Published by order of the City Council.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1863. }

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for
concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
FOR THE YEAR 1863.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Mayor of the City,
WILLIAM G. TABER, Esq., President of the Common
Council,

WARREN LADD, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing
Committee on Public Instruction.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.	} at large.
JOSHUA C. STONE, Esq.	
CHARLES H. PIERCE, Esq.	

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., JAMES B. CONGDON,
JOSHUA C. STONE.

BUILDING.

WARREN LADD, WILLIAM G. TABER,
CHARLES H. PIERCE.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, WARREN LADD,
CHARLES H. PIERCE.

LIBBARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MARIA A. PIERCE.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford :

GENTLEMEN :—As required by the Ordinance establishing the NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, the Trustees of that institution now present to the City Council their Eleventh Annual Report.

The Free Public Library has entered upon the second decade of its existence. The ordinance by which it was established was passed on the *16th day of August, 1852.*

It was opened to the use of the public on the *3d day of March, 1853.*

The First Annual Report was dated *March 28th, 1853.*

The corner stone of the Library Building was laid on the *28th day of August, 1856.*

The building was opened to the use of the public, *November 9th, 1859.*

At the opening of the library in 1853, it “*contained nearly six thousand volumes.*”

The number of volumes is now *sixteen thousand* : the pamphlets number *five thousand*.

The number of books which have been taken from the library during the year is *thirty-four thousand eight hundred and ninety-one*.

The daily average is *one hundred and sixteen*.

The whole number of cards issued is *five thousand one hundred and seventy-seven* ; an increase during the year of *five hundred and forty-four*.

During no previous year has the number of books taken been so large ; it being more than *four thousand* in advance of last year's report, which exhibited the highest number which had then been reached.

These are interesting and gratifying statements. A daily average delivery of *one hundred and sixteen volumes*, is a fact which of itself is an epitome of the progress of the institution and its present position.

The library enters upon the second decade of its existence as a firmly established Municipal Institution. The people recognize it as a component part of the city organization. The representatives of the people are expected so to regard it, and to take all necessary measures to secure its usefulness and provide for its enlargement.

The progress of the decade which has now closed, and the present condition of the institution, are gratifying facts in our municipal history. We have, during this period, added to our catalogue an average of one thousand volumes a year ; we have reached the highly respectable number of sixteen thousand ; we have erected for our literary treasures a safe, convenient and beautiful building ; and the practical working of the institution has given it a secure place in the regards of the inhabitants of the city.

While the possession of an institution of such a high character and value may be regarded as a source of commendable public gratification, the position which it holds as an educator of the people, the uses which it subserves in the great work of training and informing the public mind, must give it its principal claim to the fostering care of the councillors of the city, and to the prudent and enlightened oversight and control on the part of those who have the more immediate direction of its affairs.

It is gratifying to our city-pride to know, that the establishment of our Free Public Library and the success which has attended it, have been regarded abroad as indications of an enlightened and well-directed public spirit; and it is well known to those upon whom the management of the library has devolved, that the favorable issue of our experiment has been highly influential in multiplying similar institutions in our Commonwealth and in our country. It is a judgment that belongs to the character of our people, to give a high and honorable position to all acts, public or private, that foster the cause of learning and diffuse among all classes and conditions the inestimable treasures of knowledge, and the elevating influence of a healthy literature. We claim the right to this favorable and enlightened judgment, from a conviction that this result has been accomplished by our Free Public Library. It has done the work for which it was established. It has shown the wisdom of the legislature which gave to the municipal body the power to give it an existence; it has fulfilled the highest expectations of the Council whose ordinance established it; it has justified the enlightened liberality which has made it an object of the constant care and the annual bounty of the city government;

and has won for itself the regard and confidence of the people. The Library for the People, is an advanced step made by the people in the work of enlightenment — of a sound, practical, permanent elevation — giving dignity to the individual and a true and enduring prosperity to the body politic. As citizens of Massachusetts and of New Bedford, we contemplate with much satisfaction the pioneer attitude which our State and City sustain in this undertaking. As we contemplate the past, we are hopeful for the future. Let the City Council continue to give to the library a wise supervision, liberal appropriations and faithful managers, and we may safely venture upon the prediction that at the close of the *second* decade of its history it will be found richer, in a proportion exemplified by the *first*, in all those attributes which give it so high a claim to the confidence, regard and support of the people.

In predicting for our cherished institution whose past is so affluent in incidents at once pleasant and encouraging, a future of increased prosperity, we do not base our hopes and expectations wholly upon the continued favorable action and careful supervision of the city government and its agents. This must be the main dependence for its usefulness and growth; but we look hopefully and reliably upon the co-operation, in this good work, of the wealth and enlightened public spirit of individual inhabitants of our city. We feel more than justified in again presenting to you and to the public this aspect of our subject. The Free Public Library has claims upon the intelligent and wealthy of New Bedford that it would be almost a libel upon them to doubt that they will one day recognize and answer.

Once before, the Trustees have in their report, given a prominent place to an appeal to private munificence

on behalf of the library. For repeating the appeal we make no apology, and in making it we feel justified in adopting the language of the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1856.

“With no considerations to influence us but such as belong to a deeply rooted conviction that we are “zealously affected in a good thing,” we could wish to find access to many, whose “pure minds” if once “stirred up by way of remembrance,” would not fail to “devise liberal things” concerning us. We know that it may most emphatically be said of the institution in whose behalf we are pleading, that “BY LIBERAL THINGS SHALL IT STAND.” No form of words could more aptly express the idea which lies at the foundation of the work in which we are engaged. Liberality is its life. It came into existence at its bidding, it has flourished under its fostering care, and its future is bright with a radiance thrown around it by our hopeful confidence. Liberality, public and private; liberality of thought, feeling and action; liberality that recognizes the obligation and feels the joy of dealing justly and nobly with the manhood of every member of God’s earthly family; this is the word, which, in its beautiful comprehensiveness more fully than any other, expresses the origin, the aims, and the needs of our Free Public Library. Therefore it is that we feel great freedom in using it, when we would incite to thought and action favorable to a cause so worthy of the advocacy and aid of all generous hearted and right-minded persons. We ask them to be liberal towards our new, but influential and valuable Public Educational Institute—liberal in thought, liberal in feeling, and, as they may have ability and opportunity, liberal in action.

We want, from the wealthy and enlightened citizens of New Bedford, what we cannot obtain from the action,

however liberal and harmonious, of our Municipal authorities. That want would be met by finding in the alcoves of our beautiful library-hall, and upon the walls of the tasteful edifice now about to be dedicated to the cause of public enlightenment and progress, the evidence of a lively sympathy with the movement, and of a disposition, on the part of those upon whom have been bestowed large stores of material wealth, to direct a portion of it into this channel. Money can purchase books, and pictures and statues; and money will come, when votes are passed and city officials demand it in the name of the Commonwealth. But money alone cannot purchase that feeling, born of gratitude and benevolence and of a thoughtful and rightful apprehension of the brotherhood of man and of man's craving for sympathy, and for a good beyond the joys of sense, which bids those to whom Providence has been bountiful and who feel the responsibilities of the stewardship to which they have been called, to send forth for the well-being of their fellow men, the rich streams of their bounty, directed and hallowed by elevated thought and self-forgetting charity, to cheer, to refresh, to renovate, to bless.

Let us then multiply the evidence of this manly, this christian feeling. Let the whole field be made green and beautiful by an irrigation, generous and bountiful, from these rich fountains of pecuniary ability and elevated sentiment. Let there be concentrated within the walls of our library-edifice, a spot consecrated, not only to moral and mental improvement, but to the cultivation and enjoyment of a spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion to the public well-being, many of the treasures of literature and art, not only diffusing around the rich delights of taste and the valuable accumulations of knowledge, but sending forth constantly and forcibly, the

teachings which fill the mind with thoughts of an enlightened munificence and awaken within us emotions of gratitude and good-will."

Our esteemed fellow citizen, who, in the year 1856, when the report from which we have quoted was written, held, as he now holds, the highest office in the gift of our people, and who, as ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees placed his name to that report, gave, soon after, a practical illustration of the sentiments to which he had given the sanction of his name and his high official position. The "Howland Fund," established by the Hon. George Howland, Jun., is yielding to the library a yearly income of about one hundred dollars. In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the means thus obtained are expended for such rare and expensive publications as the Trustees have not felt justified in purchasing with the funds appropriated by the city, but which it is thought desirable to place within the reach of the visitors to the library. A collection of about one hundred and twenty-five volumes of works of the foregoing description has already been made, which will be increased as the means at our disposal will allow. The Trustees have not felt willing to deprive themselves of the pleasure of presenting to their fellow citizens the example afforded by this act of enlightened liberality, because he by whom it was performed is, as Mayor of our city, a member of the board, and, as its President, the official medium of communication between them and the Council. Not he, but the other members of our body are speaking, when this generous deed is alluded to, as one calling for the gratitude of the people, and worthy of imitation on the part of those, who with minds disposed to "devise liberal things," have the means at their disposal, to gratify their liberality and benefit their fel-

low-men. The position in which Mr. Howland stands to this report being fully understood, there can be no impropriety in our making this brief recital, or in our expressing the hope that it will lead many others to imitate his example. In Boston, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been contributed by individuals in aid of the free public library of that city—in Charlestown, the private contributions have equalled those made by the public for the same object—in Worcester, a rich, enlightened and generous-hearted citizen has made a free gift to the city of a collection of books to form which he has devoted the labor of his life and more than thirty thousand dollars in money—and in Springfield private effort combining with public liberality has, within three years gathered a free library of twelve thousand volumes, and the same co-operation is about to be invoked with every prospect of success, in the erection of a building adapted to its flourishing condition.

We have another reason for calling attention, by “way of remembrance” to this “liberal thing” on the part of our fellow citizen.

The books which have been from time to time purchased from the income of the “Howland Fund” are not only ornamental but useful. The purpose had in view by the generous donor will not be subserved if they remain unused upon our shelves. Although now few in number, they embrace a variety of subjects; and in the demands of taste, literature and science, occupy the highest places. For the purpose of calling the attention of the visitors to the library to these books, and inducing such a use of them as their great value and the wishes of the donor demand, we shall give a list of them in the appendix to the report.* To that list we invite at-

* See Appendix, Note A.

tention ; and although the books are not included in the catalogue of our circulating volumes, the public may be assured that every facility will be afforded for their examination and study.

Since the publication of our general catalogue, six thousand volumes have been added to the library. A complete catalogue is very desirable, but the expense of a supplement would be great, and such a publication is not at present contemplated. It should, however, be known that a manuscript catalogue, which, with the published volume, embraces all the books now belonging to the library, has been prepared by the Librarian, and can always be consulted upon application to that officer. The time is not far distant, when it will be found necessary to publish a supplementary volume.

Since our last report, all our pamphlets, about five thousand in number, have been arranged according to their subjects, and a portion of them catalogued. In arranging them, boxes have been preferred to binding as more convenient and economical. We would call attention to our collection as rich in publications of a local character ; and, with a view to the increase, in extent and value, of this important department, would earnestly ask for it the co-operation of all who may have it in their power to aid us in its enlargement. The rule followed by many friends of the library is a good one—to send to it any pamphlet which may come into their possession. In this way that which is often useless and sometimes an encumbrance, becomes available and valuable. We consider it at this time particularly important to “stir up” the minds of our people to this subject. The unusual demand for waste paper is bringing out from chest and attic the gatherings of years ; and it is much to be feared, that a proper discrimination will

not be used when an opportunity is given to turn into value the accumulation of the garret. Every pamphlet has a value to us far greater than that put upon it by the paper-maker; and we ardently hope that nothing of this kind will be allowed to go into the wagon of the peddler. We would repeat the remark, that a greatly increased value is placed upon a pamphlet as soon as it becomes the property of the library. It no longer makes a part of the miscellaneous deposits of drawers and cupboards. It is marked and numbered, and arranged with those of its kindred; and from an article of rubbish, isolated and unavailable and consequently useless, it takes its place as a component part of a volume, valuable to the local annalist and the general historian, and a land-mark pointing out the course of events, and the progress of human thought. In this connection we would again call attention to the subject of publications illustrative of the local history or typography of our city and its vicinity. In our last report we published the titles of all the Newspapers which, as far as our knowledge extends, have been published in New Bedford. We renew the wish then expressed, that persons having manuscripts, maps, pamphlets, newspapers, prints or pictures in their possession of a local character, may be induced to deposit them in the Free Public Library. They would not cease to be theirs in every sense in which they can be looked upon as valuables, by being placed where all might share in the pleasure and profit they are calculated to impart.

During the year, for the first time since the creation of this board, one of its members has been taken from us by death. ISAAC C. TABER, the Mayor of our city, and who, as such, was for nearly three years the President of the Board of Trustees, died

on the twenty-ninth day of September last. Honorable alike to him and to yourselves have been the measures you have taken to express your respect for your late Chief Magistrate; to place upon the records of the city your sense of his eminent public services; and give perpetuity to the gratitude and regard of the people by giving them to the keeping of the enduring monument you have placed upon his grave. His labors for the library made a part of these services you have recognized and perpetuated. Your appropriate and comprehensive action leaves nothing for us to perform or desire. We have placed upon our records the deep feelings of solemnity and regret, called forth by the death of our colleague, and would bear our united testimony to the unfailing courtesy and ability with which he presided at the meetings of our board, and to the deep interest he always manifested in the prosperity of the library.*

We would again call your attention to the subject of warming the library building. We remain of the opinion, that a different arrangement for this purpose is demanded for comfort, convenience, and economy.

We close with a list of the donations with which we have been favored during the year. It is the longest if not the most valuable we have published. This evidence of the increase of the number of our benefactors is highly gratifying; and in communicating our thanks to those who have thus given evidence of their interest in the growth and prosperity of the People's Library, we would express the hope that our future reports may make it manifest to the public, that our favorite institution is constantly increasing in the regards of the friends of literature and knowledge.

* See Appendix, Note B.

DONATIONS.—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
American Antiquarian Society,			3
American Philosophical Society,	1		1
Anthony, Edmund,	3	5	33
Anthony, R. C.,	5		21
Bache, A. D., Supt. U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Barnard, Henry,			1
Bible Society,	2		
Boston City Library,			1
Boston Society of Natural History,		1	
Brayton, David,	5		
Butler Hospital for the Insane,			1
Butler, Rev. James D.,			1
Charlestown Public Library,	1		1
City of Providence,			2
Clifford, John H.,	1		
Congdon, James B.,			3
Covell, Joseph,	1		2
Crapo, Wm. W.,			1
Cummings, Ariel J.,			1
Dartmouth College,			1
Dawson, Henry B.,			1
Dexter, Frank B.,			1
Durfee, Wm. F.,	2		
Eliot, Thomas D.,	36	1	17
Fall River Public Library,			1
Fisher, Wm. Logan,			1
Goodwin, Nathaniel,			1
Goodwin, Wm. F.,			3
Gould,	1		
Green, Thomas A.,			6
Harvard College,			1
Howland, George, Jr.,	49	6	409
Kent, George A.,			1
Leonard, Horatio,			32
Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Lowell City Library,	1		1
Mackie, Andrew, Jr.,			1
Mercantile Library Company, Philadelphia,	1		2
Morrissey, John,			1
Newburyport Public Library,			1
New York Mercantile Library Association,	1		10
New York State,	14		6
Palmer, Thomas H.,	3		
Parsons, Israel F.,			
Parsons, Thomas,			1
Peabody Institute, Danvers,			1
Peirce, Benj. W.,			1
Phipps, Abner J.,			1
Providence Athenaeum,	1		
Redwood Library, Newport,			2
Reed, B. F.,			1
Rodman, Edmund,			1
Rodman, Samuel,	1		1
Smithsonian Institution,	1	4	

DONATIONS.—BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS—CONTINUED.

	Volumes. Bound. Unbound.	Pamphlets.
State of Massachusetts,	2	
State of Rhode Island,	1	
Sumner, Charles,	2	11
Taber, Isaac C.,	1	6
Thomas, Rev. Moses G.,		1
United States Government,	37	
War Department,		1
Willey, H.,	2	3
Winthrop, R. C.,		3
Wood, Henry T.,	3	1
Wood, John W.,		1
Worcester Public Library,		1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,		1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg,		1

MAPS, PICTURES, &c.

Akin & Allen,—Camp Meeting Herald.

Bonney, J. S.,—Five-Dollar Confederate Note.

Clark, H. B.,—Map of the Approaches to Richmond.

Congdon, James B.,—Map of New Bedford, Surveyed and Drawn by Jos. Congdon, Bost., 1834; Plan of New Bedford, by E. Thompson, 1847; Plan of New Bedford, from Original Surveys, by J. C. Sidney, Phil., 1850; Map of New Bedford and Fairhaven, by R. G. Ingraham, 1857; Map of Bristol County, 1851; Map of the Union, 1859; Colton's New Illustrated Map of the World, 1859. Engravings:—View of New Bedford from Fort Phoenix; New Bedford Fifty Years since. Painted by Wm. A. Wall. Lith. by Endicott & Co., N. Y. Pub. by C. Taber & Co., 1851; View of the Stone Fleet, which sailed from New Bedford, Nov. 16, 1861. Drawn by Benj. Russell. Lith. L. Pranye & Co., Boston; New Bedford as seen from Fairhaven. Drawn by J. W. Hill. Pub. by Smith, Bros. & Co., N. Y., 1853.

Taber, Charles,—Engraving, Framed: Private Signals of the Whaling Vessels, &c., belonging to the Port of New Bedford. Pub. by C. Taber & Co., 1857.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
JOHN H. PERRY,		
WARREN LADD,		
HENRY T. WOOD,		
WILLIAM G. BAKER,		
JAMES B. CONGDON,		

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1, 1863.

APPENDIX.

NOTE A.

List of Publications purchased with the income of the Howland Fund.

- Syria the Holy Land and Asia Minor Illustrated. With Descriptions of the Plates, by J. Carne. London, 1842. 3 v. 4°.
- Gallery of Pictures by the First Masters of the English and Foreign Schools; with Biog. and Critical Dissertations, by A. Cunningham. London, n. d. 2 v. 4°.
- Illustrations of the Passes of the Alps. By W. Brockedon. London, 1827-29. 2 v. 4°.
- China, in a Series of Views, Displaying the Scenery, Architecture, and Social Habits, of that Ancient Empire. Drawn by T. Allom; with Hist. and Descriptive Notices by G. N. Wright. Lond. n. d. 4 v. 4°.
- National Gallery of Pictures, by the Great Masters. Lond. n. d. 4°.
- Ireland: its Scenery, Character, &c. By Mr. & Mrs. S. C. Hall. Lond. n. d. 3 v. roy. 8°.
- The Mansions of England. From Drawings by J. P. Neale. Lond. 1847. 2 v. 4°.
- Turning and Mechanical Manipulation. By C. Holtzapffel. Lond. 1847-52. 3 v. 8°.
- City and Suburban Architecture. By S. Sloan. Phil. 1859. 4°.
- Contributions to the Natural History of the United States of America. By L. Agassiz. Vols. 1-4. Bost. 1857-62. 4°.
- Chapel and Church Architecture; with Designs for Parsonages. By G. Bowler. Bost. 1856. Folio.
- The Practical Draughtsman's Book of Industrial Design. New York, 1857. 4°.
- Niles's Weekly Register. Vols. 1-75. Index to vols. 1-12. Baltimore, 1811-49. 76 v. 8° and 4°.
- Encyclopædia Britannica. Eighth Edition. Edinburgh, 1852-60. 21 v. 4°.

NOTE B.

DEATH OF HIS HONOR, ISAAC C. TABER, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

[From the Records of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library.]

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Free Public Library, October 4th, 1862, James B. Congdon addressed the Board as follows:

"The Mayor of our City is dead.

Isaac Congdon Taber, who, for nearly three years has been the Chief Magistrate of our city, and as such, the President of this body, was yesterday conveyed to his final resting place.

The City Council, by their action at their last meeting, and the inhabitants of the city by their deep sympathy and almost universal attendance at his funeral, have paid a high and heartfelt tribute to the ability, integrity and

urbanity with which he discharged the duties of his office, among which were those of acting as an associate of this body, and of presiding at its meetings.

Uniting as we do in sentiment and feeling with these proceedings and demonstrations, we desire to take no formal action in relation to the decease of our colleague ; but by putting this declaration upon our records, pay a just and fitting tribute to the memory of our respected and lamented associate."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL ON THE OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF HIS HONOR, ISAAC C. TABER.

The following proceedings were had at a meeting of the City Council, Sept. 30, 1862 :

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death His Honor, Isaac C. Taber, late Mayor of the City of New Bedford : Be it therefore Resolved by the City Council,

That the event is to be regarded as a great public calamity, occasioning an irreparable public loss ; that knowing the late Mayor's wonderful administrative ability, his accuracy of judgment, his fidelity to duty, and his patience of labor, his associates in the City Government fully appreciate the magnitude of this loss ; while remembering the uniform courtesy and kindness of the deceased, his respect for the opinions and his regard for the feelings of others, they keenly feel his death as a personal as well as a public bereavement.

Resolved ; That during his incumbency of office, the late Mayor exhibited a rare devotion to duty, and since the out-break of the rebellion, giving to the city all his time and his best energies ; vigilant of the interests of the public, to which he sacrificed every personal consideration, he cheerfully performed the most exhausting labor ; with unselfish patriotism he toiled day and night to facilitate the enlistment of volunteers for the defence of the country ; and full of generous impulses, he was unremitting in his kindness to the soldier, and was the friend and guardian of the soldier's wife and children.

Resolved ; That the members of the City Council, desirous of expressing their sense of the loss they have sustained, and their respect for the memory of the deceased, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved ; That the City Government tender to the family of their late associate and friend their warmest sympathy in this great sorrow ; and that the City Clerk is hereby instructed to forward to the family an attested copy of these resolves.

Ordered, That a Joint Special Committee of one member from this Board with such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to make all necessary arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of our late Mayor.

At a meeting of the City Council October 23, 1862,

Ordered, That two members of this body with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to take measures for placing on the grave of our late Mayor, His Honor Isaac C. Taber, a suitable monument with appropriate inscriptions.

OCTOBER 23, 1862.

Ordered, That the salary of the late Mayor, His Honor Isaac C. Taber, be continued to the close of the present Municipal year.

MONUMENT.

The Monument erected by the City over the remains of Mayor Taber consists of a white marble block with suitable base and cornice. On the front is cut a shield, under which are the dates of birth and death, the name following cut upon the marble in raised letters. The following are the inscriptions :

[FRONT.]

Born February 18, 1815.

Died September 29, 1862.

ISAAC C. TABER.

[NORTH SIDE.]

Mayor

of

New Bedford

from Jan'y. 1, 1860 to the day
of his death.

[SOUTH SIDE.]

Erected

by the

City of New Bedford.

[EAST SIDE.]

" Rich in love

And sweet humanity, he was himself beloved."

The design and proportions of this Monument are perfect. Nothing more beautiful or appropriate has ever been erected in a New Bedford Cemetery. It is honorable to the dead, it does honor to the city.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From 1852 to 1863 inclusive.

There are six Trustees — the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction, and three chosen by the City Council at large.

In the following list of Trustees, the arrangement of the names corresponds with the order in which the officers are mentioned in the above paragraph.

1852.

William J. Rotch,
Matthew Howland,
Henry H. Crapo,

Abner J. Phipps,
James B. Congdon,
Simpson Hart.

1853.

Rodney French,
Matthew Howland,
Isaac C. Taber,

Abner J. Phipps,
James B. Congdon,
Simpson Hart.

1854.

Rodney French,
Thomas Wilcox,
Isaac C. Taber,

Abner J. Phipps,
James B. Congdon,
Simpson Hart.

1855.

George Howland, Jr.,
John W. Nickerson,
Cranston Wilcox,

Abner J. Phipps,
James B. Congdon,
Simpson Hart.

1856.

George Howland, Jr.,
Abner J. Phipps,
Charles Almy,

Simpson Hart,
James B. Congdon,
George H. Dunbar.

1857.

George H. Dunbar,
Warren Ladd,
Henry T. Wood,

Simpson Hart,
James B. Congdon,
Charles Almy.

1858.

George H. Dunbar,
George Howland, Jr.,
Henry T. Wood,

Abner J. Phipps,
Simpson Hart,
Charles R. Tucker.

1859.

Willard Nye,
Nathan C. Hammett,
Henry T. Wood,

Abner J. Phipps,
George Howland, Jr.,
Simpson Hart.

1860.

Isaac C. Taber,
Nathan C. Hammett,
Joseph W. Cornell,

Warren Ladd,
Simpson Hart,
Abner J. Phipps.

1861.

Isaac C. Taber,
George Howland, Jr.,
Warren Ladd,

James B. Congdon,
George H. Dunbar,
Henry T. Wood.

1862.

Isaac C. Taber,
George Howland, Jr.,
Warren Ladd,

Henry T. Wood,
James B. Congdon,
William G. Baker.

The Mayor died Sept. 29, 1862. For the remainder of the year the Board was constituted as follows :

George Howland, Jr.,
John H. Perry,
Warren Ladd,

Henry T. Wood,
James B. Congdon,
William G. Baker.

1863.

George Howland, Jr.,
William G. Taber,
Warren Ladd,

Joshua C. Stone,
James B. Congdon,
Charles H. Pierce.

FOREIGN MARKETING SERVICE

Report of the

Foreign Marketing Service

MARKETING OF

Wool in the United States

Wool in the United States

Wool in the United States

Wool in the United States

Wool in the United States

1863—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1862.

NEW BEDFORD:
MERCURY PRESS, 92 UNION STREET.
1863.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 3, 1863.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent down
for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 3, 1863.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The School Committee of the City of New Bedford submit the following Report of their proceedings in the department of Public Instruction during the year 1862.

At a time when civil war is raging, while its scenes of strife and work of death are engrossing the thoughts of all, it is with peculiar satisfaction that we recall the attention of the community, once more, to the department entrusted to our care.

Our Public Schools have now a special claim upon us. Their influence, next to that of our religious institutions, is to be traced in all the loyalty of the land. In all that New England is, in all that she has done for our whole country, we see the fruit of her noble and far seeing care for the education of every child on her soil. Her free schools are worthy of the name not only because they are open to all, but because they make free men. They have not only diffused intelligence, but promoted submission to rightful authority. They have developed appreciation of good government, and taught us how to govern ourselves. The outbreak of the rebellion found but few soldiers among us, and little knowledge of military science. We were a peace loving people. Our energies had been almost exclusively directed to the

arts of peace. Yet communities, trained under the influence of our schools could understand the emergency, and easily furnish an army of men who will show a higher capacity than simply to discharge a musket. Called into the field, not as the tools of a despot, not from motives of sordid conquest, nor constrained by fears of invasion, but impelled by an enlightened sense of duty and love of liberty, they will not turn back in the day of battle. Wherever Massachusetts soldiers are called to meet the blind fury of rebellion they will do honor to their country, and all their enlightened patriotism and invincible courage will be an emphatic testimony to the worth of our common schools.

In accordance with previous usage the several grades of schools have been assigned to sub-committees, on whom, in connection with the Superintendent, the care of them has devolved. It has been the duty of these Committees to visit the schools sufficiently often to be familiar with their excellences and defects. It has been decided by the Board not to present the usual detailed reports, as more full and particular information is contained in the report of the Superintendent. The Committees, however, speak of the present condition of the schools, with high commendation. Their efficiency is well maintained, and it is believed with a substantial and encouraging progress.

The management of the schools during the year has been rendered more difficult by the limited appropriation of the City Council. The Board is not disposed to complain of this, but the fact should be kept in mind by those who will judge of what has been accomplished. The amount granted to this department for the year 1862, was \$32,000. This was \$8,000 less than the appropriation of the preceding year. It was also \$3,000

less than the lowest amount which, in the estimation of the Board, would be adequate for the most economical administration of its trust. The endeavor has been made to meet this emergency by every method practicable. Some alterations of school buildings, which were thought to be greatly needed, and which were alluded to in the report of last year, have not been made. The salaries of teachers, which during the preceding year had been nearly equal to the whole amount of this year's appropriation, have been necessarily reduced. Believing that the permanent employment of the best teachers is vitally connected with the best interests of the schools themselves, the Board has sought to make the reduction as light as possible. This has been done in four ways.

1. The number of teachers was diminished. This was done by dismissing from the service one assistant in each of several schools, and changing the district lines to adapt them to this new arrangement. In this way the number of scholars assigned to each teacher has been greatly increased. To some extent the change has doubtless been the occasion of evil. In several instances it has placed sixty-five or more scholars under the care of a single teacher, yet the added burden has been cheerfully assumed, and the evil counteracted beyond our most sanguine expectations.

2. The length of the school year was also diminished two weeks, and the compensation of the teachers was reduced pro-rata.

3. A reduction was made in the regular annual salaries of many of the teachers.

4. At the end of the first six months a discount of five per cent. was made on all salaries which were more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

The whole amount of this reduction is between nine

and ten per cent. This it is believed will prove adequate to meet the emergency. It is even possible that a small balance will remain to our credit at the end of the year. If so, let it be recognized as evidence, not of the sufficiency of the appropriation but of the extreme economy which became a necessity.

In order that the financial year of this department may conform to that of other departments of the city government, the Board has decided to change it so that hereafter it will commence on the first of March.

The following is a statement of the amount of bills approved by the Committee on Accounts during the year 1862.

Salaries of Teachers, - - - - -	\$26,447.20
Books and Printing, - - - - -	511.46
Alterations and Repairs, - - - - -	754.89
Furniture, &c., - - - - -	231.26
Fuel, - - - - -	1,360.88
Heating Apparatus, - - - - -	537.18
Sweeping, and Making Fires, - - - - -	1,174.71
Cleaning, Whitewashing, &c., - - - - -	515.52
Salary of Superintendent, - - - - -	1,200.00
Miscellaneous, - - - - -	266.55
	<hr/>
	\$32,999.65

It will be noticed that the item of Books and Printing is less than half of its usual amount. A change has been made in the method of supplying indigent scholars with school books, which will, it is hoped, prove a permanent reduction in this class of expenditures.

The office of Superintendent has been filled by the unanimous re-election of Mr. Abner J. Phipps. We have renewed occasion to bear testimony to his untiring assiduity and the value of his services. His labors have been arduous and unceasing. In visiting schools, in his daily duties at his office, in the examination of candidates for the High School, his time has been occu-

pied fully. We trust that the attention of parents and all friends of education among us will be more earnestly directed to these labors. It will be well for our schools, if all will avail themselves of the opportunity to judge of the advantages in this way secured to our system of public instruction.

The work of supervision is now extended. The labors of the members of the Board are, it is true, greatly lessened. Still they are by no means lost to the schools. Those members whose business or professional claims will allow, and whose interest in the schools is sufficient, will still visit them. The amount of this labor, though far less than is to be desired, and less too than would seem to be practicable, is not to be lightly esteemed. When to this is added the whole time of the Superintendent, the increase of labor in the supervision of the schools becomes apparent. It is plainly, also, of far greater value. There is now secured the exclusive attention of one who by frequent visits in each school can make himself familiar with the methods pursued in them all. Only a Superintendent can do this. There is also secured the experience of a practical teacher. Manufacturing corporations ask for, and insist upon, something more than the possession of good common sense in one they employ to superintend their interests. It is not enough for them that a man may possess valuable information or even skill in other kinds of business. He must have experience in the special duties to be performed. They will not employ any other. Nor would they for a moment entrust the oversight of their factories to the occasional, uncertain and hurried notice of a few men, who possess no special fitness for the duty and are at the same time engrossed in private business. In this they show their wisdom. So a successful merchant

or a good mechanic may be but poorly qualified to give the needed aid and wise counsel to our teachers. A whole Board, even, of such men must fail to secure the best results from the expenditures which an appreciative community are making for the training of our children and youth.

The Report of the Superintendent is also here presented. There will be found in it much valuable information respecting the condition of our schools, and it is commended to the thoughtful attention of all who are interested in what is now done for, and in, our schools, and who would wisely labor on to promote their best interests.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

In behalf of the Board,

TIMOTHY STOWE, *Chairman.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 3, 1863.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held this evening, on motion of Mr. Kempton it was unanimously

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the Chairman, Rev. Timothy Stowe, for the courteousness and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of his office for the past year.

The Chairman made a few remarks in response.

On motion of Mr. Coe, a similar vote with reference to the Secretary was unanimously passed.

WILLIAM HOWE, *Sec'y. of School Committee.*

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1863.

EDMUND RODMAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

Standing Committees.

On High School—Rodman, Bonney, Abbe, Studley, Hervey, Fessenden.

On Grammar Schools—Studley, Bonney, Gardner, Burt, Fessenden.

On Intermedial Schools—Haskins, Pope, Hewins, Kempton, Coe.

On Primary Schools—Sayer, Akin, Pierce, Howe, Otheman.

On Country Schools—Coe, Burt, Haskins, Akin.

On Alms House School—Coe, Pierce, Otheman.

On Examination of Teachers—Rodman, Studley, Haskins, Sayer, Coe, Bonney, Hervey.

On Text Books and Library—Rodman, Abbe, Bonney, Studley, Sayer, Fessenden.

On Accounts—Rodman, Kempton, Hervey.

On Expenditures—Ward 1, Hewins; 2, Gardner; 3, Kempton; 4, Burt; 5, Rodman; 6, Akin.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
ABNER J. PHIPPS.

OFFICE IN CITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

Office hours: 8 1-2 to 9 o'clock, A. M. 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.

REPORT.

To the School Committee

of the City of New Bedford:—

GENTLEMEN :

In compliance with the Rules of your Board I herewith submit my third Report at the close of the second year of my superintendence of the Public Schools of our city.

The period embraced within my Report has been in many respects peculiarly unfavorable in its influences upon our schools. The extraordinary excitement, consequent upon the mournful condition of our country, that has pervaded our usually quiet community, and from which no age or sex has been exempt, and the circumstances incident to it,—the frequent public gatherings of the citizens, called together by martial music and the ringing of bells, often during the regular school sessions, the marching to and fro through our streets of military companies at all hours of the day, the enlistment of so many fathers and brothers, the frequent visits to the neighboring encampments, and similar developments of the intense interest felt by all,—though not

without their compensating influences in awakening and strengthening in the young a love of country and of freedom, obedience to law, and devotion to the Union, have nevertheless been prejudicial to the highest interests and prosperity of our schools. The dismissing of so many teachers, the increased amount of labor devolved upon those who were retained, and the shortening of the school year by two weeks, made necessary by the diminished amount appropriated by the City Government for the support of the School Department, which is \$8,000 less than for the previous year, and the depressing anxiety of the teachers occasioned by the frequent and protracted discussions respecting the diminishing of their salaries, might also be presumed to have exerted an unfavorable influence upon the schools during the past year. It gives me, however, great pleasure to say to the Board, and through it to the public, that notwithstanding all these adverse influences the condition of these schools, and their efficiency and usefulness, are far more satisfactory than could reasonably have been expected. If under such circumstances they have not retrograded, under a more favorable condition of things their progress might have been much more perceptible. For this gratifying result we are in a very great degree indebted to the earnestness and fidelity with which our entire corps of teachers have devoted themselves to their daily round of duties, some, indeed, with a success more marked than others, but all zealously striving to perform their allotted work. It is not my purpose to institute any invidious comparisons between the schools by presenting in detail for the public eye impressions and results, which, however necessary to assist the Board in its deliberations, and myself in efforts to remedy defects wherever they exist, cannot beyond that subserve

any useful purpose. The superior excellence of one school in comparison with others, whether in its studies or its discipline, is not always to be attributed to the greater ability or fidelity of its teacher. Circumstances independent of these may have occasioned it, which could not well be stated in a public report, and could be appreciated only, perhaps, by the Committee.

STATISTICAL.

The number of permanent teachers now employed is seventy-three, which is twelve less than in 1861, and sixteen less than in the year preceding. This reduction is not the result of any corresponding diminution in the number of children belonging to the schools, for, as will be seen by the Table which I hereafter present, the "average number belonging" has been *forty-two more* than the previous year, but has been made by assigning to each teacher a greater number of scholars, and thus in many of the Primary and Intermedial, as well as in two of the Grammar Schools, reducing the number of Assistants. This has, of course, greatly increased the labors of the teachers, and interfered somewhat with the full measure of success which might have resulted from a greater amount of time, and more thorough instruction given to a smaller number. It will be seen by the Table that each teacher in the Intermedial Schools has had an average number "belonging" of forty-nine, and in the Primary, of fifty-six and eight-tenths. Under ordinary circumstances no teacher should, I think, be required to instruct a larger number of pupils than forty or forty-five,—the smaller of these numbers is the utmost limit which in the opinion of the best educators in this country and in Germany should be allowed to a single

teacher. Even with forty pupils, after deducting from the six hours of each daily session the time appropriated to the devotional exercises in the morning, to the recesses, the general exercises, the changing of classes, and the numerous demands upon the time and attention of the teacher, there will remain only about seven minutes as the portion of each child for the entire day. This is a matter of greater consequence in our Primary Schools where the little ones require more personal care and instruction than in the higher grades where the instruction imparted to one member of a class can be listened to and understood equally well by all its members.

There are at present thirty-six schools maintained by the city. Thirty-four of these are permanent, and are all graded, with the exception of seven of the Country Schools, and the one at the Alms House. There are also two Evening Schools for Adults, which are kept up for about four months in the year. For a detailed description of the four-fold classification of our schools I would refer to my last Report.

The number of teachers employed in all our schools is seventy-eight, distributed as follows :

1	High School, for both sexes,	-	2 male, 3 female,	-	5
4	Grammar Schools, 2 for both sexes,	}			
	1 for girls only,		3	" 14 "	- 17
	1 for boys only,				
9	Intermedial Schools, for both sexes,	-	18	"	- 18
11	Primary Schools, " " "	-	21	"	- 21
8	Country Schools, " " "	2	" 9 "	-	11
1	Truant School at Alms House,		1	"	- 1
2	Evening Schools, 1 for males,	}	1	" 4 "	- 5
	1 for females,				
			8	70	78

The number of children who have attended these schools, and other items of interest, may be gathered from the following Table.

Schools.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Number of Teachers.	Av. to each Teacher.	Av. attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	Cost of tuition alone.	Average cost for tuition for each one belonging.
High,.....	166	157	5	31.4	151	94	\$3,151.53	\$20.32
Grammar,.....	850	780	17	46	740	95	6,979.45	8.94
Intermedial,.....	981	883	18	49	810	92	5,352.65	6.06
Primary,.....	1401	1193	21	56.8	1092	91	6,426.08	5.42
Country,.....	472	411	11	37.3	366	89	3,939.18	9.58
Truant,.....	28	23	1	23	22	95	238.63	10.37
For 1862,*.....	3898	3447	73	47.2	3181	92.6	\$26,087.52	7.56
" 1861,.....	3869	3405	85	40.	3085	89	30,850.00	9.06

This does not include the Evening Schools.

The Acushnet and Grove Schools are considered here, and elsewhere in my Report, as *Country* Schools.

The above Table will enable us to institute a comparison between the numbers in attendance during the past and preceding years, and will show the results of the earnest and persistent efforts to secure a higher percentage of attendance, and to diminish the cost of tuition in the aggregate, and for each pupil. It will be seen that while the "number *belonging*" as shown in the second column is *forty-two more* than in the preceding year, the number of teachers employed has been *twelve less*; that each teacher has had an average of seven and two-tenths more pupils; that there has been a gain of three and six-tenths per cent. in the attendance notwithstanding the exciting influences which might very naturally have led us to anticipate a different result; and, further, a fact that will be gratifying to all who desire an economical management of the financial interests of

* (Feb. 6.) A more thorough revision of all the statistics of which this Table is a summary, has resulted in the correction of some inaccuracies in it as originally prepared, and will account for a few discrepancies between it and the statements of the Mayor in his Inaugural Address Jan, 5th.

this Board, that the sum expended for *tuition alone* has been nearly \$5,000 less, while the average cost for each pupil has been \$1.50 less. It ought, however, in justice, to be stated that as one means to secure this last result, besides reducing the number of teachers, the school year was shortened two weeks, the salaries being paid pro rata, and all salaries exceeding \$250 were still further reduced by a deduction of five per cent. for the last six months.

It may be of interest to some to know how our city ranks in comparison with other cities and towns in the State, in the support of its schools, viewed in a pecuniary aspect. Such a contrast is presented in the Annual Reports of the State Board of Education. By the last published Report it appears that our rank in respect to the sum appropriated for the education of each child between five and fifteen years of age in 1859-60 was *seven*, in 1860-61 was *fourteen*. In the per centage of taxable property appropriated to the support of Public Schools our rank in 1859-60 was *one hundred and twenty-six*, but in 1860-61 it was only *two hundred and seventy-three*. In the former year this per centage was 2 65-100 mills, while in the latter it was 1 52-100 mills.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

It has been said by very high authority, that "if we were called upon to name the most prominent defects in the schools of our country,—that which contributes most, directly and indirectly, to retard the progress of public education, and which most loudly calls for a prompt and thorough reform, it would be the want of spacious and convenient school-houses." And again, "when it is considered, that more than five-sixths of all

the children in the State spend a considerable portion of the most impressible period of their lives in the school-house, the general condition of those buildings and their influences upon the young stand forth, at once, as topics of prominence and magnitude. The construction of school-houses connects itself closely with the love of study, with proficiency, health, anatomical formation and length of life. These are great interests and therefore suggest great duties." Heartily endorsing these sentiments, I again most earnestly invite your attention to this subject.

In my last Report I called the attention of this Board and of the City Council to an examination of some of the school buildings, so discreditable to the city, and in many important respects so entirely unfit for the purposes to which they are devoted.

The school houses on Bush and Charles Streets have frequently been singled out for animadversion in former School Reports, but many other of our school buildings are exceedingly objectionable in several respects, chiefly, however, in respect to the inconvenient size, and imperfect ventilation of the class rooms. I recently took the dimensions of a class room, in one of our Primary Schools, where there are frequently thirty children at a time studying and reciting. I found that the entire cubic contents of this room were 1718 feet. The only means for its ventilation were by the doors and windows. Now the best authorities on the subject of ventilation consider seven feet of pure air as the least that should be supplied to each person each minute; Dr. Reid allows ten feet. Taking the lowest estimate, these children, with their teacher, would have air sufficient for the maintenance of healthy respiration for *less than eight minutes*, unless the noxious air is allowed to escape

and pure air to be admitted by the usual expedient, to which necessity compels a resort, of raising the windows, or letting them down from the top. This unhealthful and sometimes dangerous method of administering a cold air bath to the unnaturally heated heads of the children,—for I have found the thermometer in some of the class rooms as high as 80° and even 86° , notwithstanding my repeated cautions and the seeming carefulness of the teacher—is perhaps the chief objection to this mode of ventilation, which at best accomplishes its object very imperfectly. The class rooms of the High School, of the Middle Street Grammar School, of the William Street Primary and Intermedial Schools, are all objectionable for the reasons mentioned above, as well as in several other important particulars. Indeed there is scarcely one of our schools still conducted on the class room system which does not demand immediate attention to remedy existing evils. In the Charles Street Grammar, and the Kempton Street Intermedial Schools, in each of which the services of one Assistant have been dispensed with, the two small class rooms have been converted into one of good size, though inconvenient shape, by a removal of the partition wall, and I would recommend that the same course be pursued in other school buildings where similar circumstances will permit it. But without going into any argument, at present, on the subject, I will briefly say that in my opinion it will tend most effectually to remedy these physical evils, and to promote the intellectual and moral interests of all our schools to abandon the class room system, and introduce uniformly, what has already been done so successfully in several instances, the Separate or Department system, as it is called, giving to each teacher a good sized room with all needful appli-

ances, and such a number of pupils as can by a proper classification be thoroughly instructed. To accomplish this desirable result, and to secure the best possible classification which cannot be done very satisfactorily with a less number than about four hundred, the number at present in the Fifth Street Grammar School, it would be necessary to consolidate several of the schools by bringing into a few large buildings the scholars who are now found in numerous separate buildings, frequently very near each other, as, for instance, the Charles Street and Kempton Street Intermedial Schools which are diagonally opposite. Such a change will necessarily involve a large expenditure, but I am confident will, in the end be the most economical mode of conducting the schools, besides tending greatly to promote their efficiency and usefulness, for which reason it becomes my duty to direct the attention of the Board to a consideration of the subject, though I am not unmindful of the fact that the revulsion in the financial condition of our city, and the demands made upon us by the peculiar condition of our public affairs, will probably render the immediate realization of such a suggestion impracticable. Should it be deemed of sufficient importance I will present my views more fully on this subject in a special Report. I cannot, however, dismiss this topic without calling your attention to another very objectionable feature in the internal arrangement of the High School building. The large number of scholars connected with each of the schools there, while occupying their seats in the main school room sit facing the windows, with the glare of light falling directly upon their eyes. This evil is much greater in the Grammar School than in the High School, as in the former the light from the side as well as from the rear windows is

entirely cut off, while in the latter the light from the side windows will permit the partial exclusion of the front light on bright days. In speaking of the morbidly sensitive eyesight, occasioned by inordinate and untimely use of the eyes, an eminent oculist has said that "accurate inquiries have convinced him, that a large number of these individuals must go back to the school room to find the source of their infirmities." This evil, too, might easily be obviated by the changes which the alteration of the entire building to adapt it to the Department system would render necessary.

UNEDUCATED CHILDREN.

I have stated that the attendance in our schools during the year has been very gratifying, still it is a sad fact that there are any of the proper school age among us whose circumstances serve as an excuse for their not availing themselves of the advantages of an education, so freely accorded to them. I refer now particularly to those boys and girls who are employed in some of the manufacturing establishments, many of whom, in direct violation of a Statute of the Commonwealth, are kept at work through the entire year. In former years some regard was paid to this civil statute, and the children employed in the principal factory of our city were dismissed for a portion of the year that they might comply with its requirement. In many instances, as I am told, families at once removed to neighboring States where no such restriction prevents the children from working the entire year, and thus so much of their best help was lost to them that of late the managers of this establishment pay no regard at all to a Statute, so wise

in its provision, and so definite in its requirements. That some of this class enjoy the privileges of the *Evening* Schools does not release the parents of the children, or those who thus employ them, from liability for violating the Statute, for it requires that those whose ages are particularly mentioned shall attend a *day* school. I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to the subject.

It is not improbable that the impossibility of obtaining the necessary article for manufacture may soon again compel a compliance with this Statute, by a withholding of employment from this class of operatives. Should such an event occur, I should recommend that immediate special provision for their instruction be made by securing and fitting up a school room in the vicinity of the Factory, and employing a female teacher of sufficient experience and force of character to meet the demands of such a service. Unless such measures are adopted, when these persons apply for admission to our schools they must be sent either to the room of ungraded scholars in the Fifth Street Grammar School House, a long distance, and perhaps rendering necessary the employment of an additional teacher in that room, or to the Merrimac Street Intermedial School which already has its complement of scholars. An admission of such scholars, for a few months only, into any well graded school, must unavoidably tend to lessen its general efficiency, and serve as a hindrance to the successful progress of existing classes to which they must be joined, as it would be impossible to form new classes for their special instruction. The course of study, and the method of instruction, to meet the wants of those whose school education must be confined to such limited periods as necessity allows, should be in several respects modified

from that marked out for those who can devote several successive years to acquiring an education.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

It is a wise provision of the Statutes of our Commonwealth which authorizes 'any town to establish and maintain, in addition to the schools required by law to be maintained therein, schools for the education of persons over fifteen years of age, and to appropriate such sums of money as may be necessary for the support thereof.' Our Evening Schools have been in operation since 1848, and the large numbers who, with such beneficial results, have availed themselves of the advantages here afforded them, many of whom must otherwise have been entirely shut out from even the first rudiments of mental culture, fully justify the propriety and the utility of continuing this means of promoting the intellectual and moral advancement of a numerous class in our community. I can conceive of but one really valid objection to them, and that is that under a thorough and efficient system of Evening Schools some parents will keep young children at work during the day, trusting that from these they will receive that knowledge which should be obtained in the day schools. To obviate this in part, as well as to remedy some existing evils, I should recommend that to these schools none be admitted *under fifteen years of age*, especially as for the instruction of such in special schools the Statute gives no authority, but requires that they shall attend a *day* school during a specified portion of each year. Of the 150 who have entered the Female School the present year, 30 are under 15 years, 11 of whom are but 12 years of age and under. Of the others, there are 40 who are 25

years of age and over, and one who is even three score and five years. In the Male School the whole number entered has been 87; 36 of these are under 15 years, 15 of whom are 12 and under. I have in my possession a package of letters written by several of the female pupils who attended the Evening School last winter. I do not think that I can better show the appreciation in which these schools are held by those for whom they are designed, or their gratitude for the privileges here enjoyed, than by quoting a few lines from two letters, one written to the then Principal of the Female School, who also holds the same situation the present season, and the other to a "dear sister." All these letters are very creditable in respect to the penmanship, the spelling, and the construction of the sentences, as well as in the expression of grateful sentiments. "I think," says the writer of one of them, "that New Bedford is very kind to give us such a good school and teacher, and save us from growing up in ignorance as we should if it were not for their kindness. I am sorry that the Evening School closes so soon, but I hope you will teach next winter, and then I can come again to you." Says the writer of the other: "I think the city of New Bedford very liberal to support an institution where we girls, who have not time to go to day school, may get a good education if we have a mind to, for it is a dreadful thing not to know how to read or write. We have been learning to write letters, for we none of us knew how to write a letter, and we have learnt much beside, for our teacher talks to us and tells us of many things that are strange and interesting that we know nothing about, and she learns us how to live good lives, at the same time she learns us our lessons."

In some cities this class of schools is under the charge

of a city missionary, assisted by a corps of teachers, male and female, who freely volunteer their services, and thus the School Committee have no control over or responsibility in connection with them. In such cases the room, fuel and lights, are provided, I think, at the expense of the city. Until we are thus relieved of the expense for tuition incident to the maintenance of these schools, I trust that the Board will continue to pursue the same liberal policy in securing results so beneficial, and so highly appreciated by those who enjoy them.

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

There has been no examination, during the year, of applicants to teach in our schools. Such an examination was not considered necessary in consequence of the large number of candidates, heretofore approved by the examining Committee, who have been waiting for an appointment. There are also several who have been teachers, whose services were dispensed with merely to reduce the number of teachers, and who would seem to have a prior claim. The selection of suitable teachers I regard as one of the most important and responsible duties connected with our school system. It is a very mistaken idea that every one who succeeds in passing a satisfactory examination in the studies to be taught, and possesses the proper moral qualifications, is a suitable person for the instruction of children. There are other qualifications none the less essential. Good common sense, a knowledge of human nature, energy of character, aptness to teach, a pleasant voice and manner that will attract and not repel, ability to adapt the best methods of instruction and of discipline to the greatest diversities of character, and to govern by gentleness combin-

ed with firmness, an interest in the young, and, in a word, a real love for the work, are among the indispensable qualifications to be diligently sought for in those to whom such high and holy interests are to be intrusted. A marked deficiency in either of these particulars should not only preclude the appointment of an applicant, but be a sufficient justification for not continuing any in the service, who, after a fair trial, are found wanting. I consider some special preparation for the teacher's vocation as exceedingly important, and though there are some whom no amount of training can make good teachers, still it is fair to presume that if to natural ability and a good degree of intelligence there be added a thorough special training for this work, a corresponding success will be realized. Several of our most successful teachers are graduates of a Normal school, where the methods of instruction and of discipline are admirably adapted to impart this needful preparation. It has been the wise policy of the Board during the year, to give the preference in the appointment of teachers, other things being equal, to those who belong to our own city. Personal and local preferences may very properly be regarded when the public interests are equally well promoted, but I think the true theory is to secure the very best teachers wherever they may be found.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The importance of the schools of this lowest grade is not, I fear, properly appreciated. They are the foundation of our educational system, and unless this is laid firmly and securely the entire structure will prove a failure. It is a popular idea with those who have not thoroughly considered the subject that less care is need-

ed in securing teachers for these elementary schools than for those of a higher grade ; that almost any one, however immature in age, and lacking in experience, will answer for the instruction of little children. But if our earliest years are really the most important, if the inclination of the tree does really, as well as poetically, depend upon the slightest bend of the pliant twig, then it would be far better, I think, to reverse the usual course and employ teachers of the highest order of talent, and of the most successful experience, for this class of scholars. There is usually, on the part of candidates for appointment, a very decided preference for the higher grades, and this is in part the result of the greater estimation in which School Committees seem to regard these grades by attaching to them a higher remuneration, although the same qualifications are required of all candidates, except of those for the High School. As an inducement for teachers to seek these comparatively humble situations, as now regarded, and to continue in them without aspiring to schools of a higher grade, the salaries should also be reversed, and, if not put on a perfect equality, the difference should be in favor of those employed in the lowest grades.

The course of instruction in these schools has been essentially the same during the year, as heretofore. I think that on the part of some teachers there has been a higher appreciation of the importance of thoroughness in instruction, and a more earnest desire to realize all that could reasonably be expected of them, and as a necessary result there has been a corresponding improvement in the good order, government, and progress of their schools.

For the last few years an effort has been made in different parts of our country to change very materially

the methods of instruction generally pursued in primary schools as being "very defective and not properly adapted either to the mental, moral, or physical conditions of childhood." The system of "Object Teaching," introduced in all its essential principles and methods by Pestalozzi, a half century since, and modified by modern educational reformers, is suggested as a remedy for these defects, and several "Manuals" and "Graduated Courses of Object Lessons" have been published, presenting in great detail the peculiarities of the system, as said to have been successfully carried out in a few places. Whether it is judicious to attempt any radical change in a system of instruction which has proved so beneficial in the past, or to introduce the method of Object-Teaching to a greater degree than every intelligent and earnest teacher has been accustomed to do, is a point upon which I have not yet been able to satisfy myself. I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to become better acquainted with this system in all its practical bearings.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

There has been no modification of the order of studies, or of any of the arrangements connected with this grade of schools, during the year. There is a large number of scholars to be found in several of the Intermedial Schools, whose size, age, and need of wholesome discipline furnish a strong argument in favor of the suggestion made last year of uniting the most advanced classes (in which such scholars are generally found) of this grade with the Grammar Schools, where they can be under the government of a male teacher. Some of these scholars have been exceedingly troublesome, and have

required a firm and sometimes a severe discipline to keep them under proper restraint, and to secure the desired result. The great majority of the scholars, however, belonging to these schools have been as orderly, as well-behaved, and as successful in accomplishing satisfactory results, as could be desired. The classes recently promoted from these to the Grammar Schools were examined by me with especial reference to such a promotion, after a uniform system of examination, and were found to be unusually well prepared. The subsequent examinations which I have requested the Principals of the Grammar Schools to make of such classes for their satisfaction as well as my own, and to report to me the results, fully confirm the assertion. Several cases were reported to me by one of the Principals as doubtful, but after a very rigid examination in which I was assisted by the Chairman of the Grammar Schools, and the acting Chairman of the Intermedial Schools, and which strengthened my previous impression of their average fitness, I saw no sufficient reason, except in two instances, to withdraw the permission I had before given them. I have endeavored to secure in all these schools, as well as in those of the other grades, a good degree of uniformity in respect to the quantity and quality of the instruction imparted, so that the frequent transfer of scholars, made necessary by a change of residence, shall not be detrimental to them by preventing their entering classes of the same relative standing as those which they left. I do not mean to affirm that these schools have attained a uniform degree of excellence, and success, nor do I know of any Procrustean process by which such an end can be attained. The disparity of qualifications, and the different temperaments of the teachers, the wide differences in the circumstances of the several

schools as influenced by locality and the materials of which they are composed, and other causes which might be mentioned, very naturally account for much of the difference to be observed, without leading us to withhold that measure of commendation which is due to those who, though less successful than others, are just as faithful and earnest in efforts to promote the improvement and proficiency of their pupils. This remark is not made with reference to the teachers in these schools only, but is of general application.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The condition of these schools as respects discipline, mode of instruction, and proficiency in study, affords gratifying evidence of the zeal and fidelity with which the teachers generally have devoted themselves to their several duties. In forming our estimate of the relative success and faithfulness of teachers there are numerous circumstances which should not be overlooked. Some of our Grammar Schools, and it is equally true in respect to several in the lower grades, are situated in districts in which are very many families where the home influences and training are not such as tend to promote good school influences, but are a constant hindrance to them, and where very much of the material furnished to be fashioned by the teacher is in every aspect unpromising, and if such schools are made to be fully equal in good order, and progress in study, to others situated under far more favorable influences then the praise should be bestowed where it justly belongs.

It is to be regretted that a very large proportion of those educated in our public schools do not go beyond the Grammar School, and consequently their school edu-

cation is limited to the studies here pursued, but very frequently the necessities of the case render it unavoidable. Such being the fact, I think that the course of study might be somewhat modified with decided advantage as respects those who do not study with reference to an admission to the High School, and indeed even for these. Instead of devoting so large a proportion of time to the study of History of the United States as is requisite to conform to the requirement of the Board that the text book now in use shall be *completed* in the Grammar School,—a book of nearly four hundred closely printed pages, and often requiring great effort on the part of the scholars to comprehend, so that it is quite too frequently a mere exercise of the memory,—I would recommend that some other book should be adopted, or only a limited portion required of the one now used, the thorough study of which shall occupy much less time, and that a portion of the time now given to this study should be given to Physiology, which though required to be taught in these schools is too much neglected, or to Book-keeping, some knowledge of which is so desirable for all of each sex, or to some other important and practical subject. To the “Analysis of Sentences,” required by the course of study in these schools, important to a certain extent, I also think that too much time is given with very little benefit, judging from the miserable failure of so many to analyze, at all satisfactorily, the sentences proposed in the semi-annual examinations. I think much of the time now given to the *analysis*, should be given to the *construction*, of sentences, to learning how to communicate their own ideas with facility, and in such correct language and form of expression as shall be creditable to Grammar School graduates, so many of whom cannot compose a letter to a

friend, or write a few lines on any subject of the most ordinary character, without the grossest solecisms in language, syntax, punctuation, and use of capitals.

Inasmuch as Arithmetic forms one of the prominent studies for the first and second year in the High School, I think it would be judicious not to require that the Arithmetic studied in the Grammar Schools shall be *completed*, which sometimes compels the teacher to hurry the classes over some portions of it too rapidly for the thorough understanding of them, besides subjecting many scholars, for several weeks before the semi-annual examinations, to an amount of study out of the regular school hours which seems to me in the highest degree objectionable. If less were required for admission to the High School, the teachers would have more time to turn aside from the text book and exercise their classes upon examples involving the application of the principles taught to the every day transactions of life for which the study of Arithmetic is so important, and in which they now, at times, so signally fail when practical examples are proposed as a test of their knowledge.

A very large number, as I have said, complete their school education in the Grammar Schools, being compelled by necessity, or led by their own inclination or that of their parents, to forego the advantages to be derived from the more advanced studies of the High School. Besides these, a very considerable proportion of those who apply for admission to this school fail of reaching the required standard, and are not received. Many of these do not wish to revolve again in the narrow circle of study prescribed for the Grammar Schools, nor again to apply for admission to the High School, and yet would gladly avail themselves of instruction in some

higher English branches. I would suggest whether it would not be practicable and expedient, in order to meet the wants of the last named class, and as an inducement to the others spoken of above to pursue their studies for a while longer, to make some special provision, in a way which I am not fully prepared to indicate, for their further instruction. I think that from both these classes there would always be a number sufficient to require the services of one teacher.

Of the great importance of *thoroughness*, and of the best methods of instruction in the several subjects taught, as well as of several kindred topics often presented in School Reports, it does not seem to me to be desirable to present my views to the public. The occasional gatherings of the Teachers, required by the School Regulations, and my frequent interviews with them in the school-room, afford the best opportunities for directing attention to deficiencies where they are apparent, and for such suggestions as the circumstances may seem to require. And in this connection it gives me pleasure to say, that in no instance has any criticism or suggestion ever been received in any other than the kindest manner, and that the relation existing between the Superintendent and the entire corps of teachers has apparently been of the most cordial character.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

To the schools thus designated, the Grove School was added by a vote of the Board near the commencement of the year, so that there are, at present, including the Acushnet, eight Country Schools. By this arrangement the Grammar and Primary Schools, which previously constituted separate departments in the same building

at the Grove, were placed under one Principal, the other teachers ranking as Assistants, and the salaries were considerably reduced. It still continues a graded school in which are found Primary, Intermedial, and Grammar School scholars in separate rooms, no change in this respect having been made, and it belongs in name only to the Country Schools. It is one of those schools where a radical change must be made in much of the material composing it, to secure such results as the successful experience and faithfulness of the teachers would lead us to expect.

The Cannonville School is a partially graded school, the Assistant having in a separate room all the Primary scholars, though the Principal usually hears one of the Primer classes in her own room, with manifest advantage. The efforts of the Principal to promote the moral, as well as the intellectual, progress of her scholars, have been persistent and attended with a good degree of success, and the present character of this school, in contrast with what it is represented to me to have been four years since, when she assumed its charge, is very gratifying.

The remaining schools of this class are not graded, scholars of every degree of progress being admitted to them. Where the number thus admitted is small, notwithstanding the number of classes and the variety of studies taught, the teacher by a judicious and faithful use of the time should be able to exhibit very fair results. And such, in most instances, is the fact. Some of these will not suffer by comparison with any of our schools, in respect to good order, thoroughness in instruction, and indeed in every thing that constitutes a good school, and if in any case the dulness of the scholars, and the general deficiencies of the school, can be

remedied by a greater degree of energy on the part of the teacher, which shall infuse itself into every scholar, and into all the school exercises, and secure more satisfactory results, it will be no more than this Board has a right to expect.

In the Report of last year, the Committee on Country Schools suggested the expediency of uniting the Acushnet and Belville Schools, in order to secure a better classification of the scholars in both, and also as a more economical arrangement. I would invite the attention of the Board to the consideration of this union, the reasons for which are more fully presented in the Report referred to.

ALMS HOUSE AND FARM SCHOOL.

The school at the Alms House has been conducted during the year in the same manner as heretofore and with good success. It is still under the instruction of a female teacher, and as all cases requiring severe discipline are referred to the Superintendent of the Alms House, this arrangement proves quite as beneficial as when a male teacher was employed at a much larger salary. About three-fourths of the members of this school are "habitual truants" who have been sentenced to this place in accordance with the "Truant Ordinance," which establishes a "Farm School" for such delinquents in connection with the Alms House. As section sixth of that Ordinance places this school "under the control and government of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, who shall make suitable regulations concerning the instruction, employment, and general conduct of said offenders," I would respectfully suggest the inquiry whether the supervision of this school can legitimately belong to this Board until transferred to it by the Board

of Mayor and Aldermen in whom it is now so exclusively vested by the Ordinance.

HIGH SCHOOL.

There is, perhaps, no better criterion by which to form an opinion of the real condition of the schools of any city, than that which is presented in the intellectual and moral character of the members of its High School. Here are found those, who, beginning at the base of our educational pyramid, have by successive steps at last reached its apex. The excellencies and defects of the several grades of schools through which they have passed during the earlier period of their education are here displayed, and though comparatively few enjoy its advantages, yet they are sufficiently numerous to justify us in regarding them as a representative class. While we could wish that certain deficiencies were not sometimes so apparent as to lead us to suspect that their instruction in some period of their progress had not been in every respect what it should have been, still judging from the sometimes excellent, and the generally fair examination of those who succeed in passing the semi-annual ordeal to which the applicants for admission are subjected, we may feel a good degree of satisfaction in a system of education which can produce even such results. There has been no change during the year either in its corps of instructors, or in its programme of studies. The long and successful experience of all its teachers, and the generally creditable appearance of their classes in casual and oft repeated visits, and also in the more formal and public examinations, entitle them to the confidence of this Board, and of the public. The course of study prescribed for this school might, I think, in

some respects be modified for the better, some studies of an important, practical character, receiving a greater degree of prominence, and others, not deemed so important, less. Without recommending, at this time, any very definite modifications, I would merely suggest that it has seemed to me very desirable that more time and attention should be given during the entire course to the thorough and systematic study of English Literature, so that every one who graduates shall carry with him some knowledge of the best authors in every period of English history, and a taste so cultivated and refined as to lead him in all after life to quench his thirst only in the purest fountains. I would also suggest, that the advantages of a special training for the teacher's vocation, of which I have spoken as being very desirable, and which give such an importance and value to our State Normal Schools, might in a measure be secured to those who desire them, by forming a class of all such as contemplate teaching, whose instruction during a portion of their last year in the school, or by an addition to the course, should be with special reference to this service.

The semi-annual exhibitions of this school in the City Hall, and the conferring of diplomas upon members of the graduating class, in accordance with suggestions in one of my last year's Reports, have been marked features in its history, and cannot fail to realize the full measure of benefit anticipated. The very large gathering of the parents and friends of the pupils, and of the citizens of all classes at these exhibitions, and the declamations, the recitations, the compositions, and indeed the highly creditable character of all the varied exercises, have given to this school a prominence that it never before had, and attracted to it an interest never before felt by very many of our citizens, who, though

aware of the existence of such a school in our city were entirely ignorant of the great advantages which their children might derive from it. Whatever will tend to awaken a deeper interest on the part of the public in the success of our schools, should be most earnestly sought out, and encouraged, and I would suggest that in the usual semi-annual examination of the Grammar and other schools such a course be adopted as shall secure the attendance of many who know nothing of them except from the external appearance of the buildings, or from the annual tax for their support. It is a very rare occurrence for me to meet a parent in my visits to the schools. I can recall but two such instances, except on my special invitation to witness some general exercises, which, it was hoped, might create an abiding interest that should render the presence of parents and others a thing of frequent occurrence. If by such visits parents could better inform themselves of the real character of the schools where their children are in attendance, and get a clearer idea of the earnest, faithful labors of the teachers and the importance of those labors, they might also get a clearer idea of their own responsibility, and more heartily co-operate in whatever is done by the teacher to promote the best interests of their children. The frequent complaints, so often unreasonable and groundless, the frivolous excuses rendered for irregular attendance, the angry feelings, the injudicious requests, of many parents, would be avoided by an occasional visit to the school-room with good intent, by a personal interview with the teacher when all the circumstances of each case could be better understood and appreciated, and the union of home and school authority would greatly tend to secure to our schools a much higher degree of efficiency. But I will

return from this digression to the particular school under consideration, though these remarks are made with as much reference to this school, as to others.

As there are many of our citizens who do not understand the method pursued in the examination of candidates for admission to our High School,—an occasion of so much interest to the candidates and their parents,—and as numerous inquiries are made relative to it, it seems to me desirable that this information, though so well understood by this Board, should be presented, somewhat in detail, for the satisfaction of the public, as well as to remove certain erroneous impressions quite common respecting it, and I therefore make the following statement.

On the morning of the examination each candidate is presented with a card having a number written upon it, by which alone the candidate is known during the entire examination. On the back of the card are printed several directions and explanations. On these cards each candidate writes his name, age, parent's name, place of residence, and the school from which he comes. These cards are kept by the candidates until all the exercises are completed, with the strict injunction that their number shall not be communicated to *any one*. The candidates, who have been previously so seated as to prevent, as far as possible, any opportunity for communicating with each other, are then furnished with pen, ink, and paper. The first set of printed questions is now distributed. Every effort is made to put the candidates as much at ease as possible, and secure them from all embarrassment. They are allowed all the time they desire for each exercise, and are told to think carefully, and by no means to hurry. When the papers containing the answers to the first series of questions have all

been passed in, after an interval for relaxation the other series of questions are in like manner successively distributed. Thus they are examined in Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History of the United States, and Spelling. The examination in Reading is usually dispensed with, not because its importance is not fully appreciated, but because they have already been sufficiently examined in this before leaving the Grammar Schools. The Chairman and several other members of the High School Committee are in attendance more or less of the time during the examination, which usually occupies about two days. The Superintendent, however, under their direction has the principal management of it, and is in constant attendance. By him the questions are all prepared, and most of the labor performed in examining the numerous written answers, covering over nearly a ream of foolscap paper. This labor requires several days, as every answer is read with care, and its value, estimated on a scale of 100, is marked in the margin. The sum of these estimates in all the different branches is set against the card number by which each candidate is known during the examination, and being divided by the number of branches, gives the *general average* of each. It cannot be known to any one by what candidate the several papers were written, until after the Superintendent reports to the Board the card numbers whose *general average* of correct work corresponds with the percentage previously determined upon, as essential for admission to the school. After this announcement the package of cards is unsealed, and the names are read. As the admission or rejection of a candidate depends entirely upon the *general average* of his examination, it is hardly possible that injustice should be done to any of the applicants. There are doubtless cases in which

the candidates are not able to do justice to *themselves*; and these instances would be far more numerous if the examination were conducted orally. If any instance occurs in which an applicant is supposed to be rejected for insufficient reasons, the written answers on which this rejection is based are always on file in the office of the Superintendent in the applicant's own hand, and can be examined by the candidate or his friends. In every instance, thus far, such an examination has apparently satisfied the parties examining that the decision of the Board was just. Though this mode of examining candidates is now adopted in nearly all the cities of the Union, and is perhaps as unexceptionable as any, still it is not entirely free from objections, nor do I know of any method that could be. I would suggest for the consideration of the Board, either as an auxiliary to this method, or as a partial substitute for it, that the Principals of the Grammar Schools be required to keep a record of the daily recitations and deportment of each member of their first class, according to a uniform system of marking, during the six months immediately preceding the time of their application to enter the High School, and that from this record an average be made of each pupil's standing in each branch of study, and that this be sent with the certificate now required by the Board, of the presumed qualifications of the candidate to be admitted to the High School, and be received as evidence of the qualifications of such a number as it may be deemed advisable to admit. Such substantially is one of the Regulations of the Cincinnati School Board, and in its essential features is spoken of favorably in several School Reports. I cannot better present its advantages than by quoting from the Springfield Report for 1861. By this method,

"1. The Principal of the Grammar School assumes no responsibility in the case ; he has only to place in the hands of the Committee a record of the work done by each pupil during the year. (Admissions occur but once in a year.)

2. Two days of severe labor and anxiety, of fears and terrible forebodings, — also sad and sudden disappointment, in case of rejection, will be avoided on the part of pupils.

3. There will be less danger of the admission of unqualified pupils, than by a single brief trial on a few questions ; nor will scholars of fair ability and attainment be liable to be rejected, who, under the agitation of fear lest they should not succeed, will sometimes fail of accomplishing what they are ordinarily able to do.

4. It would prove a salutary stimulus, all through the year, to the pupil both in scholarship and deportment, which would exert a favorable influence on the whole school.

Candidates thus admitted may be received on probation ; and their full membership be determined when they shall have proved themselves capable of pursuing the course of studies with the class."

I have dwelt thus fully on the subject of admission to the High School, as it is such a constant source of embarrassment and discussion, and would commend these views to the consideration of the Board.

It may be proper to present a brief statement of the results of the semi-annual examinations of applicants to enter this school. Of the 80 who were examined in May, 47, (23 girls and 24 boys) had the general average of 73 per cent. required, and were admitted. Their average age was 14 2-3 years. 50 per cent. of the girls, and 70 1-2 per cent. of the boys, examined, were admit-

ted. The general average of all the candidates in the several studies was as follows: In Arithmetic 56 per cent., in Grammar 76 1-10, in Geography 92 1-10, History 76 5-8, Spelling 74 1-2. In this last branch to which I have frequently and earnestly directed the attention of the Teachers, lest it should become one of the "lost arts" of which there would seem to be some danger, judging from the numerous complaints in almost every School Report that I have received the last year, a very gratifying improvement is here shown. At the two examinations of last year, the general average in Spelling was only 56 in May, and 59 in November. The results of the recent examination in November last are as follows: 59 were examined. 41 (25 girls, and 16 boys) had a general average of 64 per cent. and upwards, and were admitted. Of the girls who were examined, 71 2-5 per cent. were admitted, and of the boys, 66 2-3 per cent. Their average age was 15 years. The general average of all examined was as follows: In Arithmetic 61 per cent., Grammar 70, Geography 73, History 68, Spelling 67.

The following Tables will show what schools furnished the applicants for admission at the two semi-annual examinations, and the per centage admitted from each. Any comparison of the merits of these schools based on these Tables, will be fallacious, as many of the applicants had been previously examined, but rejected, and after six months, or a year's additional study would, of course, be far more likely to succeed than those examined for the first time.

MAY, 1862.

FROM	Number examined.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.	Per cent. admitted.
Parker Street Grammar School,.....	7	4	3	57 1-7
Fifth Street " "	35	18	17	51 3-7
Middle Street " "	20	15	5	75
Charles Street " "	11	6	5	54 6-11
Grove School,.....	8	1	2	33 1-3
Haskins' Corner School,.....	1	0	1	0
Clark's Point School,.....	2	2		100
Private School,.....	1	1		100
	90	47	33	58 3-4

NOVEMBER, 1862.

FROM	Number examined.	Number admitted.	Number rejected.	Per cent. admitted.
Parker Street Grammar School,.....	9	7	2	77 7-9
Middle Street " "	15	9	6	60
Fifth Street " "	19	16	3	84 4-19
Charles Street " "	15	9	6	60
Private " "	1	0	1	0
	59	41	18	69 1-2

The questions proposed at these examinations will be found in the Appendix to this Report, and also some Tabular Statistics conveying desirable information relative to the schools.

PERSONAL.

The Report which I thus make is, I am aware, more general in its character than may be desired by some, although in accordance with the expressed wish of so many members of the Board, and with my own convictions on the subject. My visits to all the schools,—much more numerous, with the exception of some of the more distant Country Schools, than the Rules of the Board

require,—made, for obvious reasons, at irregular periods, and at times unanticipated by the teacher and scholars, have given me opportunities for presenting a report of each school, with all its excellencies and defects, with great minuteness of detail, but I cannot think that such a Report would be either judicious or useful. In many of these visits I have been accompanied by the Chairman of the several grades, or by some other members of the Committee, and regret that their numerous private duties have not more frequently permitted them to give me the pleasure, and the schools the benefit, of such visits. To such a visitation of the schools a very large proportion of my time has been given, and attended, as I think, with very perceptible and favorable influences upon them. Sometimes the visit is brief, sufficiently long, however, to give me an idea of the condition of the school, at other times it is protracted through the greater part of the entire session. In some of these visits I am a mere listener, only asking a few questions or making a few remarks on the subject of the lesson, but often conducting the recitation myself, and making it an examination of what the class has gone over since my last visit. My object has been to ascertain the real condition of each school in respect to the quantity and quality of the instruction given, to the progress made by each class, and, in a word, to every thing pertaining to its interests. But without wishing to magnify my office by giving a detailed account of my varied duties and labors during the year, which though gratifying to myself could not be of particular interest to others, I will merely say that, following the programme of duties prescribed by the Board, according to their presumed intent, and with the advice and active co-operation of the Chairman of the several grades, I have endeavored

in every possible way to promote the efficiency and usefulness of our schools, and have devoted to these duties at least one-third more time than was required by school duties in any one of the previous twenty years spent by me in actual teaching. I regret that duty to myself has compelled me to say thus much for the sake of those who may ignorantly suppose that the office of Superintendent is a sinecure.

In conclusion, I would express the earnest wish that our schools, prosperous as they are even under all the unfavorable influences of the past year, may at the close of another year exhibit evidence of a still higher degree of efficiency, and better realize our idea of what they can become. To secure this consummation, so devoutly to be wished, will require a higher degree of devotion on the part of all to whom these high and important interests are more immediately intrusted, and the cordial co-operation of those on whose bestowal of "material aid" these interests so essentially depend, by whom the words of inspiration in their application to the interests of education should not be forgotten, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

Respectfully submitted by

ABNER J. PHIPPS,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

January 3d, 1863.



APPENDIX.

No. 1.

SCHOOLS.		Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per ct. of attendance.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
HIGH.	Males,	68	65	64	95	Charles P. Rugg, Ivory S. Cornish, Eliza H. Tobey, Sallie W. Fox, Susan A. Osgood,	\$1200
	Females,	98	92	87	93		1000
Total for High School,		166	157	151	94		450
GRAMMAR.							350
FIFTH STREET,							350
		390	355	332	93	Sylvander Hutchinson, Hannah B. Robinson, E. Emily Cushman, Elizabeth C. Babcock, Betsey B. Winslow, Mary E. Smith, Lydia A. Post, Charlotte E. Wheeler,	1000
							300
							300
							300
							300
							300
							300
MIDDLE STREET,		178	165	161	97	James S. Barrell. Abby A. K. Howard, Elizabeth F. Vincent, Mary L. Blake,	1000
							300
							275
							275
PARKER STREET,		162	147	141	95	Ebenezer Hervey, Jane M. Gardner, Eliza C. Lewis,	1000
							300
							275
CHARLES STREET,		120	113	106	93	Julia H. Osgood, Susan B. Cornish,	450
Total for Grammar Schools,		850	780	740	95		300
INTERMEDIAL.							\$7275
MERRIMAC STREET,		107	98	88	92	Helen M. Gordon, Almena M. Hathaway,	325
PARKER STREET,		90	82	76	93	Annie R. Commerford, Sylvia A. Chace,	275
MAXFIELD STREET,		113	100	90	90	Eliza J. D. Shepherd, Martha A. Hemenway,	350
KEMPTON STREET,		122	112	104	92	Emma R. Wentworth, Jeannette P. Hunter,	250
CHARLES STREET,		108	95	86	96	Clara D. Cory, Mary S. Lewis,	350
WILLIAM STREET,		133	122	113	92	Mary E. Savery, Mary B. Gooding,	250
BUSH STREET,		107	94	88	94	Mary E. Allen, Maria L. Whitney,	350
SIXTH STREET,		128	114	104	94	Sarah D. Ottiwell, Charlotte C. Carr,	250
DARTMOUTH STREET,		73	66	61	92	Jane C. Thompson, Sarah E. Stoddard,	325
Total for Intermedial Schools,		981	883	810	92		275
PRIMARY.							\$5400
HILL,		115	100	89	89	Elizabeth P. Spooner, Kate Commerford,	325
MERRIMAC STREET,		129	113	108	94	Alma C. Field, Drusilla W. Sears,	275
PARKER STREET, one term,		88	75	65	87		325
CEDAR STREET,		198	168	151	88	Cordelia M. Barker, Annie S. Homer, Ellen S. Kempton,	350
MAXFIELD STREET,		138	110	103	93	Mary B. White, Sarah E. Field,	275
CHARLES STREET,		133	111	105	94	Patience R. Almy, H. A. R. Kempton,	350
							250

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average attendance.	Per ct. of attendance.	TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
WILLIAM STREET,	189	118	109	92	Sarah H. Hewins,	350
BUSH STREET,	128	113	106	93	Jane C. Finkill,	250
SIXTH STREET,	70	61	54	87	Anna M. Bailey,	350
GRIFFIN STREET,	98	85	73	84	Deborah D. Ruggles,	250
DARTMOUTH STREET,	124	106	98	93	Ruth H. Brady,	350
ARNOLD STREET,	41	33	31	91	Abby F. Bryant,	325
					Sarah H. Cranston,	250
					Harriet P. Cushman,	325
					Amanda M. Peirce,	275
					Susan M. Tompkins,	300
Total for Primary Schools,	1401	1193	1092	91		\$6325
COUNTRY.						
GROVE,	169	147	135	91	Nehemiah Lincoln,	750
					Clarissa S. Staples,	275
ACUSHNET,	60	54	48	90	Mary J. Chase,	275
NORTH,	28	27	21	87	William A. Barrell,	650
PERRY'S NECK,	24	21	19	89	Mary B. Grinnell,	325
BELVILLE,	28	27	22	88	Eliza H. Clark,	325
HASKINS' CORNER,	41	33	28	88	Cornelia A. Rounseville,	325
CANNONVILLE,	88	72	64	91	Carrie M. Cook,	325
					Sarah Crane,	325
CLARK'S POINT,	34	30	29	93	Carrie J. Spooner,	250
ALMS HOUSE,	28	23	22	95	Celia L. Chase,	325
					Asenath P. Taber,	250
Total for Country Schools,	500	434	388	90		\$4400
	3898	3447	3181	92.6		26,750
EVENING.						
Male Department, for first 12 weeks,			26		Nehemiah Lincoln,	2.50
Female Department, for first 12 weeks,			76		Mary E. Choate,	2.00
					Frances G. Hersey,	2.50
					Julia H. Hathaway,	2.00
					Eleanor Commerford,	2.00

No. 2.

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

One Principal, (male,)	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,200	per annum.
One Sub-master, "	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	" "
One Assistant, (female,)	-	-	-	-	-	450	" "
Two Assistants, "	-	-	-	-	each	350	" "

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Three Principals, (male,)	-	-	-	-	"	1,000	" "
One " (female,)	-	-	-	-	"	450	" "
Ten Assistants, "	-	-	-	-	"	300	" "
Three " "	-	-	-	-	"	275	" "

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

Six Principals, (female,)	-	-	-	-	"	350	" "
Three " "	-	-	-	-	"	325	" "
Three Assistants, "	-	-	-	-	"	275	" "
Six " "	-	-	-	-	"	250	" "

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Five Principals, (female,)	-	-	-	-	"	350	" "
Five " "	-	-	-	-	"	325	" "
One " "	-	-	-	-	"	300	" "
Six Assistants, "	-	-	-	-	"	275	" "
Four " "	-	-	-	-	"	250	" "

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,)	-	-	-	-	"	750	" "
One " "	-	-	-	-	"	650	" "
Six " (female,)	-	-	-	-	"	325	" "
Two Assistants, "	-	-	-	-	"	275	" "
One " "	-	-	-	-	"	250	" "

ALMS HOUSE (TRUANT) SCHOOL.

One Principal, (female,)	-	-	-	-	"	250	" "
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EVENING SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,)	-	-	-	-	\$2.50	per week, 3 eve'gs.
One " (female,)	-	-	-	-	2.50	" "
Three Assistants, "	-	-	-	each	2.00	" "

No. 3.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE APPLICANTS
TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, MAY 1862.

ARITHMETIC.

1. The Falls of Niagara have receded 50 yards within the last 40 years. How long, at this rate, has it taken them to recede from Queenstown, 7 miles below their present site?

2. Suppose the Erie Canal to be 60 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, how many miles in length will it require to make one cubic mile of water?

3. A merchant sold flour at \$5.50 a barrel, and gained 10 per cent; he afterwards sold the same kind of flour at \$6.25 a barrel. What per cent. did he gain at the latter price?

4. A line 244 feet in length will reach from the top of the walls of a fort, situated on the bank of a river, to its opposite side; the width of the river is 240 feet; what is the height of the walls of the fort?

5. On an acre of ground there were erected 21 buildings, occupying on an average 3 sq. rods, 112 ft. 8 in.; how much remained unoccupied?

6. What is the amount of \$185.26 in 2 years, 3 mos., 11 days, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

7. Received as the amount of \$710. for 1 year, 2 mos., and 12 days, \$778.16. What was the rate per cent.?

8. A man having a field 30 rods square, sold 25 square rods to one of his neighbors, and 20 rods square to another. What is the value of the remainder at \$175 per acre?

9. If a cannon ball 6 inches in diameter weighs 32 lbs., what is the diameter of one weighing 12 lbs.?

10. If 14 casks of raisins, each weighing 125 lbs., be carried 6 miles for \$6.25, what will be the cost of carrying 56 casks, each weighing 100 lbs., 66 miles?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define the following terms: Latitude, Longitude, Isthmus, Cape, Hemisphere.

2. What seas, gulfs, and bays, lie East and South of Asia?

3. Name the three mountain-systems which cross the United States, and describe each of them.

4. Name the eight States which border on the great American Lakes.

5. Name five of the principal rivers of North and South America, and describe the Missouri.

6. Name and give the situation of the largest fresh water lake, the longest river, and the highest mountain, in the world.

7. Through what waters would you pass in going from Cincinnati to St. Petersburg?

8. Which of the United States is most extensively engaged in iron manufactures? Which in commerce? Which has produced the most sugar? Which the most tobacco?

9. Name the principal forms of government, and give an example of each.

10. Give the boundaries of Virginia, Indiana, Missouri, and the capitals of each.

GRAMMAR.

1. What is Orthoepy? What is Orthography? What is a sentence?

2. What is a *proper* noun? an *abstract* noun? a *collective* noun? Give two examples of each.

3. Write nouns of the feminine gender that correspond with Uncle, Nephew, Earl, Lad, Gander.

4. What is the plural of chimney? loaf? mouse-trap? cupful? penny (a *coin*)? What two forms are there for the plural of cherub?

5. What does the Case of nouns or pronouns denote? When is a noun in the nominative case? When in the objective case?

6. What is a verb? What is an irregular verb? What is an intransitive verb? Write a sentence containing a verb in the progressive form.

7. What is mood? What form of the verb is the Potential mood? the Subjunctive mood? In what mood is the verb in the sentence, "Honor thy father and thy mother"?

8. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: Arise, begin, draw, fly, take.

9. Correct the following sentences, if you think they are incorrect:

I intended to have asked him yesterday, but I could not hardly get time before he laid down;

They learned their lessons perfect, but neither of them were ready to recite;

Who did you speak to, as you was standing at the Door?

If I was you I would learn the scholars to speak grammatical.

Every one of them think they can perform their problems, but some can do those sort of things easier than others.

10. Parse the italicised words in the following sentence:

If every one's *internal* care
Were written on *his* brow,
How many *would* our pity *share*,
Who have our envy *now* :
The fatal secret once revealed
Of every aching *breast*,
Would show that, only while concealed,
Their *lot* appeared the best.

HISTORY.

1. In what year was each of the following places settled: Plymouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Jamestown?

2. What was the cause of the French and Indian War; by what treaty was peace concluded; and what territory came into the possession of England by that treaty?

3. For what is the year 1492 remarkable? 1620? 1775? 1776? 1783?

4. What were the chief causes of our Revolutionary War?

5. What were the principal grounds on which the United States declared war against England in 1812?

6. What can you say of the origin and objects of the "Society of the Cincinnati"?

7. What can you tell of the battle of New Orleans in 1815, and its results?

8. Name the thirteen original States.

9. Give an account of the treachery of Arnold, and of the death of Andre.

10. What is an Embargo? a Blockade? a Tariff? Treason?

SPELLING.

Clandestine, Animadvert, Recipient, Optician, Photographed, Architectural, Panorama, Galleries, Recommendatory, Innumerable, Vegetables, Caterpillar, Specified, Louisiana, Promiscuously, Formidable, Advantageously, Expeditious, Purloined, Politician, Cavalier, Procedure, Acknowledgment, Facetious, Confidential, Municipality, Immigration, Emigration, Facilities, Sanguinary, Seizure, Analyzed, Systematic, Asthmatic, Believe, Perceive, Miniature, Melodeon, Inseparable, Auctioneer, Insuperable, Pleasant, Stomach, Desirable, Reference, Magnifying, Satellite, Celebrity, Circulate, Sufficiency.

No. 4.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED TO THE APPLICANTS
TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, NOVEMBER, 1862.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Find the sum of eight thousand and ten; forty-nine, and three-tenths; forty thousand, and three millionths; and subtract from it 48059.3; multiply the remainder by five thousand; and divide the product by three ten-thousandths.

2. Add $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{3}{7}$; from the sum subtract $\frac{3}{8}$; multiply the remainder by $\frac{1}{3}$ of $2\frac{2}{5}$; and divide the product by $\frac{4}{51}$.

3. Express in acres and the decimal of an acre, the area of 49 square lots, each 5 rods, 8 feet, 3 inches, on a side.

4. Reduce $\frac{3}{5}$ of an inch to the fraction of a mile.

5. A can perform a piece of work in 7 days; A and

B together can perform the same in 4 days; C can perform it in 14 days. In what time can B and C together perform the work?

6. A sells goods which had cost \$800, to B at an advance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; B sells them to C, and gains $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of what he had paid. What per cent. would A have gained, if he had sold the goods to C for the same which B received?

7. A has \$10,000 loaned in New Bedford, and \$8,600 loaned in New York; on which sum is the legal interest greater, and how much per year?

8. Suppose a note for \$7,000 payable in 5 months, to be discounted at a bank in New Bedford; how much money would be received?

9. What is the value of a pile of wood, that is 10 rods long, 4 feet wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards high, at \$5.75 per cord?

10. Subtract the square root from the cube root of $\frac{64}{4096}$.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name (1) three peninsulas in Europe; (2) three of the principal ranges of the great mountain-system of Europe; (3) two straits separating the Continent of Europe from other lands; (4) the most northern town in Europe; (5) the principal productions on the shores of the Mediterranean.

2. (1) To what three races do the inhabitants of Asia belong? (2) What are the chief productions of Japan? (3) the Capital of British India? (4) What inland sea in Turkestan? (5) In what direction does the land in Siberia slope, and how do you know it?

3. (1) Into what do the rivers of Africa flow? (2) When, by what Society, and for what purpose, was Liberia founded? (3) Which is the largest African Island, and where situated? (4) Into what does the river Niger flow? (5) What is the capital of Egypt?

4. (1) Which is the highest mountain in North America? (2) the longest river in Europe? (3) the largest of the West India Islands belonging to Great Britain? (4) the most populous city in the world? (5) the largest lake in the world?

5. Which are the "Five Great Powers" of Europe?

6. (1) Which is the *largest* of the United States? (2) the *most populous*? (3) which produces the most *sugar*? (4) Which is most noted for its manufactures of *wool* and *cotton*? (5) of *iron*?

7. (1) What is the *area* of Massachusetts? (2) its *population*? (3) Give the boundaries of New Bedford; (4) of Bristol County; (5) of Massachusetts.

8. What five States border on the Gulf of Mexico?

9. (1) What is longitude? (2) When it is 10 o'clock, A. M. in New Bedford, what is the time of day 45° east of it? (3) 45° west? (4) 45° north? (5) 45° south?

10. Name five of the largest cities in the United States, and give their situation.

GRAMMAR.

1. (1) What is a *noun*? (2) a *pronoun*? (3) a *verb*? (4) an *adjective*? (5) an *adverb*? (Give an example of each after its definition.)

2. (1) What does the *present* tense of a verb denote? (2) the *past*? (3) the *future*? (4) the *perfect*? (5) the

past perfect? (Give an example of each, using the verb *do* in the first person singular.)

3. (1) How are the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives regularly formed? (2) Compare *little*; (3) *prudent*; (4) *bad*; (5) *hind*.

4. Write the plural of (1) mouthful, (2) mouse-trap, (3) hero, (4) grotto, (5) Mussulman.

5. What is (1) a *sentence*? (2) a *collective noun*? (3) a *passive verb*? (4) an *irregular verb*? (5) the Rule to be given in parsing a *pronoun*?

6. Correct, in respect to punctuation and capitals, the following:

(1) hon chas sumner of boston mass is a member of the u s senate

(2) the book entitled recreations of a country parson was written by rev dr a h boyd now of glasgow scotland

7.

“Nature hath her hoarded poetry
And *her* hidden spoils, and he
Who is familiar with her *mysteries* is even as one
Who, *by* some secret charm of soul or eye,
In every clime, beneath the smiling sun,
Sees *where* the springs of living waters lie.”

(1) Name the modified predicate in the principal, or leading clause, in the above extract; (2) the *nouns* which are in the *plural* number; (3) the *prepositions*; (4) the *transitive* verbs; (5) the *intransitive*.

8. Parse the five italicised words in the above extract.

9. Write (1) a sentence containing a relative pronoun in the possessive case, and (2) another containing a personal pronoun in the objective case.

10. Analyze the following:

Ah! gentlemen, that recent defeat was a woful calamity.

HISTORY.

1. When and where, were the first settlements made in the following States :

(1) Virginia, (2) New York, (3) Massachusetts, (4) Rhode Island, (5) Pennsylvania ?

2. (1) How many persons did the Mayflower bring to America ?

(2) Name four of the most distinguished of them.

3. (1) Which of the New England colonies formed a union in 1643 ?

(2) Why was such a union formed ?

4. (1) Who was the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony ?

(2) Of what Colony was John Winthrop a Governor ?

5. Give an account of the destruction of tea at Boston in 1773.

6. (1) Where and when, was "The First Continental Congress" held ?

(2) Which Colony was not represented in it ?

7. (1) When was George Washington born ?

(2) When was he elected Commander-in-chief of the American forces ?

(3) When did he resign this office ?

(4) When was he inaugurated President of the United States ?

(5) When did he die ?

8. Give an account of the "Nullification" troubles in Jackson's Administration.

9. (1) How many and what great departments of government are established by the Constitution of the United States ?

(2) Of how many and what branches does Congress consist ?

(3) In which branch of Congress must all bills for raising revenue originate?

(4) Who is, by virtue of his office, the President of the Senate?

(5) What is the presiding officer of the House called?

10. (1) How does the mode of electing a Senator of the United States, differ from that of a Representative?

(2) To how many Senators is each State entitled?

(3) How do the qualifications as to age, &c. requisite for a Senator, differ from those for a Representative?

(4) In what does "Treason" against the United States consist?

(5) How often is a "Census" required to be made?

SPELLING.

Anonymous, Tranquillity, Reprieve, Partridge, Battalion, Bouquet, Antiquity, Assuage, Vincibility, Transcend, Burlesque, Brigadier, Inauspicious, Liquefaction, Mysticism, Neuralgia, Petrification, Scintillate, Scurrilous, Bacchanalian, Politician, Petrification, Panegyric, Prerequisite, Resistible.

No. 5.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES. 1862.

The first public award of Diplomas to the graduates of the High School, in accordance with the suggestions of the Superintendent in his last Report, was made at

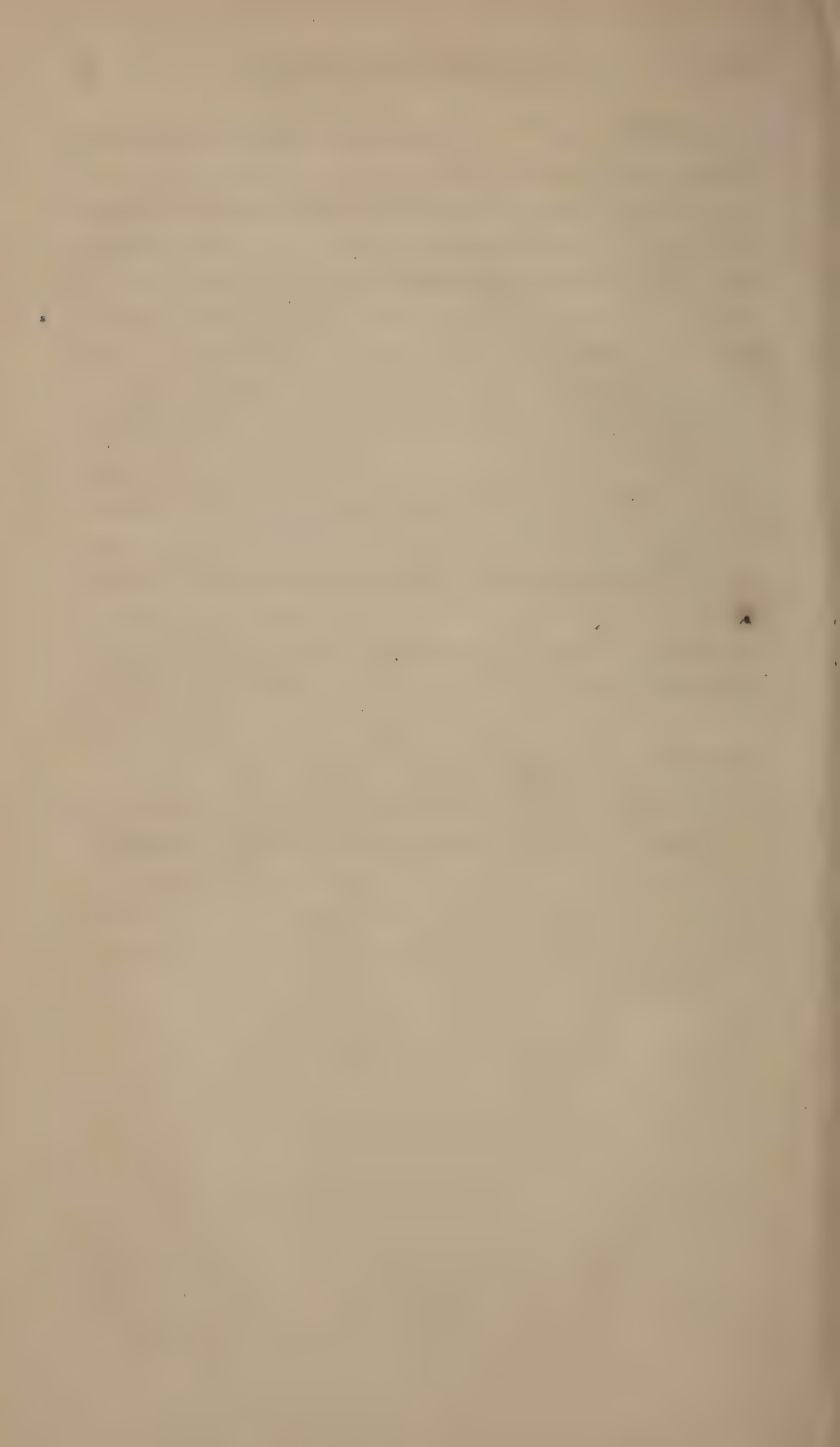
the semi-annual Exhibition in May. The exercises were for the first time in the City Hall, and were attended by His Honor, the Mayor, and several members of the City Government, by the members of the School Board, and by a very large number of the citizens, filling the Hall to its utmost capacity. It was an occasion of great interest. The Diplomas were conferred, with appropriate remarks, by Rev. T. Stowe, Chairman of the Board, upon the following young ladies, members of the graduating class :

Louisa A. Arey, Mary Commerford, Cynthia A. Freeman, Nancy M. Hicks, Mary R. Hinckley, Helen M. Leonard, Sarah B. Manchester, Kate A. Ottiwell, Lizzie Russell, and Lizzie P. Terry.

Under very similar circumstances, at the semi-annual Exhibition in November, diplomas were conferred upon the following young ladies :

Abbie S. Almy, Mary E. Chase, Carrie H. Childs, Lizzie A. Clark, Rhoby A. Cranston, Ellen Eldredge, Sarah T. Parker, Anna E. Swasey, and Helen A. Wilcox.





Clerk's Office.

City of New Bedford, March, 1863.

To Persons having Claims against the City:

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held on the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at 2 1-2 o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD,

City Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN THE
SCHOOL COMMITTEE
AND THE
CITY SOLICITOR.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

WM. W. CRAPO, Esq.,

Sir—At a meeting of the Board of School Committee holden on Monday evening, the 17th inst., I was appointed a committee to obtain your opinion (as Solicitor for the City) upon the several points named in the following interrogatories :

1st. Have the School Committee a right to appropriate any part of the proceeds of the funds received from the State for *repairs, furniture or stationery*, for the benefit of the Public Schools ?

2d. Has the City Council any jurisdiction or control of the money so appropriated by the General Statutes ?

3d. Where an appropriation is made by the City Council for a specific object, as for repairs on certain buildings, said appropriation being part of the amount appropriated for the support of Schools, &c., have the School Committee a right to expend said specific appropriation for the purpose named, without another direct vote of the City Council, empowering them thereto ?

4th. To what extent are the School Committee the exclusive custodians of the repairs of the public school houses in the city, and what amount may they expend without being authorized thereto by the City Council?

(See Chap. 7, Sec. 1, and Chap. 14, Sec. 7, City Ord.)

5th. Whenever the Committee on Expenditures, appointed by the Board to attend to the repairs on school houses, &c., shall expend more in the alteration or repair of any of said buildings, than they are authorized to do, by the Board or by the City Council, is the City holden for such excess of bills so contracted?

6th. What amount, according to the City Ordinances and the General Statutes, may the School Committee expend for furniture, books and stationery, &c., without a direct vote of the City Council empowering them thereto?

An early reply to the above will greatly oblige the Committee and serve as a guide in the discharge of their duties.

Very respectfully,

I. H. COE.

New Bedford, Aug. 18, 1863.

New Bedford, Aug. 20, 1863.

REV. I. H. COE,

Dear Sir—Your communication of Aug. 18th, requesting my opinion as City Solicitor, has been received, and I herewith reply to the questions submitted by you, in the order in which they are propounded.

1st. Have the School Committee a right to appropriate any part of the proceeds of the funds received from the State for *repairs, furniture, or stationery* for the benefit of the public schools?"

Chap. 36, Sec. 3, of the Gen'l Statutes, provides that a certain portion of the income of the Massachusetts School Fund shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth to the Treasurer of the several cities and towns for the *use of the public schools*.

Sec. 4, of said Chapter, provides that the income received by the several cities and towns shall be applied by the School Committee thereof *to the support of the public schools* therein, but said committee may appropriate therefrom any sum, not exceeding twenty five per cent. of the same, to the purchase of books of reference, maps, and apparatus for the use of said schools.

The money thus derived (with the exception mentioned) must be applied "to the support of the public schools."

The Statute gives no definition of the term—"support of public schools." It is evident that it has some limitation and does not include all of the adjuncts and appliances of education, otherwise there would have been no need for the express provision which permits, to a limited extent, the purchase of "books of reference, maps and apparatus."

The Statutes have provided for a certain amount of school service which is obligatory upon the towns, and it is the duty of the School Committee to carry into effect this required service. Beyond this, the towns and cities may, by their own vote, provide further and additional instruction and raise money to defray the

expense of the same. Yet "this power"—the Court says in *Cushing vs. Newburyport*—10 Met. 520—"is to be exercised in good faith for the support of "town schools" as that term is well known and understood, for the common and general benefit, and not colorably for the promotion of other and different objects."

I do not think that "repairs" or "furniture" are properly a part of the purposes for which the state income should be applied. The duty of *providing* and *maintaining* (i. e. repairing) school houses and properly *furnishing* them is declared in Chapter 38, Sec. 36, of Genl. Stat., and is within the direction of the towns, and not a part of the duty of the School Committee, if the towns so order.

Stationery may be included in the term *apparatus*, and furnished from the State income fund, under the limit above stated.

2d. "Has the City Council any jurisdiction or control of the money so appropriated by the General Statutes?"

The Statutes require it to be paid to the City Treasurer. It can only be reached through that officer. The School Committee cannot collect it of the State Treasurer. The City Treasurer must receive it and place it in the treasury of the City.

The City Charter (Sec. 8,) makes it the duty of the City Council to "take care that no money be paid from the treasury unless granted or appropriated."

The City Council cannot divert this fund from the support of schools to other purposes of municipal expenditures, yet it has such control of the money as to care for its application and to prevent its improper appropriation.

3d. "Where an appropriation is made by the City Council for a specific object, as for repairs on certain buildings, said appropriation being part of the amount appropriated for the support of schools &c., have the School Committee a right to expend said specific appropriation for the purpose named, without another direct vote of the City Council empowering them thereto?"

I can conceive of certain specific appropriations being made where the School Committee would have the right to expend the same without any other direct vote of the City Council empowering them thereto.

But as I apprehend that this inquiry is intended particularly to cover the question of repairs of school houses, I shall consider it entirely in reference to the appropriation for repairs.

The Genl. Stat. Chap. 38, Sec. 36—provides "that every town shall provide and *maintain* a sufficient number of school houses, properly furnished and conveniently located; and the School Committee, *unless the town otherwise direct*, shall keep them in good order.

If the city has not otherwise directed, I am of the opinion that if an appropriation, under the circumstances named in your inquiry should be made for repairs, that the duty of the expenditure would devolve upon the School Committee.

But has the City otherwise directed? I think it has. The Charter says (page 9) the City Council shall have the care and superintendence of the city buildings, and the custody and management of all the city property, I presume it will not be disputed that school houses.

fall within the above designation. Again, the Charter (page 10) in describing the powers of the School Committee says—"they shall have the care and superintendence of the public schools." And this is the language of the Statutes, (Chap. 38, Sec. 16,) in defining their duties.

Nothing is said about their charge of the school houses, except in the Ordinances—Chap. 7, Sec. 1—where they are authorized to keep the several school houses in proper repair, and make such alterations therein as may be approved by the City Council. But the Ordinances relating to Public Property (Chap. 14) while it does not take from the School Committee the authority to keep the school houses in proper repair, limits and defines the extent to which they shall expend money for these purposes, and the manner in which contracts shall be made. If the repairs do not exceed \$150, or if the alterations, which have been approved by the City Council, do not exceed the sum of \$150, then the School Committee may contract for the same; but if more than that sum, then the work devolves upon the Committee on public property who are subject to certain provisions in case the amount exceeds \$300. It will not be denied, I think, that under the District System the inhabitants of a school district may authorize a committee, distinct from their prudential committee, to cause repairs of the school house and the prudential committee could not interfere with the same.

In my opinion, the City Council by its Ordinances has "otherwise directed," in the language of the Statute, and hence the duty of "keeping in good order" the

school houses does not devolve on the School Committee, except within the limits of \$150.

If this view is correct, it matters not whether the appropriation is general or specific. The charge of the repairs rests in either case with the Committee on Public Property, where the amount exceeds \$150.

4th. "To what extent are the School Committee the exclusive custodians of the repairs of the public School houses in the city ; and what amount may they expend without being authorized thereto by the City Council ? (See Chap. 7, sec. 1, and Chap. 14, sec. 7, City Ordinances.")

As previously stated, the School Committee have authority to expend \$150 in any single repairs, without being subject to the control of the City Council.

5th. "Whenever the Committee on expenditures appointed by the Board to attend to the repairs on School houses, &c., shall expend more in the alteration or repair of any of said buildings than they are authorized to do, by the Board or by the City Council, is the City holden for such excess of bills so contracted?"

The City is only liable for the acts of its Agents performed within the authority conferred and delegated to those Agents by the City. In order to render the City liable, the work must be done in accordance with and within the terms of the authority. The City cannot be held liable for the unauthorized acts of its Agents, although done *colore officii*. It was held in *Keyes vs. Westford*, 17 Pick. 273, that a town is not bound to reimburse its Committee for building a more expensive road than they were authorized to build by vote of the town, the Committee having paid the builder.

The authority to expend a certain sum of money does not imply an authority to exceed that sum, and the City is not holden for such excess.

6th. "What amount according to the City Ordinances, and the General Statutes, may the School Committee expend for *furniture*, books and stationery, &c., without a direct vote of the City Council empowering them thereto?"

The furniture for School houses follows the same rule as the building and repairing of them—as appears by Genl. Stat. Chap. 38, Sec. 36, and if the duty is assumed by the City Council, the School Committee is relieved therefrom.

Section 29 of the same Chapter provides that the School Committee may also procure, at the expense of the City or Town, such apparatus, books of reference, and other means of illustration as they deem necessary for the Schools under their supervision, *in accordance with appropriations therefor previously made.*"

Unless such appropriation is made, I can find no authority (except as stated in reference to the State income fund,) for the School Committee to make such purchases. I do not refer to the case of supplying children not furnished with books by their parents, as special provision is made by statute therefor.

Your ob't serv't,

WM. W. CRAPO, *City Solicitor.*





CITY DOCUMENTS.
MAYOR'S ADDRESS
TO THE
CITY COUNCIL;
CITY GOVERNMENT;
AND
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,
COMPRISING
The Finance, Engineers' of Fire Department, Overseers' of the
Poor, City Marshal's, Captain's of City Watch, Water,
Free Public Library, and School Reports.
FOR THE YEAR 1863-64.



NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1864.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

ADDRESS

OF

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,

January 4th, 1864.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.

1864.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL :

Convened, as we are on this occasion, for the purpose of taking upon ourselves the obligations required by the city charter, to enable us to enter upon the duties devolving upon us as members of the City Council, which duties with far the larger number are not new, and with some have been many times repeated, I deem it a proper time to say, for myself, that notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances attending our last municipal election, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties agreeably with the obligations I have assumed, faithfully, impartially, and as far as is in my power, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances of the city.

In saying this, I am actuated only by that feeling of independence in thought and action, which is in harmony with the oft repeated declaration, that my motto is, a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed upon me, with a single eye to the best interests of the city.

And what other motive can I have ? By the blessing of a kind Providence my temporal condition at the present time

does not require the emoluments of the office (small though they be for the service required) for my support; I am not a seeker after public notoriety; but having for many years been of the opinion that it is the duty of every citizen to contribute in whatever way he can for the promotion of the public good, by the sacrifice of time, and even of means to a greater or less extent, I have given myself to the work, and my reward will be in the conviction, that whatever I have done or may do, it is not for self-aggrandizement, but for the good of my fellow-men.

The condition of our beloved country remains materially the same as when a year ago I had the privilege of addressing the then incoming City Council. It is true we have made some gain, but are still engaged in a strife, not for conquest, not for aggrandizement, but for the suppression of a tremendous riot, for the restoration of the authority of the Federal government over that portion of our country in rebellion, and for the maintenance of that government, the best on earth.

Too much credit, in my opinion, cannot be given to our worthy and honored President, for the manly and decided stand he has taken in the discharge of his onerous duties; and although he has found it necessary to make requisitions upon the several States for men to aid him in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged, yet I believe his course has been marked with wisdom and sound judgment, and it becomes us as good and loyal citizens to render him all the countenance and support that patriotism and a love of right would dictate.

During the year just closed, our city has furnished the general government, for the various branches of the military service, about 280 men.

It was confidently expected that the men furnished by this city for the 6th unattached artillery stationed at Clark's Point, for company C of the 54th regiment Massachusetts volunteers, and all subsequently, amounting at the present time to more than 280 men, would be available at any time

when a requisition might be made upon us by the State or general government.

At the time of the draft, last summer, on requesting that we might have credit for our excess, we were told that we should have credit at the time of the next requisition. Another has been made upon us, and we are now told specifically by the Adjutant General, through one of his assistants, under date of December 23, 1863, that "no men are counted on the present call except those who have been mustered into service since October 17, 1863, the date of the call. Under this call every town and city starts alike, without a debt or credit."

This, it seems to me, is in direct conflict with the President's Proclamation, and with statements from the headquarters of our own State, and I am utterly unable to reconcile them.

When a few weeks since I publicly expressed the opinion that our city would not be liable to the draft, having already furnished the number of men required, I was not alone in that opinion. Gentlemen in high standing in commercial, legal and military circles, coincided with me on this point, and I cannot even now satisfy myself that we have been fairly dealt with.

In July last, in consequence of the then pending draft for men to supply the deficiencies in our army, the peace and quiet of our city were, as was apprehended, seriously threatened; whereupon the Mayor and Aldermen, by virtue of authority conferred upon them by the Statutes of the Commonwealth, ordered precepts to be issued to Capt. George R. Hurlbut, of company F, 3d regiment M. V. M., and to Orderly Sergeant Chas. S. Cummings, of the North Bridgewater Light Dragoons, ordering them with the companies under their command to parade at the City Hall at the time designated in the precepts; to which they promptly responded. They were received by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the reasons for calling them out stated; when they were discharged with orders to hold themselves in readi-

ness for duty at any moment when their services might be required.

The organization of the military force was completed by the appointment of Captain Hurlbut to the command.

The Board also organized a special police force, consisting of members of the Union Drill Club, Captain J. A. T. Eddy, of members of the City Grays, Captain C. L. Church, and also of the New Bedford Light Artillery, under the direction of Lieut. H. H. Fisher.

This armed force was kept up for several days, when as circumstances seemed to warrant, it was gradually reduced, until at the expiration of eleven days they were all discharged, there being, as was believed, no further use for them.

The cost attending this necessary preparation for the protection of our city, was \$3,479.90.

The subject of the finances is one which naturally comes first to be considered.

It gratifies me to be able to state that the taxes for the past year have been paid in perhaps a greater proportion than ever before, notwithstanding the depression in business, consequent upon the distracted state of our country, which seems to have fallen upon our city with great severity. This has, however, been somewhat modified by the revival of the demand for labor for the last few months, with a largely increased remuneration.

It is to be sincerely hoped that with the return of another spring, this depressed state of affairs may give place to a more agreeable one, that business may permanently resume its accustomed channels, and that those who have left us for the service of their country may be enabled to return to their homes, with the assurance that through their sacrifices and exertions, peace and prosperity have been restored to our borders.

Here let us digress for a moment to pay a tribute of respect to those brave sons of New Bedford who have gone forth from us, never to return. Prominent among them was

that noble and only son of an honored lineage, who, when his country called, forgetful of everything but duty, responded to that call, and sealed his devotion to the cause of that country and of humanity, with his blood. We will drop a tear to their memories and pass on.

The amount appropriated for the expenses of the financial year which will end March 1, was the same as for the previous year, viz., \$159,000.

It is very clear to my mind, that under the present existing state of things, we cannot meet our necessary and almost unavoidable expenses, without an increased appropriation the coming year.

While I regret the necessity for making this declaration as much as any one, yet the position in which I am placed makes it incumbent upon me to present through you to our fellow-citizens, the facts as they actually exist.

Many of you doubtless recollect that this city was called upon by the last Legislature, under "An act to provide for the reimbursement of bounties paid to volunteers and to apportion and assess a tax therefor," to pay \$15,450.68 in addition to the large amount already paid by us for bounties; for the payment of this sum, as the appropriations for the year had been made, the committee on Finance was instructed by an order of the Council to raise "the same in such way as may seem to them most advisable."

The necessary amount was raised by a temporary loan, which must be provided for by assessment or by making it permanent, and it will be for this Council to determine which course shall be adopted.

And again, the increasing demands upon us in many different ways growing out of the war, all of which are to a greater or less extent demands upon the treasury, make it, to say the least, very difficult to keep our expenses within the present limits. I will cite one instance, and which is only one, although perhaps the largest. The State grants its aid, under certain restrictions, to those dependent upon its volunteers for their support; this city has within the *last*

month been reimbursed from the State treasury, for the amount advanced on this account prior to the first day of January, 1863; the amount already advanced for the year 1863, amounted on the first day of this month to \$41,000, for which nothing will be received until the first of December next, when the State tax falls due. To this already large amount we must add the advances for the year just commencing, which may safely be put down at \$40,000, thus making a grand aggregate of about \$81,000 upon which by the close of the year the city will have paid and will have to pay interest to an amount not far from \$8,000, as a part of *its* public burden for the support of the war. This with the \$15,450.68 before noticed, the \$3,479.90, the cost of the means taken to maintain the peace of the city at the time of the apprehended riot, together with the expenses attending the recruiting of men for the army, and various other lesser expenses growing out of the war, and which could not have been foreseen, may be set down at from \$25,000 to \$30,000, which may very properly be called extraordinary expenses, and must be provided for the coming year.

Of the \$3,479.90 before stated, there was paid to the members of the two military companies \$2,079.44, which was considered as an advance to the State, that would ere this have been returned to us. On presenting the rolls to the proper department at the State House, we were told by the Auditor that the troops were not called out in accordance with any law which renders their service an expense to the Commonwealth. Upon stating this fact to His Excellency the Governor, he says through the Adjutant General that they "were called out under a law which provides that they shall be paid by the State," but that the cities of Boston and New Bedford having voluntarily assumed to pay the troops called out by them, there is no law that allows the State to reimburse the amount.

The only assumption by this city has been to advance the money to the persons rendering the service, to relieve their

necessities, and to prevent the inconvenience resulting to them from the delay attending the payment by the State. There never was any understanding, either expressed or implied, that this city would pay the troops called out by the authorities; the rolls were made out by the proper officers, by them, of their own accord, and according to law, sent to the Adjutant General, by him approved and certified, and returned to us, when as before stated, and for the reasons before stated, we advanced the amount due as set forth by the rolls.

The Governor further says, "If New Bedford desires reimbursement the General Court only can do it." I therefore respectfully suggest that a joint committee be appointed to petition the Legislature about to convene, for redress, not only for that item of cost, but for a further outlay of \$770 for horses for the cavalry company.

The funded debt of the city, by the report last year, was \$424,150, of which there has been paid \$18,850, leaving it at the present time \$405,300; of which \$19,050 of principal and \$21,512 for interest, making an aggregate of \$40,562, fall due this year.

The temporary loan is now \$70,000, of which the State owes us for aid to volunteers over \$41,000; the other items which conduce to make up this amount have been previously mentioned.

I consider it proper to state, that if our accounts for the year 1863 contained nothing but the ordinary operations of the city, we should not have been obliged to resort to a temporary loan.

I submit for the consideration of the Council whether it might not be well to refer the subject of the temporary loan to the Committee on Finance, for them to devise and suggest some method by which at least so much of it as is required for the State aid account may be so far made a permanent loan as to continue while there is a necessity for it, which will undoubtedly be so long as the services of the army are required.

I am of the opinion that the appropriations for the different departments will meet the demands upon them, except, possibly, that for the Night Watch, in consequence of a necessary slight advance in their pay, and that for Incidental Expenses for reasons before stated.

The subject in the minds of the people next perhaps in importance to that of the war, is the introduction into the city of a supply of pure water.

The report of Professor Chace, who was employed to examine the line of the stream which it is proposed to use, and to analyze the water, is full and definite; and so far as it relates to the character of the water and the formation of the valley for the purposes contemplated, must be satisfactory to all. The facility for storing a large supply of water, and the character of the ground upon which it is to be stored, are all that can be desired. All the natural features of the undertaking are in our favor; and it seems almost as if nature had anticipated the wants of man in the formation of the valley of the Acushnet for the purpose now under consideration.

The important question then, for us to consider, is the feasibility and expediency of availing ourselves of these advantages. This opens the whole subject. Many of our citizens are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the work, while some express doubts of the successful operation of the enterprise, and others are decidedly adverse to the movement.

The substance of the report of Professor Chace has been made public through the daily journals; and the survey and estimates which are now in course of prosecution will, it is hoped and believed, be completed sufficiently early to allow the City Council to lay the subject before the people so fully and so clearly that they will be enabled to comprehend it, in all its bearings; and when the time for their decision shall arrive they will be prepared to render a verdict both sound and satisfactory.

If the measure commends itself to the favorable consider-

ation of the citizens, and they so express themselves through that most potential instrumentality the ballot-box, the City Council will probably consider themselves authorized to enter upon the prosecution of the work as soon as practicable. I shall hold myself, in my official position, ready at all times to promote and carry forward the wishes of the people, in this or any other great measure having for its object the public good.

Of our Schools, I need only say that I believe they continue to fulfill the object of their organization, and are in their usual healthy condition.

There are within the limits of the city 34 permanent, and 2 evening adult schools which are open about one half the year, making 36 schools, affording instruction to about 3500 children, under the care of the School Committee.

The amount appropriated for the support of Public Schools last year was \$34,000, or \$2,000 more than for 1862; and it is believed the amount on hand will be sufficient to meet the demands upon the department for the balance of the fiscal year.

My views in relation to the office of Superintendent of the schools remain unchanged, and I can but renew the hope expressed a year ago "that the change introduced into the school department by the appointment of this officer will be made permanent."

The reports of the Committee and Superintendent, which will soon be laid before the public, contain much interesting and valuable information, as well as many important suggestions, and I respectfully commend them to your perusal.

The Free Public Library, which seems to be closely connected with our educational system, differing only in that it admits to its privileges those beyond as well as those under 14 years of age, continues to receive the thoughtful attention of our citizens, as is shown by the annual report of the Trustees, in which they state the number of books taken from the Library to be 37,261, a daily average of 119.

It has during the last year, as previously, been made the

recipient of many valuable donations, from its friends both at home and abroad. There is now upon its shelves a large amount of valuable matter, and the Library is worthy the increased patronage of our citizens, to whose favorable consideration I again commend it.

The Fire Department, I am pleased to learn from the report of the Engineers, continues to meet the demands upon it to their entire satisfaction. They say it has never during their official connection with it been more complete or effective. The houses with the engines and apparatus are in good repair and in effective condition.

They speak of the changes introduced into the department by the new ordinance adopted in July last, as meeting with the approbation of all connected with it, and suggest that the City Council consider the necessity of supplying certain sections of the city with water, where deficiencies now exist.

The department consists of the same number of steam and hand engines, hook and ladder carriages, and men, as in 1862.

It is a source of much gratification to the Engineers, as it ought to be and undoubtedly is to our citizens generally, to know that this department is now established on a substantial and reliable basis, the working of which redounds to the credit of the department and to their comfort and security.

Of the condition of the department for the Support of the Poor, I can speak more favorably than I anticipated at the commencement of the past year.

The average number of inmates at the Alms-House has been 75; the number of persons who have been inmates for the whole or a part of the year is 205; three deaths only have occurred during the year, two of which were caused by that scourge of our land, *intemperance*.

The Secretary of the Board of Overseers, in a communication to me, says, "Contrary to the expectation of the Board of Overseers, the number of applicants and the amount of supplies furnished them are less than the preceding year,

and it is believed that the appropriation, although less than for the previous year, will be sufficient (notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of all supplies) to meet the wants of the department to the close of the fiscal year, at which time a full report will be submitted."

The amount expended upon the Streets of our city and upon the highways, has been to the present time \$13,447.21, leaving a balance to the credit of the department of \$2,866.18, which will without doubt meet the demands upon it for the remainder of the financial year.

The amount above cited has been expended almost entirely for repairs, only two short sections of what may be called new streets having been made the past year, one on Fifth, between Elm street and Mechanics lane, the other a portion of Ray street northerly from Pearl street about 375 feet, both of which the convenience of the public demanded. The largest item of repairs was upon Kempton street, the paving of which, as most of you well remember, was very coarse and rough, so much so that a large share of the usual travel upon it had been diverted to other avenues leading to and from the city. It is now a smooth and agreeable road, and the travel and trade have resumed their original direction.

It was also found necessary to relay a large amount of the paving on many other streets, especially on Ray, North Second, Middle, Water and Front streets. It will probably be several years before those portions of the streets named will require anything done to them, but from my knowledge of our streets generally, it will be necessary to relay a large amount of paving the coming year.

In the course of the last autumn the wooden bridge on the road leading from the Perry's Neck road near Allen's Mills to the Freetown line, which had become very much dilapidated, and as a consequence caused some anxiety as to its safety, was removed, and its place supplied with a permanent stone structure. This I believe was the last wooden bridge remaining on any of our public *highways*; and we

may congratulate ourselves that we are not only so far freed from anxiety on account of defective bridges, but are also freed from the cost attending the repairs of such perishable structures.

Within the limits of what may be called the city proper, there is as you all very well know, across a water lot belonging to and used by William Beetle on the line of North Water street, a wooden bridge of about 60 feet span, which was built in the year 1841, more than twenty-two years ago. This, I am informed by the Superintendent of Streets, has become in some of its parts very much decayed, and may possibly soon require more or less repairs.

It is, in my opinion, exceedingly desirable that this last wooden bridge upon the line of our *streets* should be removed and a permanent way be made in its place. And I would suggest for the consideration of the Council, whether it might not be expedient, before any large repairs are made thereon, that the Standing Committee on Roads, Bridges, &c., which will soon be appointed, should investigate the matter, and report what in their judgment would be the best course to pursue in relation to it.

Great complaints have been made to me at different times during the year, by the Superintendent of Street Lamps, that in the intervals of lighting he is very much annoyed, as well as the city subjected to much expense, by the malicious practice of persons to him unknown, in breaking the glass in the street lanterns, and in some cases nearly or quite destroying the lanterns.

As the streets are lighted for the benefit and convenience of the citizens, at great expense, I can hardly conceive of any one being so far lost to all sense of propriety as wantonly to be guilty of such a practice.

I scarcely know what remedy to suggest for such despicable conduct, except to call the attention of our citizens to the fact, and request their cooperation in aiding to bring the offenders to condign punishment.

And now, gentlemen, for ability rightly to discharge our several duties, let us invoke the aid of that great and good Being, in whose hand are the issues of life, and before whom, sooner or later, we must all stand to receive the award for our deeds here on earth; I most earnestly desire for myself and for each one of you, that that award may be the welcome addressed to the righteous, of "Well done, good and faithful servant."

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

City of New Bedford.

1864.

MAYOR,
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN.

Ward 1. WARREN LADD.
Ward 2. GEORGE G. GIFFORD.
Ward 3. AMBROSE VINCENT.
Ward 4. JOHN P. BARKER.
Ward 5. MATTHEW HOWLAND.
Ward 6. JOHN H. PERRY.

City Clerk,
HENRY T. LEONARD.

Treasurer and Collector of Taxes,
JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, **HENRY J. TAYLOR.**

Ward One.

Henry Hillman,
William Bosworth,

Charles H. Taber,
Caleb Hammond.

Ward Two.

Ellis Perry,
Henry J. Taylor,

Lemuel M. Kollock,
Andrew G. Pierce.

Ward Three.

William G. Taber,
George R. Phillips,

Oliver P. Brightman,
Daniel Homer.

Ward Four.

George F. Kingman,
John W. Macomber,

John P. Knowles, 2d,
J. Franklin Keene.

Ward Five.

Cornelius Howland,
David B. Kempton,

Humphrey W. Seabury,
William N. Church.

Ward Six.

Charles H. Sherman,
Charles H. Gifford,

William J. Bowen,
Josiah S. Bonney.

Clerk of Common Council,
WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

City Messenger,
WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

Assessors.

TILSON B. DENHAM, **EZRA K. DELANO,**
DAVID B. WILLCOX.

Assistant Assessors.

WARD 1—RUFUS W. WHITE.
" **2—JOHN BRYANT.**
" **3—THOMAS G. BATES.**
" **4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.**
" **5—JAMES R. RICKETSON.**
" **6—HENRY HOLCOMB.**

School Committee.

WARD 1—LUTHER G. HEWINS,
" **CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.,**
" **EDWIN P. TAYLOR.**
WARD 2—WILLIAM HOWE,
" **EDWARD R. GARDNER,**
" **EDWIN L. BARNEY.**
WARD 3—WILLIAM R. CHISHOLM,
" **E. WILLIAMS HERVEY,**
" **HORATIO A. KEMPTON.**
WARD 4—SAMUEL P. BURT,
" **CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN,**
" **HENRY B. CLARKE.**

WARD 5—EDMUND RODMAN,

“ CHARLES C. SAYER,

“ CHARLES T. BONNEY.

WARD 6—FRANCIS T. AKIN,

“ BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN,

“ ISAAC H. COE.

Overseers of the Poor.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex-officio*.

WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.

“ 2—SILAS ALDEN.

“ 3—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALL.

“ 4—JAMES TAYLOR.

“ 5—JOSIAH MACY.

“ 6—MARSHALL G. SEARS.

Trustees of the Free Public Library.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex-officio*.

WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction.

HENRY J. TAYLOR, President of the Common Council.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

CHARLES H. PEIRCE.

JOSHUA C. STONE.

Wardens.

WARD 1—FREDERICK P. CHASE.

“ 2—JOSHUA C. HITCH.

“ 3—J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL.

“ 4—JOSEPH E. NYE.

“ 5—WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.

“ 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

Ward Clerks.

WARD 1—J. WINGATE FROST.

“ 2—GEORGE PERRY.

“ 3—OTIS N. PEIRCE.

“ 4—LEONARD B. ELLIS.

“ 5—JAMES H. C. RICHMOND.

“ 6—HUMPHREY A. GIFFORD.

Inspectors of Elections.**Ward One.**

John Kirk,
Asa B. Bessey,
William Bosworth.

Ward Two.

George W. Paine,
Elihu Bunker,
Charles E. Maxfield.

Ward Three.

Philip E. Colby,
William H. Allen, 3d,
George B. Tobey.

Ward Four.

Alden Wordell,
Samuel H. Cook.

Ward Five.

James P. Allen,
William F. Hathaway,
Edward B. Whiting.

Ward Six.

Thomas B. Tripp,
Stephen J. Akin,
John P. Taylor.

Standing Committees of the Board of Aldermen.

- On Police*—The Mayor, and Aldermen Barker and Vincent.
On Licenses—Aldermen Ladd, Vincent and Perry.
On Enrolments—Aldermen Vincent, Barker and Gifford.
On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Perry.

Standing Committees of the Common Council.

- On Elections*—Councilmen Seabury, Hillman and Knowles.
On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Wm. G. Taber, Keene and Pierce.
On Enrolled Ordinances and Resolutions—Councilmen Perry, Hammond and Brightman.

Joint Standing Committees of the City Council.

- On Finance*—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Bosworth, Phillips, Kingman, Seabury and Gifford.
On Public Property—Aldermen Howland and Gifford, and Councilmen Bonney, Bosworth and Bowen.
On Public Instruction—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Perry, Bonney and Church.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains, and Common Sewers—
Aldermen Perry and Gifford, and Councilmen Hammond,
Brightman and Keene.

*On Accounts—*Aldermen Barker and Perry, and Councilmen
Kollock, Knowles and Wm. G. Taber.

*On Burial Grounds—*Aldermen Barker and Howland, and
Councilmen Sherman, Church and Kempton.

*On Alms-House and Poor—*Aldermen Howland and Ladd,
and Councilmen Macomber, Homer and Kempton.

*On Fire Department—*Aldermen Gifford and Ladd, and
Councilmen Howland, Sherman and C. H. Taber.

*On Lighting Streets—*Aldermen Perry and Vincent, and
Councilmen Kingman, Homer and Pierce.

*On Printing—*Alderman Barker, and Councilmen Gifford
and Macomber.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

IN RELATION TO

Receipts and Expenditures

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1863-4.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, 3d mo. 18th, 1864. }

The Committee on Finance, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinances, herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year just closed, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including balance on hand March 1, 1863, is \$409,184.43; that the expenditures have been \$405,804.79, leaving a balance in the treasury March 1, 1864, of \$3,379.64.

The receipts into the Treasury have been,

From balance on hand March 1, 1863,	\$7,490.21
From uncollected taxes for 1859,	118.90
From uncollected taxes for 1860,	381.00
From uncollected taxes for 1861,	848.22
From uncollected taxes for 1862,	8,810.56
From taxes for 1863,	141,745.60
From Liquor Agent,	7,814.25
From Lighting the Streets,	56.30
From Highway Department,	544.05
From School Department,	836.72
From Relief Fund,	201.00
From Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State aid,)	25,582.24
From City Watch,	3.75
From Poor Department,	6,001.01
From Fire Department,	59.37
From Temporary Loan,	100,000.00
From Real Estate Tax Account,	382.77
From Incidental Expenses,	7,100.55
From Bounty Fund,	72,340.00
From City Common,	58.78
From Salaries,	375.00
From Allotment Rolls,	28,434.15
	<hr/>
	\$409,184.43

The expenditures have been,

For Fire Department,	\$11,542.10
For Liquor Agency,	9,633.43
For Free Public Library,	2,006.36
For Lighting Streets,	6,371.90
For City Debt,	41,421.50
For Incidental Expenses,	19,923.12
For Relief Fund,	948.67
For Poor Department,	22,382.37
For City Watch,	11,751.97
For Public Schools,	39,617.01
For Highways,	15,098.77
For Salaries,	11,582.50
For State of Massachusetts,	40,006.31
For Common,	507.81
For Real Estate Tax Account,	791.14
For Temporary Loan,	56,000.00
For Bounty,	87,790.68
For Allotment Rolls,	28,434.15
Balance in Treasury March 1, 1864,	3,379.64
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	\$409,184.43

The funded debt of the city March 1, 1863, was \$424,150, of which there was paid during the year \$18,850, leaving the amount of the debt March 1, 1864, \$405,300.

The temporary loan is \$100,000; of which amount there has been advanced to the State for "aid to volunteers,"

\$46,922.97; paid to the State for its demand for equalization of bounties \$15,450.68; the uncollected taxes amount to \$33,960.93, and the balance consists in the advances for the stock in the liquor agency, and to the real estate account.

The reports of the sub-committees appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk, and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes, and to prepare a schedule of the city property, are also herewith presented.

Which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

GEO. HOWLAND, JR., Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 24, 1864.

Received and with accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 24, 1864.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes for the year ending March 1, 1864, have attended to the duties assigned them.

The accounts have been examined and found correct, and are herewith presented in detail.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. KINGMAN.

GEO. R. PHILLIPS.

CHAS. H. GIFFORD.

New Bedford, March 18th, 1864.

Account of the Collector of Taxes for the year ending March 1, 1864.

Amount of unpaid taxes from 1850 to 1857 inclusive,
as per last report, \$10,691.58
Remaining unpaid, \$10,691.58

1858.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1863, \$4,010.78
Paid, 1.50
Remaining unpaid, 4,009.28

1859.

Balance of taxes unpaid March 1, 1863, \$3,591.51
Paid, 118.90
Remaining unpaid, 3,472.61
NOTE.—Balance as above, \$3,472.61
Balance app. "1859" per treasurer's books, 2,796.93
Difference, \$675.68
Excess of overlay over discount and abate-
ment, \$538.34
Add balance on school books, 137.34
\$675.68

1860.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1863, \$4,873.86
Paid, 381.00
Remaining unpaid, 4,492.86
NOTE.—Balance as above, \$4,492.86
Balance app. "1860" per treasurer's books, 2,249.45
Difference, \$2,243.41

As follows :

Excess of overlay over discount and
abatement, \$2,104.77
Add balance on school books, 138.64
Balance as above, \$2,243.41

1861.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1863, \$6,767.54
Paid, 848.22
Remaining unpaid, 5,919.32
NOTE.—Balance as above, \$5,919.32
Balance app. "1861" per treasurer's books, 5,704.43
Difference, \$214.89

As follows :

Special assessment, \$23.40
Books, 191.49
Balance as above, \$214.89

1862.

Balance of unpaid taxes March 1, 1863,		\$14,868.40	
Remitted,	\$56.13		
Books,	6.24		
Paid,	8,810.56	8,872.93	
Remaining unpaid,			\$5,995.47
NOTE.—Balance as above,	\$5,995.47		
Balance per treasurer's books,	5,955.72		
Difference,	\$39.75		

As follows :

Due per books,	\$140.88
Balance due on abatement,	101.13
Balance as above,	\$39.75

1863.

Amount of tax bills as per warrant of the

assessors,		\$252,374.55
State tax,	\$61,632.00	
County tax,	22,881.42	
City tax,	159,000.00	
Overlay,	8,861.13	252,374.55

Payments have been made by the Collector as follows :

State tax,	\$61,632.00
County tax,	22,881.42
City tax,	141,745.60

\$226,259.02

Abatement,	\$11,439.49	
Remitted,	1,211.27	12,650.76 \$238,909.78

Balance uncollected,		13,464.77
Add special assessment,		2.00
Balance on treasurer's books,	\$17,254.40	
Special assessment,	2.00	

	\$17,256.40
Balance as overlay,	13,466.77
	\$3,789.63

As follows :

Balance of abatement over overlay,	\$2,578.36
Remittance,	1,211.27 \$3,789.63

This amount must be provided for in the appropriation for 1864.

Amount of unpaid taxes,	\$48,047.89
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All appropriations previous to 1859 have been settled, so that the taxes previous to that year are not now estimated in the treasury appropriations,	14,700.86
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\$33,347.03

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF TREASURER AND COLLECTOR,
March 14, 1864. }

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

James B. Congdon, Treasurer, in Account with the City
of New Bedford.

1863. March 1. To balance in treasury,			\$7,490.21
To amount received of Collector of taxes on account of taxes :			
1859,	\$118.90		
1860,	381.00		
1861,	848.22		
1862,	8,810.56		
1863,	141,745.60	\$151,904.28	
To Liquor Agency.			
Of City Agent,			7,814.15
To Lighting the Streets.			
Bill to Highways,			56.30
To Highway Department.			
Dirt sold,	\$14.25		
Dirt sold,	10.00		
Dirt sold,	27.00		
Bill charged schools,	21.00		
Bill charged poor department,	119.08		
S. Bryant, sale of horse,	150.00		
Sundry bills charged to			
Oak Grove Cemetery,	\$65.25		
Police,	3.50		
School department,	53.30		
Common,	67.70		
Liquor agency,	12.97	202.72	544.05
To Schools.			
Error in bill charged twice,	\$7.00		
Collector for books,	6.24		
State treasurer, income of school fund,	764.86		
Committee,	2.12		
Committee, tuition,	4.50		
Superintendent (paid for tuition,)	52.00		\$836.72
Relief Fund. Sundry advances charged to the fund,			
and transferred to State aid, viz. :			
J. Corkery,	\$30.00		
C. A. Howland,	11.00		
A. Sherman,	5.00		
Maria Smith,	6.00	\$52.00	
Of Alderman Vincent, sundry articles sold,		125.00	
Allowance to city beneficiaries not paid out,		24.00	201.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.			
Received on account of the claim of 1861,			
for State aid advances,	\$88.27		
Received on account of the claim of 1862,			
for State aid advances,	25,023.32		
Sundry allowances made to State beneficia-			
ries not paid out and not included in the			
State aid account for 1863,	470.65	\$25582.24	

Watch.

Duplicate bills,		\$3.75
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Poor Department.

Of town of Marblehead,	\$12.73	
Of town of Dartmouth,	240.41	
Of town of Middleborough,	7.19	
Of town of Acushnet,	84.48	
Of Overseers of the poor,	2,504.92	
Of State Treasurer, aid to State paupers,	367.50	
Of Superintendent of alms-house,	1,141.04	
Of Highway department,	442.74	
Of Fire department,	309.00	\$6,001.01

Fire Department.

Poor Department bill,	59.37
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Temporary Loan.

Money hired at sundry times,	100,000.00
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Real Estate Tax Account.

Received of sundry persons for taxes upon property sold by the Collector.

Roby Davis, tax 1861,		\$31.94
Joseph Thompson, tax 1861,		10.26
Manuel A. Pease, tax 1859,	\$9.84	
Manuel A. Pease, tax 1860,	9.55	
Manuel A. Pease, tax 1861,	9.28	\$28.67
Gilbert R. Wordell, tax 1861,		9.08
Pollard & Myrick, tax 1861,		20.11
William Gifford 2d, tax 1861,		21.02
T. W. Swift, tax 1859,	\$42.78	
T. W. Swift, tax 1860,	42.83	
T. W. Swift, tax 1861,	31.94	\$117.55
O. J. Adams,		21.88
Patrick Furlong,		20.11
Lyman C. Perry, 1861,		13.21
Lyman C. Perry, 1861,		13.21
Lyman C. Perry, 1862,		24.29
Nancy Day's estate, 1862,		13.71
Frank Rose, 1862,		5.47
I. T. Crowell, 1862,		5.47
John Millard, 1862,		12.34
Manuel Vera, 1862,		6.64
Eldridge & Johnson, 1862,		7.81
		\$382.77

To Incidentals.

Of Clerk of market, rent,	\$468.00
Interest, &c.,	41.86
Police Court, rent and fees,	1,564.99
City Clerk, licenses and rent of hall,	607.00
Estate of Sanford S. Horton, licenses, &c.,	393.00
Committee on public property, sale of school-house,	106.81
Sundry bills not called for,	120.19
Sale of stone post,	5.00
Taxes of 1858,	3.50
Collector of taxes, for summonses and interest,	681.19

Superintendent of burial grounds, sale of lots,	\$1,009.00	
T. P. Terry, for rent,	6.00	
J. & T. R. Taber, duplicate bills,	30.57	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, reimburse- ment of military expenses,	2,063.44	\$7,100.55
To Bounty Fund.		
Received of State Treasurer,		72,340.00
To City Common.		
Sale of hay,		58.78
To Salaries.		
Transferred to incidental account,		375.00
		<hr/> \$380,750.28
To Allotment Rolls.		
Received from State Treasurer and other sources, for this amount allotted by volunteers in the army of the United States and remitted to this office,		28,434.15
		<hr/> \$409,184.43

Credits.

By Mayor's Warrants drawn during the financial year now
closed, to wit:

Fire Department,	\$11,542.10	
Liquor Agency,	9,633.43	
Free Public Library,	2,006.36	
Lighting Streets,	6,371.90	
City Debt,	41,421.50	
Incidental Expenses,	19,923.12	
Relief Fund,	943.67	
Poor Department,	22,382.37	
Night Watch,	11,751.97	
Public Schools,	39,617.01	
Highways,	15,098.77	
Salaries,	11,582.50	
State of Massachusetts,	40,006.31	
Common,	507.81	
Real Estate Tax Account,	791.14	
Temporary Loan,	56,000.00	
Bounty,	87,790.68	\$377,370.64

By Allotment Rolls.

Five hundred and forty-nine payments made
to persons to whom money was allotted by
the volunteers in the army of the United
States,

28,434.15

By Balance of cash in the Treasury,

3,379.64

\$409,184.43

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MARCH 1, 1864. }

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

BALANCES.

DR.		CR.
\$33,960.93	Appropriations.	
46,922.97	State of Massachusetts.	
	Sellie Baker.	\$175.00
	Temporary Loan.	100,000.00
	Incidentals.	4,957.20
3,283.31	Liquor Agency.	
15,450.68	Bounty Fund.	
2,134.67	Real Estate Tax Account.	
3,379.64	Cash.	
<u>\$105,132.20</u>		<u>\$105,132.20</u>

Accounts in Detail.

SALARIES.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To amount paid city officers,	\$11,207.50	
To balance transferred to incidental expense		
account,	127.14	\$11,334.64

Credit.

1863. 3d mo 1st. By balance from old account,	\$334.64	
By annual appropriation,	11,000.00	\$11,334.64

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To paid salary Superintendent 10 months,	\$1,000.00	
To paid Teachers' salaries,	27,056.23	
To paid books and stationery,	645.50	
To paid printing and advertising,	97.22	
To paid alterations and repairs of school-houses,	5,252.17	
To paid cleaning, sweeping, making fires, &c.,	1,794.26	
To paid fuel,	1,670.13	
To paid stoves, pipe, and repairs of same,	925.51	
To paid incidental expenses,	1,175.99	\$39,617.01

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$1,559.91	
By amount appropriation,	35,400.00	
By amount received of Collector of taxes, books,	6.24	
By amount received of State Treasurer from school fund,	764.86	
By amount received of Committee for tuition, &c.,	58.62	
By error in account 6 mo. 2nd 63,	7.00	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. By balance transferred to incidental expense account,	1,820.38	\$39,617.01

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid salary of Librarian and Assistant,	\$1,419.43	
To paid books,	313.24	
To paid incidental expenses, fuel, gas, printing, &c.,	273.69	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	48.81	\$2,055.17

Credit.

1862. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$55.17	
By annual appropriation,	2,000.00	\$2,055.17

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

To paid salary of Superintendent of alms-house,	\$600.00	
To paid salary of Overseers of the Poor,	800.00	
To paid salary of Chaplain,	100.00	
To paid for groceries and provisions,	3,650.35	
To paid dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, leather, hats, caps, &c.,	1,251.27	
To paid fuel,	5,853.97	
To paid carting fuel to families,	483.50	
To paid outside support,	4,557.90	
To paid labor, nursing, cook and farmer,	856.94	
To paid physicians and medicines,	888.03	
To paid undertaker,	607.75	
To paid oxen and cows,	372.80	
To paid incidental expenses,	2,359.86	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	2,086.36	\$24,468.73

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$3,467.72
By annual appropriation,	15,000.00
By amount received from town of Marblehead,	12.73
By amount received from town of Dartmouth,	240.41
By amount received from town of Fairhaven,	200.00
By amount received from town of Westport,	700.00
By amount received from town of Middleborough,	7.19
By amount received from town of Acushnet,	84.48
By amount received from State Treasurer,	187.50
By amount due beneficiaries, in alms-house,	180.00
By amount received for sales of hay,	751.74
By amount received of Superintendent of alms-house for sales of produce, &c.,	1,141.04
By amount received of J. Macy, Secretary of Board of Overseers,	2,495.92 \$24,468.73

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To paid firemen, engineers of steamers, and engineers of fire department,	\$8,963.07
To paid repairs on engines and hose,	161.54
To paid repairs on engine houses,	71.38
To paid hay and grain,	688.35
To paid hostlers,	535.50
To paid labor cleaning engines and hose,	339.25
To paid fuel,	127.53
To paid incidentals,	655.48
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to inci- dental expense account,	1,133.75 \$12,675.85

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$616.48
By annual appropriation,	12,000.00
By sales of manure,	59.37 \$12,675.85

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

To paid labor and team work,	\$11,458.73
To paid paving stone and flagging,	734.38
To paid grain, hay and straw,	1,244.35
To paid gravel,	189.00
To paid repairs of wagons, carts, harnesses and tools,	892.68
To paid incidentals,	579.63
To balance transferred to incidentals,	1,686.42 \$16,785.19

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$1,241.14
By annual appropriation,	15,000.00
By amount received for dirt and carting,	274.97
By amount received for manure,	119.08
By amount received for sale of horse,	150.00
	\$16,785.19

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

To paid gas and oil,	\$4,127.81
To paid lanterns, lamp posts and repairs,	330.81
To paid lamplighters,	1,842.82
To paid incidentals—wicking, matches, labor and repairing ladders,	70.46
To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	313.84
	\$6,685.74

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$3,129.44
By annual appropriation,	3,500.00
By amount oil sold highway department,	56.30
	\$6,685.74

CITY WATCH.

To paid Watchmen,	\$11,520.00
To paid gas,	167.63
To paid incidentals—gas fixtures, painting, mattresses, &c.,	60.59
	\$11,748.22

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$863.22
By annual appropriation,	10,500.00
By balance transferred to incidental expense account,	385.00
	\$11,748.22

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	\$1,464.13
To paid for liquors, &c.,	8,121.99
To paid salaries and rent,	1,343.50
To paid incidental expenses,	167.94
	\$11,097.56

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By amount received of agent for sales,	\$7,814.25	
By balance to new account,	3,283.31	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	\$3,283.31	\$11,097.56

INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Paid extra services of Assessors, Assistant Assessors, and office expenses,	\$596.22	
Paid expenses of Police Court room and Station houses,	869.71	
Paid expenses of Elections,	357.00	
Paid support of Insane,	1,068.55	
Paid gas City Hall and offices,	281.15	
Paid new wall at Oak Grove Cemetery and labor in Cemeteries,	1,256.27	
Paid Special Police Officers,	413.05	
Paid books and stationery,	124.88	
Paid fuel for City Hall and offices,	296.51	
Paid printing and advertising,	1,115.26	
Paid interest on Temporary Loan,	3,334.32	
Paid Prof. Chace' report on water, labor, &c.,	775.67	
Paid Military, &c., maintaining peace at time of anticipated riot,	3,452.85	
Paid enlisting 6th Co. Heavy Artillery,	731.77	
Paid reception of returned Volunteers,	525.26	
Paid rent of Armories,	769.00	
Paid Incidental Expenses,	3,955.65	
Total expenses,		\$19,923.12
1863. 3d mo. 1st. Balance from old account,	\$1,831.39	
Transferred to City Common,	500.00	
Balance of City Watch transferred,	385.00	
Balance of support of Poor transferred,	1,820.38	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. Balance to new account,	4,957.20	9,493.97
		<u>\$29,417.09</u>

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$14,429.84	
By received of Clerk of Market, stall rent,	468.00	
By received for Interest,	41.86	
By received from City Clerk, dog licenses, rent of hall, &c.,	607.00	
By received from Clerk Police Court, rents and fees,	1,564.99	
By received from estate of S. S. Horton,	393.00	
By received from Committee on Public Property, sale of school-house,	106.81	
By received from Collector of taxes, summonses and interest,	681.19	
By received from Superintendent of Burial Grounds, sale of lots,	1,009.00	
By received from taxes in 1858,	3.50	

By received from T. P. Terry for rent,	\$6.00	
By J. & T. R. Taber, bill duplicated,	30.57	
By received from Commonwealth, reimbursement,	2,063.44	
By sundry bills not called for,	120.19	
By received stone posts,	5.00	
By transfer from Relief Fund,	\$2,203.88	
By transfer from City Common,	286.50	
By transfer from Free Public Library,	48.81	
By transfer from Repairs of Highways,	1,686.42	
By transfer from Support of Poor,	2,086.36	
By transfer from Lighting the Streets,	313.84	
By transfer from the Fire Department,	1,133.75	
By transfer from Salaries,	127.14	7,886.70
1864. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,		\$29,417.09
		\$4,957.20

CITY COMMON.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To paid for new fence and repairs,	\$301.16	
To paid labor on walks, trees, getting hay, &c.,	206.65	
To balance transferred to Incidental Expense account,	286.50	\$794.31

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$85.53	
By annual appropriation,	150.00	
By transfer from Incidental Expense account,	500.00	
By amount received for sales of hay,	58.78	\$794.31

SELIC BAKER.

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By amount awarded by City Council,	\$175.00
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RELIEF FUND.

To paid garrisoning Fort Taber,	\$105.00	
To paid charities to Soldiers,	444.65	
To paid miscellaneous bills,	394.02	
To amount transferred to Incidental Expense account,	2,000.00	
To Incidental Expense account,	203.88	\$3,147.55

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$2,946.55	
By amount charged to State Aid account,	52.00	
By amount received for sales from Fort Taber,	125.00	
By amount charged R. Hiller, not called for,	24.00	\$3,147.55

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. To Balance from old account,	\$1,726.30	
To amount paid for purchase of real estate sold for taxes,	791.14	\$2,517.44

Credit.

By amount received of sundry persons for taxes,	\$382.77	
By balance to new account,	2,134.67	\$2,517.44
1864. 3d mo. 4th. To balance from old account,	\$2,134.67	

BOUNTY ACCOUNT.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To amount of our proportion of State tax for Bounty paid to Volunteers,		\$87,790.68
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Credit.

By amount reimbursed to State Treasurer,	\$72,340.00	
By balance to new account,	15,450.68	\$87,790.68
1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance brought down,	\$15,450.68	

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	\$32,498.90	
To paid State Aid,	39,535.66	\$72,034.56

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By amount received of State Treasurer,	\$25,111.59	
By balance to new account,	46,922.97	\$72,034.56
To balance brought down,	\$46,922.97	

CITY DEBT.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To amount paid principal and
interest on bonds, \$41,421.50

Credit.

1863. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account, \$1,401.34
By annual appropriation, 40,020.16 \$41,421.50

Table showing the payment of bonds and coupons, from
October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1884.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS.	AMOUNT.
1864	19,050.00	21,512.00	40,562.00
1865	18,550.00	20,440.50	38,990.50
1866	19,650.00	19,399.00	39,049.00
1867	19,050.00	18,291.50	37,341.50
1868	19,850.00	17,220.00	37,070.00
1869	21,050.00	16,100.50	37,150.50
1870	22,050.00	14,939.00	36,989.00
1871	18,950.00	13,717.50	32,667.50
1872	13,450.00	12,689.00	26,139.00
1873	14,150.00	11,935.50	26,085.50
1874	16,500.00	11,140.00	27,640.00
1875	15,000.00	10,250.00	25,250.00
1876	15,000.00	9,450.00	24,450.00
1877	25,000.00	8,650.00	33,650.00
1878	20,000.00	7,400.00	27,400.00
1879	20,000.00	6,400.00	26,400.00
1880	22,000.00	5,400.00	27,400.00
1881	20,000.00	4,300.00	24,300.00
1882	20,000.00	3,300.00	23,300.00
1883	20,000.00	2,300.00	22,300.00
1884	26,000.00	1,300.00	27,300.00
	\$405,300.00	\$236,134.50	\$641,434.50

Outstanding bonds March 1, 1863, \$424,150.00
Paid during the year, 18,850.00

Outstanding as above, March 1, 1864, \$405,300.00
The temporary loan is now \$100,000.00

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY FOR 1864.

The Sub-Committee appointed to appraise the City Property submit the following Report:

Valuation of Property of Alms-House Department.

New alms-house and outbuildings,	\$23,000.00
Old alms-house, barn, and outbuildings,	1,400.00
Small pox hospital,	400.00
Farm containing 76 acres,	12,500.00
Furniture in Keeper's department,	150.00
Furniture in inmates' department,	2,000.00
Furniture in small pox building,	25.00
Mechanics' tools,	150.00
Stone and mowing machines,	300.00
Carts, gears, lumber and light wagons,	450.00
Farming utensils,	600.00
Farm stock,	1,200.00
Wood shed in city yard,	300.00
Hay and grain on hand,	1,000.00
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	\$43,475.00

Highway Department.

Seven horses,	\$1,000.00
Wagons, carts and gears,	800.00
Sundry harnesses, &c.,	200.00
Sundry tools, &c.,	300.00
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	\$2,300.00

Value of stock in City Liquor Agency over the amount standing to the debit of the account,	\$2,000.00
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Public Buildings, Land, &c., &c.,

City Hall and lot,	\$72,000.00
City Library building,	47,000.00
City Common,	50,000.00
Land on William street including Library lot,	14,000.00
Old Town Hall and lot,	9,000.00
Volumes in City Library,	12,000.00
City Stable and lot,	7,000.00
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	1,500.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	100.00
Powder Magazine,	600.00
South Pound lot,	200.00
Land at Clark's Point,	200.00
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00
Gravel lot on Dartmouth road,	200.00
Gravel lot at Clark's Point,	700.00
One acre of land near Tobey's,	25.00
Land on Willis street, watch house and lot,	400.00
Land near Hayden Coggeshall's,	400.00
Land near P. Terry's,	500.00
Windmill lot,	300.00

Standard Weights and Measures,	\$300.00
Surveying Instruments,	300.00
Two Brass Field Pieces,	800.00
Muskets and other equipments,	200.00
Land opposite Daniel Ricketsons',	250.00
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	\$219,075.00

School Department.

North school-house and lot,	\$700.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00	
Belville school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Plainville school-house and lot,	1,000.00	
Haskins' Corner school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Merrimac street school-house and lot,	11,000.00	
Parker street school-house and lot,	12,500.00	\$32,400.00
Cedar street school-house and lot,	\$3,000.00	
Maxfield street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Charles street school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Kempton street school-house and lot,	4,500.00	
High School house and lot,	15,000.00	
William street school-house and lot,	6,500.00	
Arnold street school-house, on leased land,	200.00	
Bush street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Fifth street school-house and lot,	25,000.00	
Sixth street school-house and lot,	3,000.00	
Griffin street school-house and lot,	800.00	
Dartmouth street school-house and lot,	4,500.00	
Grove school-house and lot,	3,000.00	
Apparatus in High School house,	700.00	
Apparatus in City Library,	50.00	
Clark's Point school-house, &c.,	700.00	\$78,950.00
		<hr/>
		\$111,350.00

Valuation of Property belonging to Fire Department.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	\$300.00
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	800.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street, north of Maxfield,	3,500.00
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	600.00
Engine-house and land, Purchase street, steam engines,	8,000.00
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	800.00
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300.00
Hook and Ladder house, on leased land,	300.00
Engine No. 3,	800.00
Engine No. 4,	400.00
Engine No. 5,	1,800.00
Engine No. 6,	2,000.00
Engine No. 7,	200.00
Engine No. 9,	800.00
Engine No. 10,	800.00
Engine No. 11,	800.00

Hook and Ladder carriage No. 1,	\$1,000.00
Hook and Ladder carriage, old,	100.00
Steam Engine Onward, and hose and reel,	5,000.00
Steam Engine Progress, and hose and reel,	5,000.00
Two water tanks,	1,000.00
Six horses for steam engines,	1,200 00
Six sets of harnesses,	200.00
One two horse wagon,	50.00
Spare hose, &c.,	2,000.00
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	\$37,750.00

Recapitulation.

Alms-House Department,	\$43,475.00
Highway Department,	2,300.00
Liquor Agency,	2,000.00
Public Buildings, Land, &c.,	219,075.00
School Department,	111,350.00
Fire Department,	37,750.00
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	\$415,950.00

Which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. TAYLOR,	}	Committee.
H. W. SEABURY,		
WILLIAM BOSWORTH,		

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and City Council :

GENTLEMEN :—The Board of Engineers of the Fire Department respectfully submit the following Report, relative to the Department.

The Department under its present organization has not at any period during our term of office, for order and efficiency, been more complete and effective; all engines and apparatus attached to the Department being in good repair and effective condition.

The houses are in good repair, and have been kept cleanly during the year.

The Department consists of the same number of steam and hand engines, and hook and ladder carriages, with the same complement of members, as given in the last annual report for 1862.

With the members connected with the Department the past year, there appears to have been a perfect unanimity of action.

Since the last annual report was transmitted, the Department has been called out by fire alarms 23 times.

The value of property destroyed and damaged by fires, as near as it could be ascertained, is \$14,985. Insurance effected on the same, \$10,950.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SCHEDULE OF FIRES, &c.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	SITUATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1862. 12 mo. 23	Benjamin Almy. Perry Brownell. Universalist Church.	Benjamin Almy. Perry Brownell. Universalist Society.	Mechanics' Lane. Mechanics' Lane. William street.	\$900 25 35	\$300	Burning of barn, &c., and slight burning of barn and church.
28 Wm. A. Pease. 28 Estate of Paul Howland.		Wm. A. Pease.	Rear of 112 Kempton street. East side of Eighth street, } South of Union street.	150 300		Burning of barn, hay, &c. Incendiary. Burning of barn, hay, &c. Incendiary.
1863. 2 mo. 16	Nathan Chase.	Lewis Hathaway.	East of Purchase, } Rear of Middle st. }	475		Burning of barn, horse, carriages, hay, &c. }
3 mo. 17 N. B. & T. Railroad Co. 4 mo. 11 Frederick P. Shaw.		C. F. Bradford. Tenants. Josiah Burnham.	36 North Water street. Ray street. 137 Purchase street.	600 Trivial. 800	600	Partial burning of paint-shop and stock. Slight burning of dwelling. Burning of barn and partial burning of house.
5 mo. 12 Thos. M. Rainey. of Chatham, Canada West.		Unoccupied.	Cheapside. Corner of Hickory and Clay } streets.	Trivial. 300		Slight burning of dwelling. Burning of house. Incendiary.
14 Richard C. Wilson. Marcus Taber. City New Bedford.		R. C. Wilson. Marcus Taber. School.	Linden street. do. } do. }	3,550 400 300	3,200	Burning of soap manufactory and contents, barn, hay, } &c., and slight burning of school-house.
21 James Ryder. 24 Capt. Cornelius Howland.		Capt. C. Howland.	117 County street. Cor. of County and Russell sts. Middle street.			Partial burning of barn. Slight burning of house. Burning of fire-board in house.
6 mo. 16 John D. Hathaway. 27 Frederick A. Kempton.		Unoccupied. F. A. Kempton.	Mill street. Kempton street.	200 150	200	Slight burning of house. Incendiary. Burning of barn and hay. Incendiary.
7 mo. 10 Messrs. J. & T. R. Taber.		J. & T. R. Taber.	Rose Alley and Nos. 15 and } 17 North Front street.	200		Partial burning of barn and slight burning of buildings. }
8 mo. 1 John McCullough. 9 mo. 8 Edward Murphy.		J. McCullough. Unoccupied. E. Murphy.	South Second street. 124 Kempton street. 251 South Water street.	150 100 250	75	Partial burning of shed, &c. Slight burning of house. Incendiary. Burning of a small building occupied as a carpet shoe }
15 Frederick A. Kempton. 11 mo. 10 J. H. Burgess.		F. A. Kempton. J. H. Burgess.	(Harding) Kempton street. Rear 148 Ray street. }	1,000 5,500	655 4,000	Burning of two buildings, &c. Burning of soap manufactory, stock, &c. }
12 mo. 11 Dr. Thomas Bayne.			No 212 Middle street. }	200	200	Slight burning of dwelling house by defect in stove }
28				\$14,985	\$10,950	pipe. False alarm by ringing of bell in Fairhaven.

The new system adopted for the payment of firemen for services, meets with general approbation with those connected with the Department.

The amount paid for services of firemen from November 1st, 1862, to December 1st, 1863, is \$7,542.78.

Though the city for the past year has been highly favored in not having been visited by any severe conflagration, nor has the amount of loss by fire been so large as previous years; and with the well organized and efficient Department which the city has at its command, the Board, in their official duty, would suggest that the subject relative to supplying the Department with water, in certain sections of the city, where a deficiency does now exist, should at an early day be taken into consideration.

In conclusion, we would extend to the members of the Department our thanks for the promptness which they have responded to the alarms, and the cheerful and energetic manner they have executed all orders.

Per order of the Board.

T. P. TOMPKINS, Chief Engineer.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
12th mo. 28th, 1863. }

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEB. 29, 1864.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their Report for the year ending February 29, 1864.

Out of the alms-house, the expenses have been	\$13,011.12
At the alms-house,	9,371.25
Total amount expended,	\$22,382.37
Balance on hand March 1, 1864,	2,086.36
	<u>\$24,468.73</u>

The receipts have been as follows :

Balance on hand March 1, 1863,	\$3,467.72
Appropriation,	15,000.00
From Commonwealth,	187.50
From various towns, for support of Poor,	3,740.73
For support of persons at the alms-house,	180.00
From sales from farm,	1,892.78
	<u>\$24,468.73</u>

Number of admissions to the alms-house during the year,	146
Average number supported per month,	76 4-12
Number of deaths,	3
The admissions were by sentence of court,	67
For intemperance,	45
For truancy,	14
For larceny,	4
For being idle and disorderly,	3
For vagrancy,	1

Cost of their maintenance per week, not including interest on the alms-house establishment,	\$2.12
Including interest (estimated value \$40,000,)	2.97

The following are the principal products of the farm :

Hay,	100 tons.
Beef,	8,428 pounds.
Pork,	10,675 pounds.
Corn,	250 bushels.
Oats,	154 bushels.
Barley,	56 bushels.
Potatoes,	727 bushels.
Vegetables,	215 bushels.
Cabbages,	300
Milk,	18,186 quarts.

Out of the alms-house, the expenditures have been, as before stated, \$13,011.12. This amount has been distributed to 666 families, comprising 1831 persons.

Of these persons, 354 only belong to this city. 493 belong to various towns, their expense being reimbursed by those towns. 983 have no settlement in this State, and the expense on their account has been \$2,709.77.

On behalf of the Board.

JOSIAH MACY, Secretary.

MARSHAL'S REPORT

FOR 1863.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st, 1863. }

*To his Honor, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council
of the city of New Bedford :*

GENTLEMEN :—In accordance with past usages I herewith submit my Annual Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court, including arrests made by the Watch, was 586, of which 381 were males, and 205 females.

The following are the offences :

Drunkenness,.....	338	Violation of city ordinance,.....	6
Common drunkards,.....	20	Threats,.....	1
Assault and battery,.....	96	Fornication,.....	1
Larceny,.....	46	Rape,.....	1
Sale of liquor,.....	12	Polygamy,.....	2
Disorderly houses,.....	10	Forgery,.....	1
Common nuisance,.....	4	Adultery,.....	2
Idle and disorderly,.....	25	Obtaining goods under false pre-	
Gambling,.....	1	tence,.....	2
Passing uncurrent bills,.....	2	Keeping dogs without license,...	2
Passing counterfeit money,.....	2	Malicious mischief,.....	2
Vagrancy,.....	3	Burglary,.....	2
Assault with intent to kill,.....	1	Murder,.....	1
Assault with knife,.....	1	Seining,.....	1
Assault with a stone,.....	1		

The following is the amount received and paid out by me :

Balance due me from account 1862,.....	\$16.90		
Amount paid out by me during 1863,.....	19.37		
Amount received from officers' fees,		\$30.80	
Amount received from City Treasurer,.....		5.47	
		\$36.47	\$36.47

The number of prosecutions exceeds those of last year. The increase has been caused by the order of the Mayor, that all parties arrested for drunkenness should be prosecuted. As drunkenness is the cause of a large per cent of crime, it is safe to say that the increase is made up from *that* crime.

During the past year our duties have been somewhat increased by the influx of strangers drawn here by the military authorities, and many duties have naturally arisen which we have voluntarily assumed. We have during this civil strife which distracts our country endeavored to lend such aid to the military authorities as would best promote the cause for which we are contending. Aside from this our city has been unusually quiet, and as I have said in my previous reports, nothing has transpired to call for any special remarks from me. The department is in a healthful and efficient condition, and its working has been as marked and as creditable as in previous years. While I have been connected with the department as head, from the commencement to the present hour, I feel proud to say that all duties assigned to me have been conscientiously performed. On leaving the department the public must judge how far I have answered their expectations, in the administration of criminal law in our city and vicinity. Upon this I only want the judgment of the high-minded, and not that class whose narrowed sense of duty outweighs the more important qualifications which they claim to possess. In closing I heartily thank all connected with the department for their ready and cheerful cooperation with me in the discharge of the various duties which we are called upon to perform.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. TERRY, City Marshal.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1st, 1863.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the city of New Bedford :

In compliance with my duty as Officer of the Watch, I submit to your honorable body my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1863. The whole number of arrests made by the Watch is 335, of which 216 were males and 124 females. Offences as follows :

Drunkenness,.....	260,	163 males, 97 females.
Assault and battery,.....	18,	11 " 7 "
Idle and disorderly,.....	10,	1 " 9 "
Larceny,	7,	2 " 5 "
Disturbing the peace,.....	7,	6 " 1 "
On warrants,.....	7,	5 " 2 "
Burglary,		4 " "
Passing counterfeit money,.....		2 " "
Vagrancy,.....		2 " "
Falsely assuming to be a watchman,		1 " "
Attempt to rescue prisoner,.....		1 " "
Rape,.....		1 " "
Carrying slung shot,.....		1 " "
Deserters from army,....		9 " "
Deserters from alms-house,.....		1 " 3 "
Unlawfully taking horse and carriage,.....		1 " "

Whole number of lodgers 985,—males 607, females 137, substitutes, (military,) 241.

The Watch have assisted quite a number of persons to their homes, and rescued two persons, 1 male and 1 female, from drowning.

In conclusion, I deem it to be a matter of justice to say that vigilance and promptitude have characterized the members of the department under my charge, and I bear cheerful testimony of the faithful manner in which their duties have been performed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OLIVER M. BROWNELL, Officer of the Watch.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Accepted and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 2d, 1864.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

R E P O R T

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE

OF THE CITY COUNCIL

ON THE

Introduction of Fresh Water.

WITH THE

Act of the Legislature authorizing the same ;

THE REPORT OF

PROFESSOR GEORGE I. CHACE

ON THE

VALLEY OF THE ACUSHNET RIVER, WITH AN
ANALYSIS OF THE WATER;

AND THE

REPORT, PLAN, AND ESTIMATES

OF

GEORGE A. BRIGGS,

CITY SURVEYOR.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.

1864.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN COMMITTEE, 12th mo. 29th, 1863. }

The Joint Committee on the Introduction of an ample supply of pure water, appointed in the early part of the year, have not been unmindful of the duty imposed upon them. They have conferred together from time to time as circumstances seemed to require, and now ask leave to Report:

That soon after their appointment, under the authority conferred upon them by the order under which they were appointed, they obtained from the Legislature "An act for supplying the City of New Bedford with pure water."

This act bears date April 18th, 1863, and the last section reads as follows:

"SECTION 15. The provisions of this act shall be void unless submitted to and approved by the voters of the City of New Bedford, at meetings held simultaneously for the purpose, in the several Wards, within one year from the passage of this act, upon notice duly given, at least seven days before the time of holding said meetings."

Soon after the passage of the act, the Committee made an arrangement with Professor George I. Chace, of Brown University, for him to examine the line of the stream which flows into the Acushnet River, to make an analysis of the

water, and give his views generally on the practicability of the proposed measure. He entered upon the duty in August last, viewed the stream from its very source to tide water, and in November made a report of its general character, with an analysis of the water, which is herewith presented.

Upon receiving from Professor Chace so favorable a statement in relation to the feasibility of the enterprise, the Committee authorized the City Surveyor, George A. Briggs, to proceed to make a survey of that portion of the stream above the proposed location for the dam, and also to determine as nearly as practicable the line of the aqueduct by which the water may be brought to the city.

A portion only of this duty has yet been accomplished, and the Surveyor is at the present time engaged in the work. When the surveys shall be completed the same gentleman will procure and present estimates of the cost of the structure, and land damages, and any and all other information having a bearing upon the subject.

The Committee cannot state specifically at what time the survey and estimates will be completed, but they have very little doubt that the question of the acceptance or otherwise of the act, may be submitted to the voters considerably within the time limiting it, viz., April 18th.

Which is respectfully submitted,

For the Committee.

GEO. HOWLAND, JR., *Chairman.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Jan. 2, 1864.

Accepted and ordered with the accompanying documents to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Jan. 2, 1864.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR CHACE.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,
ON THE INTRODUCTION OF FRESH WATER :

GENTLEMEN,

On the 13th of August last, in company with the Mayor of your city, Hon. George Howland Jr., Alderman Warren Ladd, and Messrs. Charles B. H. Fessenden, George A. Briggs and William H. Chandler, I surveyed the valley of the Acushnet, with reference to its capacity and suitableness for furnishing a supply of fresh water. I followed the stream from its source, through its entire length, until it lost itself in the Bay. I observed the character of the slopes on either side, and collected samples of the water at different places, for examination and analysis. I also took water from several wells in the city. Having completed these examinations and analyses, I now have the pleasure of communicating to you the result.

THE ACUSHNET VALLEY.

This is admirably fitted for gathering and storing supplies of pure water. Its sides, especially near the source of the stream, are overspread with thick beds of sand and gravel, derived principally from granitic and graywacke rocks. These, acting as a filter, separate from the water whatever impurities it may have gathered at the surface, while, from their sparing solubility, they impart little to it in return.

The conformation of the valley is also very fortunate. At two or three different points most admirable facilities are

presented for the construction of storing reservoirs. The one which offers, as I think, the greatest advantages, is indicated on the map prefixed to this report. By throwing a dam across the stream at this place, and across the narrow belt of low land bordering it, a reservoir of great capacity may be formed, surrounded on nearly all sides by natural embankments. Another point farther up the stream and almost equally favorable for the formation of a reservoir, is designated on the map as No. 1.

THE WATER.

Samples of water were collected in clean basket bottles at five different places along the Acushnet and from four wells in the city.

Sample No. 1, was taken from the head waters of the stream.

Sample No. 2, was taken from Ansel White's pond, about three miles further down.

Sample No. 3, is from the part of the stream where it is proposed to construct the storing reservoir.

Sample No. 4, is from Welden's pond.

Sample No. 5, is from P. White's pond.

The points from which these samples were taken are indicated by corresponding numbers on the accompanying map.

Sample No. 6, is from the well of Warren Ladd, Esq., corner of Purchase and Merrimac Streets.

Sample No. 7, is from 67 South Water Street, opposite City Railway Wharf.

Sample No. 8, is from well in the freight house of the N. B. & T. Railroad.

Sample No. 9, is from the premises of Hon. George Howland Jr., 37 Sixth Street.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

No. 1, was transparent and colorless. It had the fresh taste and odor of brook water.

Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, were colored. No. 2 was most colored, and the others decreasingly so, in the order named. After standing in bottles for two months, they still exhibited the same brown tint, although portions of the organic matter had separated from them. Strips of lead placed in them did not withdraw it. The presence of extractive matters from the leaves and stems of plants was indicated by the odor and taste.

No. 6, was transparent and colorless. There was no precipitate of organic matter.

No. 7, was slightly colored. A little organic matter was suspended in it.

No. 8, very slightly colored without precipitate of organic matter.

No. 9, without color or precipitate.

ACTION ON LEAD.

Portions of water from the different sources named were placed in open bottles and bright strips of lead introduced. At the end of two months, both the water and the lead were examined.

On application of the proper tests,

No. 1 was found to hold a little lead in solution. The strip of lead presented a darkened surface with here and there thin patches of the oxide and carbonate.

No. 2 was found to hold more lead in solution, but the strip was much less corroded. The surface was not so much darkened, and only a slight patch of oxide was observed.

No. 3 was strongly charged with lead. The strip presented a darkened surface, with several thin patches of oxide.

No. 4 same as No. 3.

No. 5 held much lead in solution. The surface of the strip was darkened, but without spots.

No. 6 had taken up no lead, and the immersed strip was without spots.

No. 7 showed a very little lead. The strip exhibited no spots.

No. 8 showed just a trace of lead. The immersed strip presented several spots of the oxide and carbonate.

No. 9 contained not a trace of lead. The immersed strip, however, exhibited several spots of oxide.

No. 10 (rain-water from tank in garret) was quite heavily charged with lead. The immersed strip was much corroded and covered throughout with a film of the oxide of lead. Had distilled water been used instead of rain-water, the corrosion would have been still greater.

From the results here given, it will be perceived that the strips of lead were most corroded by the samples of water from the Acushnet, and least by those taken from wells in the city. This is in accordance with general experience. The purer the water, the greater and more rapid its action upon lead. The presence of the ordinary salts tends to check this action, and not unfrequently, as in one or two of the cases above given, arrests it altogether. It will be further noticed that while the strip of lead in No. 1 was perceptibly corroded, but little of the metal passed into solution. In Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the other hand, the strips of lead were less oxydized, but a larger portion of the oxide was dissolved and held by the water. This too is in accordance with known facts. In No. 1 there was little organic matter to coat, by its deposit, the strip of lead and thus shield it from the attack of oxygen. At the same time there was not sufficient carbonic acid present to enter into combination with the oxide formed, and render it soluble by converting it into the bi-carbonate. In Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, the conditions were exactly reversed. The strips of lead coated themselves with vegetable matter, and were consequently less oxydized. The small amount of oxide formed, however, was taken up and brought into solution by the carbonic acid, resulting from the oxydation of the organic matter still held by the water. All waters containing free carbonic acid act strongly upon lead.

The result of these trials of the action of the water on lead, suggests the propriety and importance of avoiding as much as possible, the use of this metal in its distribution and delivery. Although during the short time it would ordinarily remain in the service pipes, only slight contamination might be expected, even minute quantities of this metal are so injurious to the system, that the possibility of their introduction should be sedulously guarded against.

ACTION UPON IRON.

All of these waters act freely upon iron—the well waters, more freely than the samples from the river. The action of No. 8 was strongest, and that of No. 9 the feeblest, of the well waters.

RELATIVE HARDNESS.

The quality of water designated by the term “hardness” is due, principally, to the presence of lime salts. These re-act with the soap dissolved in the water, and decompose it, giving rise to insoluble compounds of lime and the oleaginous constituents of the soap. It is only after all the lime has been thus precipitated, that the soap has any useful effect on the water. A method has been devised for determining the relative hardness of waters, dependent upon this fact. A grain of carbonate of lime, or its equivalent, is dissolved in an imperial gallon (70,000 grains) of water. This is considered as imparting one degree of hardness. The quantity of soap required to precipitate the lime, and cause the water to foam on being shaken, is ascertained. This is expressed on the scale by one degree. Every additional degree represents an additional grain of carbonate of lime.

Tested in this way the waters examined gave the following results :

No. 1	gave	.815	degrees of hardness.	
" 2	"	.815	"	"
" 3	"	.950	"	"
" 4	"	.815	"	"
" 5	"	.815	"	"
" 6	"	4.074	"	"
" 7	"	6.817	"	"
" 8	"	2.777	"	"
" 9	"	5.999	"	"

The samples of water taken from the Acushnet, it will be perceived, are remarkably soft, softer even than ordinary rain-water collected on roofs and stored in cisterns. Of the well waters, No. 7, as we should expect from its ascertained composition, is the hardest, and No. 8, the softest.

All of these well waters are much softer than the waters of the Thames or New River from which London is supplied. They are also softer than the average of well waters. The advantage for domestic use of so soft and pure a water as that afforded by the Acushnet, can hardly be over-estimated. It is not simply that a large amount of soap is wasted when hard water is used for washing, but the curdy precipitates formed, become attached to the garments, and impair their whiteness.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER.

On the application of the proper tests previous to concentration,

No. 1 gave no indication of the presence of chlorine, sulphuric acid, lime or iron, or of any saline impurities whatever.

Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, ditto.

No. 6 showed chlorine, sulphuric acid and lime.

No. 7 showed more chlorine and more lime than No. 6. Sulphuric acid about the same.

No. 8 less chlorine than No. 6. Sulphuric acid and lime about the same.

No. 9 chlorine about the same as No. 8. More sulphuric acid and lime.

A gallon (58,372 grains) of each of the waters, evaporated to dryness, gave the following result :

No. 1 gave 1.756 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting of organic matter,.....	.526 grains.
“ of salts,.....	.116 “
“ of silica,.....	1.114 “

The organic matter was chiefly vegetable; only a slight animal odor being exhaled on ignition. The salts—only .116 of a grain in all—consisted of chloride of sodium or common table-salt, sulphate of lime, carbonate of lime and a minute quantity of carbonate of potash, just sufficient to give an alkaline reaction. There was a trace of iron. The silica was held partly in solution and partly by suspension.

No. 2 gave 4.525 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting of organic matter,.....	3.586 grains.
“ of salts,.....	.430 “
“ of silica,.....	.509 “

The salts were the same as in No. 1 with a marked increase of quantity. No animal odor was evolved on ignition. Two or three scintillations showed the presence of nitrates in minute quantities.

No. 3 gave 2.945 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting of organic matter,.....	1.484 grains.
“ of salts,.....	.877 “
“ of silica,.....	.584 “

There was no animal matter, but a trace of nitrates. There was a still further increase of salts—especially of chloride of sodium. There was also more of iron. The concentrated solution showed an alkaline reaction.

No. 4 was not analyzed.

No. 5 gave 3.564 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting of organic matter,.....	1.723 grains.
“ of salts,.....	1.386 “
“ of silica,.....	.455 “

On ignition only a peaty odor was exhaled. The salts were the same as in No. 3, with a large increase of quantity. There was also more iron. Nitrates were present, but in extremely minute quantities. The concentrated solution was alkaline.

No. 6 gave 11.948 grains of solid residuum.

Loss by ignition—chiefly water in a state of combination,.....	3.245 grains.
Salts,.....	8.164 “
Silica,.....	.539 “

The salts, which were in much larger quantity than in any of the samples from the Acushnet, consisted chiefly of the chlorides of calcium and sodium, and of the sulphate and carbonate of lime. Iron and alumina were also present. There was a trace of the nitrates.

No. 7 gave 26.365 grains of residuum.

Loss by ignition, chiefly water in combination,.....	6.999 grains.
Salts,.....	19.366 “

There was very little vegetable matter—no animal matter—no nitrate. As in No. 6, the salts consisted of the chlorides of calcium and sodium and of the sulphates and carbonates of lime—the lime salts greatly predominating. There was also much iron—only a trace of silica.

No. 8 gave 7.581 grains of solid residuum.

Loss by ignition—chiefly water in combination,.....	1.875 grains.
Salts,.....	5.706 “

The salts were the same as in No. 7, but less in quantity. Iron was present and also traces of alumina, and silica.

No. 9 I did not subject to analysis as the quantity at my command was insufficient.

From the above analyses we perceive that the water of the Acushnet, especially near its source, is of remarkable purity. This will become more apparent and striking, if we compare it with the waters from which some of our prin-

cipal cities are supplied. The following table from the admirable report of Prof. B. Silliman Jr., on "Additional water-supply for the City of Hartford," will furnish the means of such a comparison. By reference to this table, it will be seen that no one of the waters included in it is at all equal in purity to that of the Acushnet, while the greater number contain from five to ten times the amount of foreign matter.

"TABLE.

Comparative purity and hardness of several waters used for Metropolitan supply.

WATERS.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Total solid contents one								
Imp. gallon,.....	19.50	21.72	12.71	6.59	4.04	3.07	3.91	52.28
" organic matter,...	2.79	3.07	4.73	1.40	1.39	1.26	1.95	
" inorganic matter,..	16.71	18.65	7.98	5.19	2.65	1.81	1.95	
Carbonate of lime,....	7.82	10.90	2.52	2.	.29	.01	.017	16.20
Degree of hardness,....	14° 9	14°.				1° 64	1° 19	10° 55

A. New River, London,	by Dr. Graham and others.
B. River Thames, London,	" " "
C. Croton River, New York,	" Author, 1845.
D. Fairmount, Philadelphia,	" " "
E. Cochituate, Boston,	" " "
F. Connecticut, Hartford,	" " June, 1861.
G. Trout Brook, West Hartford,	" " " "
H. Well, N. W. corner State House yard.	

The above analyses are calculated for the *Imperial* gallon, containing 70,000 grains of distilled water."

On a further review of the above analyses, several interesting facts become apparent. In the first place, it will be observed, that the impurities contained in the water of the Acushnet are chiefly organic, while those of the well waters consist almost entirely of various salts. In the second place, the amount of salts held in solution by the water of the Acushnet constantly increases as it flows onward. No. 5 from the lowest part of the stream, contains more than ten times as much saline matter as No. 1 from near its source. In the third place, the quantity of organic matter held in its waters varies with the character of the surface over which

it flows. It is at a minimum in No. 1, and at a maximum in No. 2. From No. 2 it declines to No. 5.

It is not difficult to understand why this should be. Well waters have filtered through heavy masses of soil and earth in finding their way from the surface to the reservoirs in which they are gathered. They have consequently taken up whatever mineral substances in their course, they were capable of dissolving. Their solvent power for some of these substances—more especially lime—is materially increased by the presence of carbonic acid derived from decaying vegetable matters.

In like manner river waters as they flow onward are constantly receiving into themselves the soluble portions of the earths and stones bathed by them. Hence, such waters are always purest at their sources. In this respect you enjoy great advantages in your proposed water supply—far superior to those of most of our cities. You will gather the water into your storing reservoirs soon after it has fallen, before it has had time and opportunity for charging itself with saline impurities.

The waters of the Acushnet derive their organic impurities chiefly from the decaying vegetation along the margins of the ponds into which they are successively gathered. On leaving the ponds and resuming their ordinary flow, they gradually lose these impurities. Presenting continually fresh surfaces to the air as they roll along their channel, they absorb oxygen more freely, which attacks and destroys the organic substances held by them. It is this which causes the well-known difference between running and stagnant waters.

THE STORING AND DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIRS.

The influence which we have seen exercised by decaying vegetation on the water of the Acushnet in Ansel White's pond, suggests one of the most important things to be attended to, in the construction of reservoirs, viz., the removal of all vegetable growths from their margins and bottoms. If

this be neglected, not only is the water liable to become putrescent from the organic matters taken up and held by it, but microscopic plants (*confervæ*) finding in these a nidus, will multiply and spread themselves, and at length by their decay still further contaminate it. After the sides and bottoms of the reservoirs have been properly cleansed, it would be well to spread over them a layer of sand and gravel. This would serve to check the growth of new vegetations, and would moreover by favoring both precipitation and oxydation exert a direct influence in purifying the water.

Should one storing reservoir be found insufficient—which I do not anticipate—a second might be constructed at the place already mentioned. These two, gathering the spring and autumnal rains and holding them in reserve for distribution during the seasons of the year in which less water falls, would furnish, I have no doubt, an adequate supply, at least for the next half century. If ultimately through the enlargement of the city and the growth of its manufacturing interests, more water should be required, there are two or three other sources of supply, as will be seen by reference to the map and to the able accompanying report by Geo. A. Briggs, Esq.,—that can without difficulty be brought under contribution.

If the storing and distributing reservoirs be properly prepared, I am inclined to think that no filtering apparatus or arrangements will be required. The water is gathered from so gentle slopes and borne so short a distance that few earthy particles find their way into it. Samples of water taken for analysis, are usually passed through a filter to separate the suspended matter. Those from the Acushnet were so clear that I did not deem this necessary. The very small amount of impurity given above, includes all the foreign substances contained in the water, whether suspended or dissolved.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to congratulate you on having at so easy command an ample supply of pure, fresh

water. The advantages attending its introduction to your city will be varied and important. It will add not a little to the general health and comfort of the citizens. Entering every house and if desired every part of the house, it will furnish unnumbered domestic conveniences and reduce materially the amount of service required. It will give a new impulse to your manufacturing interests by affording a needed facility for their extension and growth. In effecting this, its quality will be hardly less influential than its quantity. Water from any of the limited sources now available would cause in one month, a thicker incrustation on the boiler of the steam engine than that from the Acushnet, in six months. These incrustations do a double injury. In the first place, by preventing the water from coming into direct contact with the bottom of the boiler, they cause the iron to burn out rapidly. In the second place, from their imperfect conducting power they obstruct the passage of the heat into the water and thus occasion a serious loss of fuel. Both of these evils will be substantially avoided by the use of the water of the Acushnet.

The introduction of this water would also favor the establishment of the more delicate manufacturing operations—such as bleaching, dying and calico printing,—in the conduct of which pure water is an essential requisite. In these various ways I cannot doubt that the important public improvement proposed, if carried out by a correspondingly enlightened public spirit, will contribute not a little to the growth of your beautiful city, and that the cost of the undertaking, although necessarily large, will be far more than returned to you in an increased material prosperity.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE I. CHACE.

Brown University, Nov. 20, 1863.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Three.

A N A C T

For Supplying the City of New Bedford with Pure Water.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. The City of New Bedford is hereby authorized to take, hold, and convey by steam or other power, to, into, and through the said city by suitable aqueducts or pipes, the waters of the Acushnet River, and the waters which flow into and from the same, and may also take and hold by purchase or otherwise, any land, real estate, or water rights necessary for erecting, laying and maintaining, and may erect, lay and maintain, such aqueducts, pipes, dams, gates, pumps, bridges, reservoirs, embankments, water-ways, drains, or other structures as may be necessary or convenient to insure the purity of the said waters, or to convey said waters into and for the use of the said city of New Bedford: *provided* that in the event of the construction of a dam across said river Acushnet, it shall not be located south of a line drawn east and west from the northerly line of buildings now occupied by the New Bedford Copper Company, or north of a line drawn east and west from the southerly line of the town of Acushnet, within the tidewaters of

said river, but at any point north of tidewater in said river ; nor in such a manner as to prevent the passage of vessels through the same.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of distribution, the city may lay down pipes to any house or building in said city, the owner or owners thereof having notice and not objecting thereto ; and may make and establish public hydrants, in such places as may from time to time be deemed proper, and prescribe the purposes for which they may be used, and may change or discontinue the same ; may regulate the use of the water within and without the said city, and establish the price or rents to be paid for the uses thereof. And the said city may, for the purposes aforesaid, carry and conduct any aqueducts or other works, by them to be made or constructed, over or under any water course, or any street, turnpike road, highway, or other way, in such manner as not to obstruct, or impede travel thereon or the free flow of the water therein.

SEC. 3. Three Commissioners shall be chosen by the City Council in convention, who shall during their continuance in office, superintend and direct the execution and performance of all the works, matters, and things mentioned in the preceding sections, which are not otherwise specially provided for in this act ; they shall be subject to such ordinances, rules and regulations in the execution of their said trust as the City Council may from time to time, ordain and establish, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and the laws of this Commonwealth ; they shall respectively hold their said office for the term of two years next after their said appointment, unless the aqueducts and works aforesaid shall be sooner completed ; but they, or either of them, after having had an opportunity to be heard in his or their defence, may be removed at any time by a concurrent vote of two thirds of the whole number of each branch of the City Council ; and in case of a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners, by death, resignation or removal, such vacancy shall be filled by the choice of another Commissioner

in manner aforesaid, who shall hold his said office for the residue of the said term of two years, with all the powers and subject to all the restrictions aforesaid. A major part of said Commissioners shall be a quorum for the exercise of the powers and the performance of the duties of the said office; they shall, once in every three months, and whenever required by the City Council, make and present, in writing, a particular report and statement of all their acts and proceedings, and of the condition and progress of the works aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Before the choice of the Commissioners aforesaid, the City Council shall establish and fix the salaries or compensation to be paid to the Commissioners for their services. And the said salaries of the said Commissioners, so established and fixed as aforesaid, shall not be reduced during their continuance in said office, respectively.

SEC. 5. Whenever the said office of Commissioners shall cease either by the expiration of the said term of two years from the original appointment, or by the completion of the aqueduct and works mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, all the rights, power and authority given to the City of New Bedford by this act, shall be exercised by the said city, subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions herein contained, in such manner and by such agents as the City Council shall, from time to time, ordain, appoint and direct.

SEC. 6. The said City of New Bedford shall be liable to pay all damages that shall be sustained by any persons in their property by the taking of any land, water, or water-rights, or by the constructing of any dams, aqueducts, reservoirs or other works, for the purposes of this act. And if the owner of any land, water, or water-rights, which shall be taken as aforesaid, or other person who shall sustain damage as aforesaid, shall not agree upon the damage to be paid therefor, he may apply by petition for the assessment of his damages at any time within three years from the taking of said land, water or water-rights, or sustaining damage as

aforesaid, and not afterwards, to the Superior Court, in the county in which the same are situate, unless sooner barred, as provided in the seventh section of this act; such petition may be filed in the Clerk's office of said court, in vacation or in term time, and the Clerk shall thereupon issue a summons to the City of New Bedford, returnable, if issued in vacation, to the then next term of said court, and if in term time, returnable on such day as the court shall order, to appear and answer to the said petition; the said summons shall be served fourteen days at least before the return day thereof, by leaving a copy thereof and of the said petition, certified by the officer who shall serve the same, with the Mayor or Clerk of said city; and the said court may, upon default or hearing of the said city, appoint three disinterested freeholders of this Commonwealth, who shall, after reasonable notice to the parties, assess the damages, if any, which such petitioner may have sustained as aforesaid; and the award of the said freeholders or of the major part of them, being returned into and accepted by the said court, shall be final, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon for the prevailing party, with costs, unless one of the said parties shall claim a trial by jury, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 7. Whenever any damages shall have been sustained by any persons as set forth in the sixth section of this act, and such persons shall neglect to institute proceedings against the City of New Bedford according to the provisions of this act, for the space of twelve months, it shall be lawful for the City of New Bedford to commence such proceedings, which shall go on and be determined in the same manner as if commenced by the persons who shall have sustained such damage, and if such persons, on receiving due notice, shall not come in and prosecute the proceedings so instituted, judgment shall be entered against them without costs, and they shall be forever barred from recovering any damages under this act.

SEC. 8. If either of the parties mentioned in the sixth

section shall be dissatisfied with the amount of damages awarded as therein expressed, such party may, at the term at which such award was accepted, or the next term thereafter, claim, in writing, a trial in said court, and have a jury to hear and determine at the bar of said court, all questions of fact relating to such damages, and to assess the amount thereof; and the verdict of such jury being accepted and recorded by the said court, shall be final and conclusive, and judgment shall be rendered and execution issued thereon, and costs shall be recovered by the said parties respectively, in the same manner as is provided by law, in respect to proceedings relating to the laying out of highways.

SEC. 9. No application shall be made to the court for the assessment of damages for the taking of any water-rights until the water shall be actually withdrawn or diverted by the said city under the authority of this act.

SEC. 10. In every case of a petition to the Superior Court for the assessment of damages as provided in the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth sections of this act, the city of New Bedford by any of its officers may tender to the complainant or his attorney any sum that they shall think proper, or may bring the same into court to be paid to the complainant for the damages by him incurred, or claimed in his petition; and if the complainant shall not accept the same with his costs up to that time, but shall proceed in the suit, he shall be entitled to his costs up to the time of the tender, or such payment into court, and not afterwards; and the said city shall be entitled to recover its costs afterward, unless the complainant shall recover greater damages than were so offered.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of defraying all the costs and expenses of such lands, estates, water and water-rights, as shall be taken, purchased or held for the purposes mentioned in this act, and of constructing all aqueducts and works necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the said purposes, and all expenses incident thereto, heretofore incurred, or that may be hereafter incurred, the City Council shall

have authority to issue, from time to time, scrip, notes or certificates of debt, to be denominated on the face thereof, "Water Bonds of the City of New Bedford," to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding the legal rate of interest in this Commonwealth, which shall be redeemable at a period of time not less than ten, nor more than fifty years from and after the issue of said scrip, notes or certificates, respectively; and the said City Council may sell the same, or any part thereof, from time to time, at public or private sale, or pledge the same for money borrowed for the purposes aforesaid, on such terms and conditions as the said City Council shall judge proper; and the said City Council may, for the purpose of meeting payments of such interest as may accrue upon any certificate of debt, make such further issue of scrip, notes or certificates of debt, as may be necessary therefor.

SEC. 12. The City Council may, from time to time, pass such by-laws and ordinances as they may deem proper, for the preservation and protection of all or any of the works connected with the supplying of the city of New Bedford with pure and wholesome water, under and by virtue of this act, provided such by-laws and ordinances are not inconsistent with any laws of this Commonwealth, or with the constitution thereof, subject at any time to be repealed or modified by the Legislature; and may also organize a department with full powers for the management of such works and the distribution of the said water.

SEC. 13. The City Council shall, from time to time, regulate the price or rent for the use of the water, with a view to the payment, from the net income and receipts, not only of the semi-annual interest, but ultimately of the principal of said debt so contracted, so far as the same may be practicable and reasonable. And the occupant of any tenement shall be liable for the payment of the price or rent for the use of the water in such tenement; and the owner thereof shall also be liable, if, on being notified of such use, he does not object thereto; and if any person or persons shall use

any of the said water, either within or without the said city, without the consent of the city, an action of tort may be maintained against him or them for the recovery of damages therefor.

SEC. 14. If any person or persons shall wilfully or maliciously divert the water or any part thereof, of any of the ponds, streams or water sources which shall be taken by the city, pursuant to the provisions of this act, or shall corrupt the same, or render it impure, or destroy or injure any dam, aqueduct, pipe, conduit, hydrant, machinery, or other property held, owned or used by the said city, by the authority, and for the purposes of this act, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay to the said city, three times the amount of the damages that shall be assessed therefor, to be recovered by any proper action. And such person or persons, may moreover, on indictment and conviction of either of the wilful and malicious acts aforesaid, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

SEC. 15. The provisions of this act shall be void unless submitted to and approved by the voters of the city of New Bedford, at meetings held simultaneously, for the purpose, in the several wards within one year from the passage of this act, upon notice duly given, at least seven days before the time of holding said meetings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 15, 1863.

Passed to be enacted.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK, Speaker.

IN SENATE, April 16, 1863.

Passed to be enacted.

J. E. FIELD, President.

April 18th, 1863. Approved.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, May 2, 1863.

A true copy. Attest:

OLIVER WARNER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REPORT OF THE CITY SURVEYOR.

To the Joint Special Committee on the introduction of Pure Water into the City of New Bedford :

GENTLEMEN,—In pursuance of your instructions ordering a survey of the proposed line of aqueduct and reservoirs, with estimates, including land damages, I herewith submit the following Report.

The first thing to be considered is the selection of a suitable locality for a storing reservoir. The site selected is in the town of Acushnet, beginning at the proposed dam on the farm of Benjamin Wilson, and extending up the valley of the Acushnet for a distance of two and a half miles. The water-shed, tributary to this locality, contains about 3,300 acres, and is bounded on the east by the highlands of the Long Plain to within a short distance of the Quittacas ponds, situated in Lakeville and Rochester; on the west by the high grounds commencing east of the residence of Edward Morse, and extending in a northerly direction, passing west of the Keen neighborhood, and continuing to within a short distance of Furnace pond, in East Freetown; forming a water-shed with a soil well adapted for receiving and retaining the rain-fall until it has time to filter through the earth and empty itself into the valley in the form of springs, which are numerous along the banks of the Acushnet, Keen and Spooner rivers, showing that the head-waters of the Acushnet river are springs, and that the locality is *not* one of those which has a large swamp basin of vegetable deposits to receive the rain-fall, greatly coloring the water, and imparting to it a very disagreeable taste.

From the proposed dam northerly, for three fourths of a mile, to Ansel White's mills, the banks are high, and from 25 to 40 rods apart; beyond this point, the valley widens; in places, the slopes of the banks are quite flat, and in some places there are indentations forming lagoons, where considerable deposits of vegetable matter have accumulated; aside from these lagoons, the accumulation of vegetable matter is generally small, in many places only a few inches in depth, and in others, scarcely any.

It is proposed to raise the water in the storing reservoir about two feet above the present height of the water in Ansel White's pond, or to 40 feet above ordinary high tide at New Bedford. By so doing about 300 acres of land would be flowed to an average depth of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, making the storage capacity of the reservoir equal to 315,498,000 gallons wine measure, and should the vegetable deposit be removed as proposed, the capacity of the reservoir will be increased to 400,000,000 gallons, a quantity sufficient to last a city of 50,000 inhabitants 133 days, allowing 60 gallons per day to each inhabitant, with no supply running into the reservoir during that time. Now if the minimum supply should be reduced as low as 2,500,000 gallons per day, (which from all the facts I have been able to collect I think hardly possible,) it would take 799 days to reduce the storage to the daily minimum supply.

The above estimates are based upon the gauges I made in the spring and summer of 1861, which are here annexed.

1861, 4th mo. 11th.	Phineas White's mill,....	32,322,955	gals. in 24 hours.
" " 20th.	Phineas White's mill,....	42,163,668	" " "
" " 25th.	Welden's mill,.....	38,409,892	" " "
" 5th mo. 24th.	Phineas White's mill,....	12,515,995	" " "
" " 24th.	Welden's mill,.....	11,716,194	" " "
" 6th mo. 6th.	Phineas White's mill,....	12,105,965	" " "
" " 29th.	Phineas White's mill,....	5,322,724	" " "
" 7th mo. 13th.	Near E. Leonard's shop,.	2,999,808	" " "
" " 20th.	Phineas White's mill,....	3,000,000	" " "
" " 20th.	Welden's mill,.....	3,036,960	" " "
" " 20th.	Near E. Leonard's shop,.	2,999,808	" " "
" 9th mo. 3d.	Ansel White's mill,.....	2,999,203	" " "

Had the same basis been used in making out the above

quantities that was used by Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., and McRee Swift, civil engineer, in making their estimates for an additional supply of water for the city of Hartford, the result would have been stated as follows: The water-shed tributary to the proposed reservoir contains 3,300 acres; allowing one twentieth of this surface for evaporation, we have 3,135 acres, from which to collect the supply; which multiplied by the mean annual rain-fall for the past 50 years, viz., $3\frac{46}{100}$ feet, as shown by the record kept by Samuel Rodman, of this city, which he has generously placed before me from which to make extracts, we have a mean annual fall of rain, on the above water-shed, of 3,536,247,560 gallons. Now allowing that six-tenths of that amount passes off by waste, we should have four-tenths left, or 1,414,499,024 gallons available for an annual supply; giving a daily supply of 3,875,339 gallons. This quantity would be sufficient for a city containing 43,059 inhabitants, allowing 90 gallons per day to each individual, or if we estimate 60 gallons to each individual we should have sufficient water to supply a city containing 64,588 inhabitants. Should the city at any future period find it necessary to increase the storing capacity of the reservoir, the dam could be raised 5 feet, thereby greatly increasing the capacity for collecting the water in the wet season. The increased flowage probably would not much exceed 300 acres, and the vegetable deposit which would require removal would be much less in proportion to the area than as now contemplated. Or storing reservoirs could be built on the Spooner or Keen rivers. And should the city ever grow to a size that would require more water than the shed above the proposed dam could furnish, the Little Quittacas or Long pond could be resorted to. The amount drawn from either of the ponds could be supplied by building a compensating reservoir on Fall brook or some branch or branches of the Taunton river above the mills at Middleborough, thereby avoiding damage to any mill-rights below the ponds. The water-shed, as previously stated, is favorable, from the nature of the soil, for a high rather than

a low ratio of drainage, so that it is probable that a greater percentage of water will be obtained, than was estimated in 1861. It may even exceed the amount given by a mean average. In fact all statistics I have been able to collect show, that the amount of available water is under, rather than over estimated.

In general terms the water drained from any shed is in proportion to its area and the annual rain-fall thereon. Geological formation, soil, and climate, each contributes its varying influence. The soil of some water-sheds is so loose and absorbent, or so formed as to retain or convey away most of the rain falling thereon, furnishing water to supply springs in other districts than its own; or, a valley may even receive the waters of large springs drawing supplies from districts beyond its own water-shed.

When the estimates were made for supplying the city of Boston with water from Lake Cochituate, it was assumed that the amount of water which the lake would furnish, would equal 40 per cent. of the amount of rain-fall. Since the construction of the aqueduct, careful measurements have been made of the water supplied to the city from the lake, of the annual waste, and the amount of rain-fall at the lake. Taking these items as they are stated in the annual reports of the water board and chief engineer, making no allowance for the difference in the height of the lake between the beginning and the end of the year, the percentage of rain-fall collected is a fraction over 54 per cent., as shown by the following table.

	Inches of rain.	Per cent. drained off.		Inches of rain.	Per cent. drained off.	
1851,	43.97	55.3	1858,	48.66	43.5	Average for the 10 years, 54.04 per cent.
1852,	47.93	46.4	1859,	49.02	80.5	
1853,	55.86	38.4	1860,	55.44	37.3	
1854,	43.15	53.8	1861,	46.44	68.8	
1857,	63.10	77.3	1862,	49.69	39.2	

The following table, showing the rain-fall and the per-

centage drained off from any area, has been taken mostly from an English work on Hydraulic Engineering by Samuel Hughs.

The last seven experiments were made in the State of New York, the others in England.

NAME OF DRAINAGE AREA.	Inches of rain-fall per annum.	Per cent. drained off.
Bann Reservoir, (moorland,).....	72	66
Greenock, (flat moor,).....	60	68
Bute, (low country,).....	45.4	53
Glencorse, (Pentland Hills,).....	37	60
Belmont, (moorland,) 1843,.....	65.4	80
1844,.....	50	67
1845,.....	55	75
1846,.....	49.8	67
Rivington Pike,.....	55.5	44
Rivington Pike, Stephenson's Report, 1847-48,.....	63.6	63
Turton and Entwisle, 1836,.....	46.2	89
Turton and Entwisle, 1837,.....	48.2	81
Ashton,.....	40	39
Bateman's evidence on the drainage area of Longdendale :		
First half of 1845, very dry,.....	21.2	64
Second half of 1845,.....	38.6	71
First half of 1846,.....	22.5	78
October, November, and December, 1846,.....	10.2	85
Mr. Hawkesley's experiments on an area of 100 sq. miles,..		43
Mr. Stirrat's three years' experiments at Paisley,.....		67
Eaton Brook, Madison Co., N. Y., 6,800 acres,.....		66
Madison Brook, Madison Co., N. Y., 6,000 acres,.....		50
Albany Water Works, first station, 2,600 acres,		
May to October, 1850,.....		41.5
Albany Water Works, first station, 2,600 acres,		
November to April, 1850,.....		77.6
Albany Water Works, first station, 2,600 acres,		
May to October, 1851,.....		82.5
Albany Water Works, second station, area 8,000 acres,		
July to December,.....		33.6
Albany Water Works, second station, area 8,000 acres,		
December to June,.....		53.6

From the above 26 experiments made in this country and Europe, it is clearly shown by measurement that a mean of $64\frac{3.9}{100}$ per cent. of the rain-fall is drained off.

Now if the valley of the Acushnet, comprising the watershed tributary to the proposed reservoir, is as well adapted as an average of the above sheds for receiving and draining off the rain-fall, the amount which might be realized is

more than 50 per cent above the estimate of $\frac{4}{10}$ of the mean average.

The varying percentage in the different years is probably owing to the circumstances under which the rain fell. In the summer season the rain frequently falls in gentle showers, and the atmosphere being in a suitable condition to aid rapid evaporation, the rain so falling, though large in the aggregate, will add but little to the supply, for the reason that it will mostly be carried off by evaporation.

In 1838 and 1839 series of experiments were made by William J. McAlpine, late State engineer of New York, to ascertain the percentage of rain-fall that could be collected and stored for use in the reservoirs which were proposed for supplying water for the Chenango Canal. From the experiments, it appears that about 66 per cent. in one case, and nearly 50 in the other, could be collected.

Mr. Robert Stephenson ascertained during 1847 and 1848 that the portion in 10,400 acres was within 18 or 19 per cent. of the total rain-fall; while at Paisley, Mr. Stirrat ascertained that 67 per cent. was collected.

As doubts might exist as to the quality of the water, Prof. Chace was employed to examine the valley of the Acushnet and make analyses of the water taken from several places therein, and also from some of the best wells in the city.

These analyses prove not only that the water is superior to the well-water of the city, but also far superior to most of the waters that have been introduced into other cities, as will be seen from the accompanying table showing the

COMPARATIVE PURITY OF WATERS SUPPLIED, OR PROPOSED FOR SUPPLYING, VARIOUS CITIES.

	Solid residue per gallon, in grains.
Spot Pond, by Dr. Hayes, in May, 1837,.....	1.05
Mystic Pond, by Dr. Jackson, in January, 1836,.....	1.17
Spot Pond, by Dr. Jackson, in August, 1834,.....	1.40
Acushnet River, by Prof. Chace, in August, 1863,.....	1.75
Spot Pond, by Prof. Silliman, in July, 1845,.....	2.13
Mystic Pond, by Dr. Hayes, in 1845,.....	2.33
Acushnet River, by Prof. Chace, in Aug. 1863, (mean of four samples),.....	3.20
Lake Cochituate,.....	3.37

	Solid residue per gallon, in grains.
St. Charles River, Quebec, by Prof. Silliman, Sept. 1847,.....	3.37
Mill River, New Haven,.....	4.00
Gunpowder, Baltimore,.....	4.41
Schuykill, by Boye,.....	4.45
Patroon's Creek, Albany,.....	4.72
Cochituate, by Dr. Jackson, 1845,.....	5.00
Pine River, New Haven,.....	5.60
Supplied to Detroit,.....	5.72
Jones's Falls, Baltimore,.....	5.85
Schuykill, by Booth and Garrett,.....	6.10
Spot Pond, 26 feet deep, by Prof. Silliman, 1845,.....	6.19
Troy,.....	6.29
Fresh Pond, Cambridge,.....	6.32
Ohio River, Cincinnati,.....	6.73
Hudson River, Albany,.....	7.24
Passaic, Jersey City,.....	7.44
Mohawk, Troy,.....	7.88
Lake Ontario, Rochester,.....	10.00
Croton River, New York,.....	10.93
Genesee River, Rochester,.....	11.21
Lake Geneva,.....	10.64
Seine, Paris,.....	12.74
Rhone, Lyons,.....	12.88
Elbe, Dresden,.....	21.00
Supplied to London from the Thames, by Kent Co.,.....	18.70
“ “ “ from New River,.....	19.20
“ “ “ from the Thames, by W. Middlesex Co.,.....	19.50
“ “ “ from the Thames, by Lambeth Co.,.....	20.40
“ “ “ from the Thames, by Grand Junction Co.,.....	21.00
“ “ “ from the Thames, by Southwark Co.,.....	21.50
“ “ “ from the Thames, by East London Co.,.....	22.00
“ “ “ from Lea River,.....	23.70
“ “ “ from the Thames, by Chelsea Co.,.....	27.20

Estimate for grubbing, clearing and removing the vegetable deposits below high water line in the reservoir, \$100,000. This sum I believe to be amply sufficient to remove all deposits that will be of any serious detriment to the quality of the water stored therein.

For raising the road at Ansel White's dam and making two farm crossings at the north end of the reservoir, one over Spooner, and the other over the Keen river, \$3,980.

For land for storing reservoir, land damages and mill privilege, \$13,579. For a large part of the land proposed to be flowed, and for the mill privilege, agreements have been taken at fixed prices, which are considered very high and in some instances extravagant. It is hoped and believed, that, if the city decides to continue the proposed works, some re-

duction will be obtained, thereby making the thing more equitable between the parties.

The dam, as before stated, is proposed to be built on the farm of Benjamin Wilson, at a point in the valley of the Acushnet which seems to have been designed by nature for this purpose. At this point the valley is about 39 rods wide. The dam is proposed to be carried up 3 feet above high water line in the reservoir; this will make the whole height of the dam nearly 20 feet. I have estimated the dam to be 20 feet wide on top, with slopes 2 to 1. It is proposed to build in the centre of the dam a rubble wall laid in hydraulic cement, instead of a puddle bank, as is usually done in districts where clay can be easily procured.

Estimate of cost of dam, including the earth-work, masonry, composition gates, frames, screens, fixtures, and gate-house, \$11,416.30.

LINE OF AQUEDUCT.

The route proposed for the line of the aqueduct commences at the westerly end of the proposed dam, thence in a southwesterly direction by a series of curves first to the left then to the right, passing about 150 feet west of George Welden's house; between the house and barn of Benjamin White; some 30 feet north and in the rear of Thomas Potter's residence; leaving Morse's mill about 40 feet north of the line; skirting the base of the hill immediately east of George Parris's house; skirting the west side of a small hill on the farm of John Wilcox; crossing the road to the Head of the River in front of E. Reynolds's house, and crossing the County Road in front of the residence of John Davis; passing through Harrington's tannery pond; passing some 20 feet south of Simeon Hawes's barn; crossing the Tarkiln Hill road nearly midway between the house of Freeman Taber and that of Chas. E. Howland; passing about 150 feet west of Parkman M. Lund's barn; thence taking a more

southerly course to stake * 214, standing on land of Daniel Ricketson, near his north line. From this point to stake 234, on the land of Isaac Case, two lines were run. The first passes immediately in front of the residence of D. Ricketson and west of the ledge (which commences on his land and extends across the road and north of the dwelling of B. B. Covell); crossing Acushnet Avenue nearly in front of Sherman White's residence; thence continuing in a southeasterly course to stake 234. The second skirts along the northerly line of the ledge, crossing Acushnet Avenue, passing in the rear of B. B. Covell's residence, and to the east of his grapery and barn, connecting with the first line at stake 234. This line is about 60 feet shorter than the first, and will cost about \$2,200 less to construct. From stake 234 the line turns to the west, crossing the Belville road about 50 feet west of Mrs. Mathews' house; thence in a south-westerly direction, (leaving William Coffin's residence about 250 feet to the west,) it re-crosses Acushnet Avenue nearly in front of Willard Nye's, and crosses the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad on the Hayden Coggeshall farm; thence continuing southerly, and nearly parallel with the Railroad to within a short distance of the south line of the Coggeshall farm, where the surveys terminate, being about $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles from the proposed dam. For a more definite idea of the line of the aqueduct, reference can be had to the map accompanying this report.

The receiving reservoir can be located either at the terminus of the survey or on the east side of the Railroad, or the aqueduct line can be continued south to the southerly part of the Rodman farm, as may be thought advisable hereafter. The definite location will be determined by the cost of land, length of main forcing pipe, and the location of the general distributing reservoir.

The grade or bottom line of masonry for the proposed aqueduct commences ten feet four inches below high water

* Stakes have been erected along the line, one hundred feet apart, No. 1 being one hundred feet southerly from the proposed location of the dam.

line in the storing reservoir, and has a descending grade to the receiving reservoir of six inches per mile. The aqueduct is to be egg shaped, three by four feet in the clear. An aqueduct of this size, when running half full, with 2 feet 9 inches fall between the storing and receiving reservoirs, would deliver 2,948,400 gallons each 24 hours; if running full, 5,896,800 gallons; when full, with a head of 5 feet 8 inches above top of the aqueduct, 11,664,000 gallons in 24 hours.

I have made two estimates for the aqueduct. First, to build it in the usual manner, using two courses of bricks, making the wall eight inches in thickness. An aqueduct $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles long, built in this manner, with the necessary man-holes and air-shafts, would cost at the present high prices of labor and materials \$99,322.36.

Second, to build the aqueduct of arch bricks, made to a pattern 5 inches wide, 9 inches long, and 2 inches in thickness on the inside edge. An aqueduct built in this manner will be quite as strong as one built with two courses of common brick, and the cost will be only about one-half as much. Some conduits have been built of the above description in Springfield, Mass., which have proved fully equal, if not superior, to those constructed in the usual method. From all that I could learn concerning this method I would most heartily recommend its adoption. The cost, including man-holes and air-shafts, will be \$51,648. Right of way for the aqueduct, \$7,784.

Agreements to sell have been taken from the proprietors for the right of way for the distance of $3\frac{197}{1000}$ miles along the line of the aqueduct, leaving $2\frac{428}{1000}$ miles to be estimated, which has been done to correspond with prices in the agreements and the value of land in the vicinity of the aqueduct. Some of the prices charged for the right of way along the line are reasonable, and some so extravagant that it was thought best not to take an agreement, believing that if the city voted to construct the water works, the proprietors would ask a more reasonable and just compensation,

or the city would be forced to call in arbitrators to adjust the damage. As a whole, the estimate here given is believed to be beyond the actual amount required for this purpose, as the prices which have been obtained from many land owners will in point of fact be reduced by the owners themselves, or by the Commissioners.

ESTIMATE OF GRADING AND MASONRY ON LINE OF AQUEDUCT.

SECTION No. 1, extending from the proposed dam to stake 52, standing on Thomas Potter's land, in the rear of his house. Earth and rock excavation, embankment and masonry, \$5,816.07.

SEC. No. 2, commencing at stake 52, and extending to stake 123, on land of John Wilcox. Earth and rock excavation, embankment and masonry, \$7,890.12.

SEC. No. 3, extending from stake 123 to stake 186 on land of Simeon Hawes, near his barn. Earth and rock excavation, embankment and masonry, \$5,981.56.

SEC. No. 4 begins at stake 186, and extends to stake 251, on land of Robert Bennett. Earth and rock excavation, embankment and masonry, \$10,710.10.

SEC. No. 5 commences at stake 251, and extends to the receiving reservoir. Earth and rock excavation, embankment and masonry, \$4,620.95.

Receiving reservoir, land damage \$4,000.

Earth and rock excavation, embankment, masonry, stop-cocks, screens, fixtures, and gate-house, \$13,098.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES.

Dam at storing reservoir,.....	\$11,416 30
Aqueduct, 5½ miles long,.....	51 648 00
Grading and masonry, including the raising of three roads,.....	38,998 80
Receiving reservoir,.....	13 098.00
Land for reservoirs and mill privilege,.....	17.559 00
Right of way,.....	7.784 00
Add for superintending, engineering, and contingencies,.....	24,050.41
For grubbing, clearing and removing vegetable deposits in storing reservoir,.....	100,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$264,554.51

The above estimates contemplate first-class work, and I believe will prove amply sufficient for the construction of the works proposed for bringing water into the city. The cost of pumping, for a general distribution, including distributing reservoir, pipes, stop-cocks, and engine, will have to be added to the above estimates whenever it shall be decided to distribute the water throughout the city. But for manufacturing purposes there will be a sufficient head (viz., 31 feet above ordinary high tide) to carry the water through the lower part of the city.

In most of the cities where water is artificially supplied, it is done by pumping. Cities supplied by gravitation are the exception. The relative merits would be determined by the shorter line more than compensating for the extra expense of pumping. It would be desirable to have a supply of water near the city and at an elevation so high that it could be distributed throughout the city by gravitation. As no such body of water exists in this vicinity which can be made available at an elevation high enough for our purpose, enterprise and perseverance must supply the deficiency, bearing in mind that it is not the communities most favored by nature which rise the highest in the scale of civilization.

The benefits which would be derived from introducing an ample supply of pure water into the city would be numerous.

Existing manufacturing interests would be greatly stimulated by a supply of pure water where they are now compelled to use an impure article, and at times not able to get enough even of that. It would hold out inducements to capitalists to enter into manufacturing, by having an abundant supply at command to furnish water to such new enterprises at a moderate rate, thereby inviting new manufacturing establishments to be built in this city, instead of going to neighboring towns to avail themselves of advantages which might be offered here.

The security of property would be increased and the cost of insurance lessened by providing a self-acting extinguisher of fires. The shipping at the wharves could be easily sup-

plied. In a sanitary point of view it would be highly beneficial, in cleansing the sewers of all impurities, and providing in many places a pure beverage where only an impure one now exists.

The question, Will it pay to introduce an ample supply of pure water into the city? must be decided by the citizens themselves. I do not propose to discuss this question, but will here insert the following tables showing the supply, income, &c., since the commencement of the distribution of water in the cities of Boston and Hartford.

CITY OF BOSTON.

	Amount consumed per day.	Annual income to Jan. 1 of each year.	Water takers. Total No. to Jan. 1 of each year.	Total No. of fixtures supplied as far as registered.	Gals. consumed per day per individual.	Income per 1000 gallons in cents.
1848	Works opened Oct. 25th,					
1849	3,680,000		5,200			
1850	5,837,900	\$72,043.20	12,108		42 $\frac{3}{4}$	4.61
1851	6,883,800	98,367.90	13,463		42	6.42
1852	8,125,800	161,299.72	16,076		56	6.05
1853	8,542,300	179,486.25	16,862	31,594	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.29
1854	9,902,000	196,352.32	18,170		63	6.00
1855	10,346,300	217,007.51	19,193		63 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.05
1856	12,048,600	266,302.77	19,998		72	6.42
1857	12,726,000	282,651.84	20,806		73	6.22
1858	12,847,000	289,328.83	21,602	47,888	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.44
1859	13,175,000	302,409.73	22,414	52,744	72	6.54
1860	17,238,000	314,808.97	23,271	59,218	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.31
1861	18,189,304	334,544.86	24,316	64,526	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.54
1862	16,600,000	365,323.46	25,486	75,216	89	6.17
1863		373,922.88	26,289	77,843		

CITY OF HARTFORD.

	Total No. of gallons used per annum.	Av. No. of gals. consum- ed per day.	Daily con- sumption per individual.	Total annual receipts.	Av. revenue per 100 gals. in mills.	Current ex- penses in- cluding int.	Annual cost of pumping.	Number of takers.
1856	104,914,656	345,114		\$7,039.06	6.7	\$18,940.72		1041
1857	190,456,203	521,797		16,112.07	8.4	28,570.35		2272
1858	242,354,674	661,245		21,821.75	9.2	29,385.56		3151
1859	286,648,604	785,338		26,000.51	9.0	30,271.80		
1860	327,417,801	897,035		30,038.44	9.1	31,166.73		
1861	401,080,335	1,098,850		33,259.06	8.2	32,227.41		
1862	491,644,749	1,346,971	51	37,010.90		33,772.22	\$5,777.17	5643

"The foregoing tables conclusively show that when once water is introduced, its use increases from year to year, and probably by the same laws that govern the increase of business, comfort and refinement.

In Boston, it is to be remarked, that in 1853, when the takers were 16,862, the fixtures supplied were 31,594; and that on January 1st, 1863, while the takers had increased 9,427, the fixtures supplied had increased 46,294, or nearly five times as fast as the number of takers; showing that from year to year old takers are constantly adding to their fixtures, as business, necessity, domestic comfort or luxury add the motive, and increased prosperity the means of, making the extension."

In the city of Hartford, it will be seen by the above table that the average increase of takers has been at the rate of 657 per year; the fixtures are not given, but it is presumed that they have increased in the ratio of other cities.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

It has been suggested that borings might be resorted to, for procuring a supply of water for manufacturing purposes at a less cost than by means of reservoirs and an aqueduct. From the limited information I have been able to collect I have gleaned the following: that it is more difficult to ascertain the existence of springs in the primary or granitic rocks than in the secondary rocks.

In the granitic rocks, where they show themselves at the surface, the only chance of obtaining a supply of water is by boring until a fissure is reached yielding the desired amount; the stratification is rarely regular over any considerable extent of country, and the permeable materials forming filters rarely exist, making the occurrence of deep-seated springs extremely rare. Water may percolate these rocks in their numerous fissures, but it is impossible to determine their direction or the condition of hydrostatic pressure that may exist. No abstract law prevails as to the flow of water in these stratifications, and no borings should be attempted, until all other resources have been exhausted, as success in a district like this must be extremely uncertain.

It is supposed by some of our citizens that sufficient water to supply the city can be procured from the "Burgess swamp," situated west of Cedar and north of Kempton streets. The water-shed of this swamp is bounded on the east by a line commencing near the corner of Kempton and Summer streets, thence running along the high land in a northerly direction to a point in the vicinity of Calvin K. Turner's residence, thence in a westerly direction to the Noel Taber road, thence along the high land to Kempton street, thence along Kempton street to Summer street, being a tract of land about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile square, containing nearly 400 acres, which would receive a mean annual rain-fall of 454,197,660 gallons; allowing that 50 per cent. of that quantity could be stored, which is an estimate larger than could be relied upon, it would give 227,098,830 gallons to draw from, a quantity entirely too small, affording only 622,188 gallons for daily consumption. This water-shed possesses no natural advantages for storing; the soil is not an absorbent one, consequently the rain-fall drains off quickly; the basin for holding the water would have to be wholly artificial and formed by excavating a large surface, and it would be expensive to make one sufficiently large to hold the amount which would be required. Then the water would have to be raised by pumping, and when the amount

so collected had been exhausted there would be no reserve that could be made available to any considerable extent without incurring a very large additional cost.

There having been considerable discussion as to the cost of water-works, it is thought advisable to insert the following summary account of the Jersey City water-works.

"Jersey City is supplied with water by an aqueduct of about 8 miles in length, from the Passaic river, at Belleville. Its construction was commenced in 1852, under the direction of Wm. S. Whitwell, chief engineer, and in August, 1854, the water was regularly distributed throughout the city. From the river, the water is conveyed by an inlet-conduit the bottom of which is 4 feet below ordinary low water of the river. This extends about 375 feet, terminating in a large pump well, the bottom of which is on the red sandstone. The size of the brick arched conduit is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the bottom, $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at the springing line of the arch, and extreme internal height 8 feet 9 inches. The engine-house over the pump well is built for two Cornish engines with steam cylinders of 80 inches diameter and a stroke of 11 feet each, intended to work a pump of the same length of stroke and a plunger of $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Only one of these engines is yet provided, and this furnishes more than double the power required, working only five strokes per minute. The rising-main from the engine-house to the receiving reservoir, on Belleville ridge, is 3 feet diameter and 2,305 feet in length, discharging at the top water-line, 157 feet above ordinary high-water of the river. * The capacity of this reservoir is 10,334,229 imperial gallons. Two iron pipes, one of 20 and one of 36 inch diameter, are intended to carry the water to the distributing reservoir on Bergen hill, nearly 6 miles distant. The smaller one is laid, and is at present sufficient. The greater part of the way across the Hackensack marshes, the pipe is laid upon the surface, raised above its general level and covered by an embankment of earth, a double flooring of 2-inch plank being placed

* A stand-pipe has, during the last year, been erected.

beneath the pipe. The difference of level between the reservoirs is 25 feet. The delivery of the 20 inch pipe will be a little more than 2,000,000 imperial gallons in 24 hours. The capacity of the distributing reservoir on Bergen hill, 2 miles from Jersey City ferry, is about 45,000,000 imperial gallons. Its top water line is 128 feet above the ordinary level of high tide. The largest distributing pipes are of 26 inch diameter; out of 19 miles laid about 12 miles are 6 inch pipe, and more than 2 miles are 12 inch pipe.

The water proves, after resting in the reservoirs, to be of excellent quality, and the supply is inexhaustible. The works estimated at first to cost \$600,000, were actually in operation with an expenditure of \$594,885.78, though several additions were made to the original plan. Two years afterwards, in July, 1856, they had been extended and improved, and the whole outlay was then \$640,828.04."

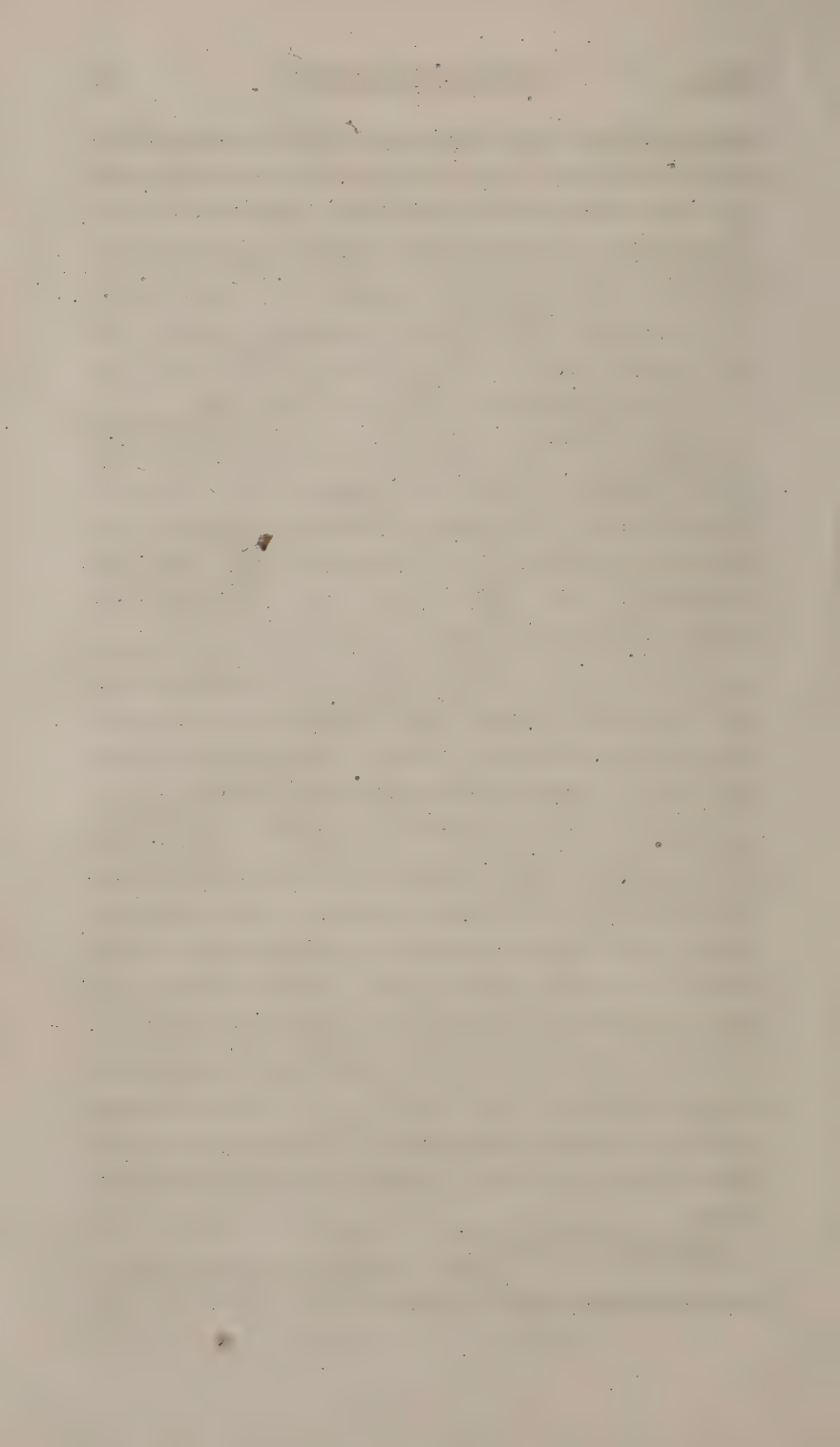
I learn from the Water Commissioners' Report to the "Honorable Court of Common Council of the city of Hartford," dated March 22nd, 1862, that the city at that time had more than 29 miles of water pipes laid, and that the whole cost of construction had amounted to \$436,379.81.

The city of Paris, to obtain a daily supply of 22,000,000 gallons, found it necessary to construct an aqueduct 112 miles in length, requiring 30 tunnels, 13 aqueducts upon arches, 11 syphons, and 17 stone bridges. When it is considered that a source capable of supplying about one seventh of that amount can be made available to the city of New Bedford by the construction of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of aqueduct, at a cost of about \$264,000, not including a general distribution throughout the city, which, if added to the cost of bringing the water to the receiving reservoir, would make the whole cost nearly \$500,000, the objection to the undertaking founded upon the expense is to a great extent obviated.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. A. BRIGGS, City Surveyor.

NEW BEDFORD, 3 mo. 11, 1864.



1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

TWELFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
WITH AN
APPENDIX,
CONTAINING A LIST OF
NEW BEDFORD WRITERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.
1864.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 11, 1864. }

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Feb. 11, 1864.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

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Almy, Charles.....	5		
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Anthony, Edmund.....	3		
Bache, A. D. Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey, ..	1		
Bartlett, J. R.....	1		
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Butler, Rev. James.....	4		36
Beauvais, J. Arthur.....			1
Charlestown Public Library,.....	1		1
City of Providence,.....			1
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Committee on the Celebration of the 4th of July in New York,.....			1
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Congdon, Charles.....	3		
Coffin, Mrs. Sarah.....	1		71
Dennison, T. R.....	1		1
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Dexter, Frank B.....			1
Eliot, Thomas D.....	12	5	4
Fall River Public Library,.....			1
Haggor, A. H. Jr.....			1
Harvard College,.....			3
Howland, George, Jr.....			1
Hyman, Mrs. Eva.....	1		
Kempton, Horatio A.....	2		
Kempton, H. G. and Taber, Wm. G.....	58	2	2
Library Company, Philadelphia.....			1
Mandell, Thomas.....			1
Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati,.....			1
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Newburyport Public Library,.....			1
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Providence Athenæum,.....			1
Redwood Library and Athenæum, Newport,.....			3
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.....			1
Ritchie, Edward S.....			1
Sibley, John Langdon.....			1
Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Cler- gymen,			1
Stowe, Rev. Timothy.....	1	2	45
Sumner, Charles.....	10		1
Taber, William G. (see Kempton.)			
Taber, Charles, & Co.....			2
Taber, Mrs. Isaac C.....	18		
Taber, William C.....			2
Taber, William C. Jr.....			14
Thomson, John H.....		2	1

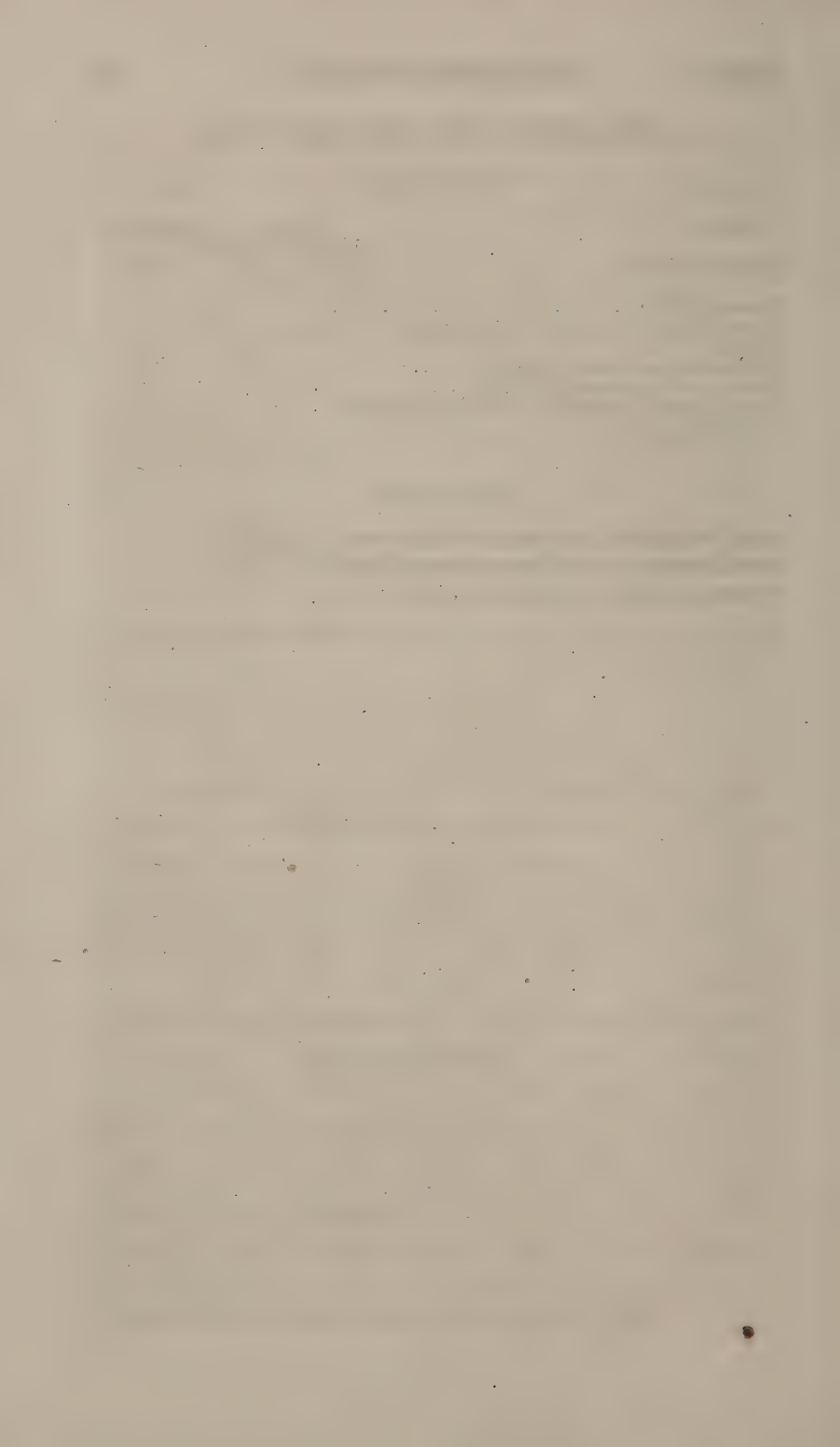
DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1863,

(CONTINUED.)

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Thornton, John R.....	125	44	149
.....			1
Tryon, G. W. J.....			1
United States, Department of the Interior.....	35		
Wiley, H.....		2	1
Worcester Free Public Library,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg,			1

NEWSPAPERS.

Crapo, William W., New Bedford Medley, 42 numbers, 1793-4.
 Green, Thomas A., Anti-Slavery Standard, 1850-1861.
 Sherman, Pliny B., The Mayflower, 1860.



R E P O R T .

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford :

GENTLEMEN :—By the 5th Section of the “Ordinance for the establishment and government of a Free Public Library” it is provided, that “the Trustees shall annually lay before the City Council, a detailed report of their doings and of the condition of the Library.”

The Trustees for the year 1863, in accordance with this provision of the Ordinance, now have the honor to lay before you the Twelfth Annual Report of the Institution.

The history of the year now about to close, like all which have preceded it, is one of progress. While no event of an unusual character has marked the proceedings and operations of the year, the statistics of the library set forth the interesting and gratifying facts, that more books have been taken from our shelves than during any year since its establishment.

The whole number of books taken from the library during the year is *thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-one*; making a daily average of *one hundred and nineteen*.

The number of cards issued up to this date is *five thousand seven hundred and one*, showing an increase for the year of *five hundred and twenty-four*.

We number, at this time upon our shelves, nearly *seventeen thousand* volumes, of which number there have been added the last year about eight hundred.

It will be seen by the list of donations which makes a part

of this report, that there has been no diminution in the number of our benefactors. Every year the friends of the library add to its value by their donations, and this, of itself, is a sufficient reason for our thanks, and honorable notice to our numerous benefactors. But it does not convey a just idea of the sentiments of the managers or of the value of these donations. Every such gift bears upon itself a value which cannot be measured by money. It sets forth the gratifying and encouraging fact, that there are those in our own city and elsewhere who look with interest and hopefulness upon this effort to educate and inform the public mind. This strengthens the conviction that the work which we are engaged in is a good one, and animates those engaged in it to increased effort.

In estimating the importance of our Free Public Library as an educator of the public mind, we must not confine our inquiries to the statistics we have laid before you of books taken by our citizens. The number of those who visit it to consult, but not to remove, our books, is large and increasing. As the library increases in size and importance, it attracts to itself the dwellers in a circle which is every year enlarging, and which, at this time, embraces a much wider extent than the territory covered by our city. We record this as an interesting feature in the present position of the institution. We regard with much favor a fact so honorable to our city and so full of encouragement to all the friends of an enlightened culture. It bears testimony to the high position which the library has already attained, and confers an honorable distinction upon those efforts, municipal and private, which have given existence to, and sustained with liberality and success, this wide spreading and elevating centre of useful knowledge and elevating enjoyment. We would mention this extension of the usefulness of our institution, to approve of and encourage it. This is an influence for good which

“Spreads undivided, operates unspent.”

We cannot allow to those who are not residents among us the use of our books at their homes; but we can permit all who are in pursuit of knowledge not dwellers within our borders, as well as to those who are, that access to our stores which is often all that is desired by the scholar or those whose pursuits lead them to the examination of rare and valuable books.

In the tenth annual report of the Board of Trustees, it is stated, that "it should be understood that this Library of Documents," (having reference to the Public Documents received by us as the Congressional depository) is placed with us for the use of all the inhabitants of this Congressional District. It is open to them all, and they are all respectfully invited to avail themselves of its contents at any time they may wish to consult them. They are also free, for the purposes of consultation, to the inhabitants of our neighboring towns and cities.

We would so far enlarge the application of this invitation, as to allow it to embrace all who may desire to visit our library in pursuit of knowledge and all the books which it contains. With a view to the extension of its usefulness, and the enlargement of the number of those who would take an interest in its prosperity, we would welcome to our rooms all who would seek them for the information which the books upon our shelves may contain. In doing this we are but following the example of the managers of all large and valuable collections of books,—the Harvard, the Athenæum, the Astor, and all the other libraries whose size and character render them illuminating centres of wide and ever widening circles. Occupying, in comparison with these vast repositories of knowledge and learning, but a humble position, we would imitate the enlightened liberality which leads them to open their doors to all who may desire to profit by their rich and varied accumulations. Our catalogues will inform them of the contents of our shelves, and the information of our gifted librarian, accurate and extensive, will

always be found available and at the service of any lover of learning and seeker after knowledge.

As the accumulations of the library increase, and the means of local information are multiplied, it has appeared to the Trustees that measures should be taken to give form and permanence to our local history. The time has come for us to secure what remains to us of the annals of this portion of our beloved Commonwealth.

It is among the permanent duties of the Trustees of the Free Public Library to collect and arrange all the information which it may be in their power to obtain, bearing any relation to the history and growth of this city, and of the other municipalities which once constituted the old town of Dartmouth. In the discharge of this duty they have repeatedly invited donations of books, pamphlets, newspapers, manuscripts and pictures bearing upon this subject. During the three years last past, the progress that has been made in this direction has been in a high degree successful. Every year adds to our stock; and now, in making as we most earnestly do, another appeal to all who have it in their power to aid us in this respect, we do so, not because we have accomplished so little, but because we have accomplished so much, in the effort which we have made to gather together the finishing materials of our local history.

But they are materials only. To give them such "forms and features" as will strike out from them the light and warmth they are calculated to impart, they must be carefully examined, and by the aid of an enlightened industry analyzed and reproduced. The movement which has been inaugurated by the City Council and partially accomplished is in the right direction, but is far too restricted in its object to satisfy the want which exists for a full and satisfactory history of that portion of the Commonwealth which was formerly embraced within the boundary lines of the town of Dartmouth.

Impressed with the importance of this subject, and believing that the time has come when from the materials now

within our reach, the long desired and too long neglected work may be accomplished, the Trustees would, with as much of formality and earnestness as is consistent with their position, commend the undertaking to their successors in office, and ask for it the countenance and support of the City Government. Something has already been done in this direction, but much remains to be accomplished. There is much traditionary lore, rapidly passing away, to be gathered and preserved; many records, decaying unregarded, to be saved from destruction.

There are, in our view, considerations of duty, as well as of profit and enjoyment, connected with an undertaking to gather up and reproduce the facts of our past history. We owe a debt to those who first opened our soil to the light of civilization and christianity, which can be met, only, by gathering and preserving all the facts which remain within our reach connected with them and their laborious and self-denying labors.

"Two hundred years ago" the town of Dartmouth was incorporated. Its history remains unwritten. The town has been peculiarly unfortunate in its records. Time has been aided in the work of destruction by fire and neglect. What remains of official, corporate or of individual history should be placed beyond the reach of accident or time.

All that may be accomplished by our investigations into the early history of Dartmouth, will aid in the work of preparing the annals of each of the towns into which the original territory has been divided. Westport, Dartmouth, New Bedford, Fairhaven and Acushnet, have each a local history, a reliable recital of which must have for a foundation a full and faithful history of the parent town.

As accessory to this, and as an event interesting to all who have been born, and to all who may have lived upon the soil of that ancient town, the Trustees would recommend that measures be taken to notice in a suitable manner the two-hundredth anniversary of the municipal existence of the town of Dartmouth.

It was in the year 1664 that the records of the Plymouth Colony first recognized the town of Dartmouth as a constituent portion of that government. Then, it is believed, for the first time was it represented in the General Court at Plymouth, and was held to the performance of those duties and secured in the possession of those rights which are understood to belong to regularly constituted municipal bodies.

That it was in 1664 that Dartmouth became a township appears from the following extract from the records of the Plymouth Colony.

"1664 June. At this Court, all that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Acushena, Panagansett, and Coaksett, is allowed by the Court to be a township, and the inhabitants thereof have liberty to make such orders as may conduce to their common good in town concerns, and that the said town be henceforth called and known by the name of Dartmouth."—4th Book Court Orders, p. 72.

For more than one hundred years, the history of that town was our history. Those events so important and interesting, the war with Philip of Mount Hope and the war of the American Revolution, were both included in the period which intervenes between the settlement of Dartmouth and the separation of New Bedford from the mother town. How little is known to us of the events of that period! Few of our enlightened and wealthy inhabitants, when they gave of their abundance to save from starvation the perishing people of Ireland, were aware of the fact, that after that desolating struggle with the Indians, the famishing inhabitants of Dartmouth shared in the contribution which the open hearted and open handed Irishmen sent across the Atlantic to their relief; and who is there among us, who would not like to hear with more minuteness of detail than has yet been allowed, the story of those, who, for conscience, sake first established themselves upon our soil, and first entered upon that peculiar enterprise which has given us our distinctive position and our wealth; and more of that

disastrous conflagration, which, kindled by the orders of a British General commanding an army of three thousand men, involved the houses, stores, and shipping of "Bedford in Dartmouth," in one common ruin?

Who is there who has not read and wept over the story of *Evangeline*? That story of those, who,

"In the Acadian land, on the shores of the Basin of Minas,
"Dwelt together in love these simple Acadian farmers,—
"Dwelt in the love of God and man. Alike were they free from
"Fear, that reigns with the tyrant, and envy, the vice of republics."

With this mournful and disgraceful history of the banishment of the neutral French from Nova Scotia we are connected by the fact, that when their unmerciful dispersion through the colonies took place, a portion of them were brought to the shores of the Acushnet, were received, in accordance with a vote of the town, by the authorities of Dartmouth, and found a resting place upon a portion of our territory.

We cannot believe that in presenting these thoughts and recommending such a course of action, the Trustees of the Free Public Library are departing from the line of duty marked out by their official obligations.

That enlightened liberality which projected and established our favorite Institution, took a comprehensive view of the work of education, and saw in every instrumentality that was calculated to elevate and instruct, a means of promoting the welfare and the happiness of the people. The ruling idea in the minds of those men who were prominent in the work, was, that the library should be considered as a part and as the complement of our free school system. This idea has never been and never should be lost sight of. The Council and those by that body intrusted with the management of the library, have ever kept in view this fundamental principle.

With this fact before us, how clearly does it appear, that the work of giving to the people the history of our own mu-

nicipality, and of that of which for more than a century we formed a part, is in harmony with the design of our Institution, and calculated to aid in the effort to extend to all the advantages of a more enlightened culture than the restricted sphere of the school will allow.

We teach in our schools the histories of Greece and of Rome, and of all the modern nations into which the world is divided. None will dispute the propriety of giving such instruction to the children and youth of our city. But that man has but an imperfect idea of the purposes of history who gives no place in his thought to the annals of the community to which he belongs. A familiar knowledge of the geography of China would hardly compensate for an utter ignorance of that of our own and the immediately surrounding territory. Lacedæmon and Athens were communities whose history will interest and instruct as long as the glorious language spoken by their people shall endure; but we have no hesitation in saying that in our view the story of that republican community which first became a body politic in 1664, by the name of Dartmouth, and which, in that year, to use the quaint but emphatic language of the Court Record was then "at liberty to make such orders as might conduce to their common good in town concernments," well and faithfully told, would do more to help forward the young men and women of our city in the work of self-formation, self-elevation, and self-reliance, than all the eloquent and elaborate histories of Greece that the scholarship of the world has produced. All true history elevates while it enlightens. It is one of the prerogatives of our nature to "look before and after." No human being, who truly regards the position which he occupies, can be indifferent to that wonderful past out of whose activities has been formed the wonderful present, and which must give direction and character to that still more wonderful future which lies before us. "Whatever," says Johnson, "withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future predominate over the present, advances

us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and from my friends be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona." The people who live upon the territory which in the year 1664 constituted the township of Dartmouth, would find in their own annals, faithfully written, lessons of patriotism and virtue, better calculated to help them forward in their struggles to maintain the institutions of republicanism and an enlightened and purifying faith, than any that can be imparted by reading the story of Grecian valor or of Caledonian devotion.

As auxiliary to this interesting and profitable retrospect, our librarian, at the request of the Trustees, has been engaged during the past year in an effort to place upon record a list of all the publications which have issued from our press or been written by persons resident in the city. This interesting contribution to our local history will be found in the appendix to this report. Although complete accuracy, in an undertaking of this kind cannot be attained, we feel confident that the list of books, pamphlets and writers which we present to the public is as reliable as it could be rendered by great industry and the most accurate and extensive information on the part of him by whom it was prepared. It will be seen that the record includes all the public documents which have been printed since the incorporation of the town of New Bedford, and the reports of several of our literary and charitable institutions. Nearly all these are now to be found at the library, gathered from various sources, and so arranged as to be readily accessible to all who may wish to consult them.

This account of what has been written by New Bedford residents and sent forth from the New Bedford press, is not one that will give to our community a high reputation for

science and scholarship. We have not been a literary people. Whatever we may have accomplished in other directions, we have not contributed much by book-making to the enlightenment of the world. It was said many years ago of New Bedford people, that there were among them but few scholars, but that all were well-informed. Laborious and exact scholarship was never highly regarded or to much extent encouraged, by those practical people who laid the foundation of our community, and for many years to a great extent controlled the course of thought and culture as well as the direction of our affairs. The result of this is the alleged fact, that in proportion to our population, no town or city in New England has furnished so small a number of college graduates. Our people have been trained rather to book-keeping than book-making, and we must endeavor to be satisfied with such claims to position and regard as lie outside of the reputation which is gained by a connection which those who stand high in the world's estimation for scientific attainments or elegant scholarship. We may be allowed to gather some compensation from the fact, that there are those who have been of us and gone out from us who have won a high position in the world of letters; and we can but remember, and we feel that we have a right that the world should know, that Bierstadt, Bradford, and Gifford have been residents of our city.

Still we can but think, that our record of New Bedford writers and writings, humble as it is, will be found, to our own people, interesting and instructive. That part, at any rate, of our local annals is now written and placed in a permanent form. In looking at the treasures of thought reposing upon our shelves, that part of it which we are allowed to regard as the contribution of our own people occupies a very limited space in our depository; but we may be allowed to remember, that Jonathan Edwards found in Samuel West a foeman not unworthy of his steel, and that Dewey and Peabody, Prentiss and Parker, Morrison and Weiss, all of whom we have a right to claim as New Bedford men, are

represented in our catalogue by works which have taken permanent places in the literature of the language.

We would call the attention of the Council to the fact, that with the appropriation which has been made for the library for several years past, it has been found impossible to devote to the purchase of books a sum large enough to supply our shelves with such new publications as the public expect, and have a right to expect, to find upon our shelves.

And the fact should be constantly borne in mind, that in a library where so large a proportion of books are constantly in use, the "wear and tear" becomes an important item in our annual charges. It has been estimated that the purchases we have made during the past year have not been equal to the deterioration in consequence of the constant, and, we regret to say, in some cases, the careless and neglectful use of our books.

We have, under a deep sense of duty towards a most faithful and devoted servant of the city, increased the salary of our Assistant Librarian from two to three hundred dollars, and we feel assured that there is no person in the people's employ who is more deserving of the allowed compensation.

And here we would again bear testimony to the unfailing industry and ability of our Librarian. His devotion to the institution, and the accurate and extensive knowledge which he brings to the discharge of his duties, are alike valuable to the library and to its numerous visitors. We would, therefore, in view of the necessity that exists that new books should be purchased and the position and value of the Library sustained, respectfully request that the appropriation for the year should be restored to the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. This was the sum at which it was fixed, after the occupation of the new Library Building, and at which for several years it remained.

No less sum than this can sustain the institution in a situation to meet the wishes and the expectation of the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	}	<i>Trustees.</i>
WILLIAM G. TABER,		
WARREN LADD,		
JOSHUA C. STONE,		
CHARLES H. PIERCE,		
JAMES B. CONGDON,		

NEW BEDFORD, JAN. 1, 1864.

APPENDIX.

NEW BEDFORD DOCUMENTS.

* An asterisk prefixed to a title denotes that the work is not contained in the Library.

[1.] Town Documents:

By-Laws, for the town of New Bedford; proposed for consideration in Town-Meeting this day, Monday, May 21, 1821. Broadside.

By-Laws, for the town of New Bedford, as amended. Passed in Town-Meeting, May 6, 1822. Broadside.

[Report of the Committee on the Market and Town-Hall. Adopted, May 6, 1822.] Broadside.

New Bedford Town Accounts. [Report of the Treasurer, and of the Selectmen of the town of New Bedford for 1825-26.] New Bedford: [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1826. Broadside.

* Address to Parents and the Public by the School Committee. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey, 1826. Broadside.

[Call for a Town-Meeting, concerning the "Ark."] August 21, 1829. Broadside.

Regulations for the Government of the New Bedford Alms-House. Feb. 23, 1829. Broadside.

Report of the Selectmen, 1830. B. T. Congdon, Printer. Broadside.

Report of the Selectmen, 1831. B. T. Congdon, Printer. Broadside.

Report of the Selectmen, 1832. B. T. Congdon, Printer. Broadside.

Report of the Selectmen, 1833. Broadside.

Report of the Committee on Side Walks, presented at the Annual Meeting of the town of New Bedford, March 30, 1833. Published by order of the town. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1833. 8°. pp. 23.

Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 26, 1834. pp. 8.

List of Voters in the town of New Bedford, qualified to vote for Town and State Officers, and Representatives to Congress. Revised by the Selectmen. [New Bedford:] B. T. Congdon, Printer. 1835. 4°. pp. 14.

- By-Laws and Ordinances of the town of New Bedford. Published by order of the Selectmen. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1835. 12°. pp. 12.
- By-Laws and Regulations of the Firewards of New Bedford, with the Organization for the year 1835. New Bedford: Benj. T. Congdon, Printer. 1835. 12°. pp. 7.
- Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending April 6, 1835. [New Bedford:] B. T. Congdon, Printer. 1835. 8°. pp. 7.
- [Report of the Overseers of the Poor,] 1836. J. C. Parmenter, Printer. Broadside.
- By-Laws and Ordinances of the town of New Bedford. Published by order of the town. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1836. 12°. pp. 17.
- By-Laws and Regulations of the Firewards of New Bedford, with the Organization for 1836. New Bedford: Benj. T. Congdon, Printer. 1836. 12°. pp. 8.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 28, 1836. [New Bedford: B. T. Congdon, Printer.] 1836. 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending April 1, 1837. [N. Bedford:] J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1837. 8°. pp. 8.
- [Report of the Overseers of the Poor,] 1837. [N. Bedford, 1838.] Broadside.
- [Annual Report of the New Bedford School Committee, for 1836-37.] New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1837. 8°. pp. 8.
- Law Establishing the New Bedford Fire Department, with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Board of Firewards, and the Organization for 1837. New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1837. 12°. pp. 12.
- List of Voters in the town of New Bedford, qualified to vote for Town and State Officers, and Representatives to Congress. Revised by the Selectmen. J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1837. 4°. pp. 24.
- Regulations of the School Committee of New Bedford, [1837.] New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. [1837.] 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31, 1838. [New Bedford:] 1838. 8°. pp. 16.
- Law Establishing the New Bedford Fire Department, with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Board of Firewards, and the Organization for 1838. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1838. 12°. pp. 12.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31, 1839. N. Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1839. 8°. pp. 16.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31, 1840. To which is added the Report of the School Committee. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1840. 8°. pp. 20.

- Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31, 1841. To which is added the Report of the School Committee. New Bedford: 1841. 8°. pp. 23.
- Eulogy on William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, delivered before the citizens of New Bedford, April 27, 1841. By Ephraim Peabody. New Bedford: Wm. Howe. Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1841. 8°. pp. 39.
- List of Voters in the town of New Bedford, qualified to vote for Town and State Officers, and Representatives to Congress. Revised by the Selectmen. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1842. folio. pp. 40.
- Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31st, 1842. To which is added the Report of the School Committee. [New Bedford:] Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1842. 8°. pp. 23.
- [Report of the Board of Firewards,] 1842. 12°. pp. 4.
- Report of the Town Temperance Committee, April 4, 1842. [Signed by Samuel Rodman.] N. Bedford: 1842. 12°. pp. 12.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31st, 1843. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1843. 8°. pp. 24.
- Report of the School Committee of the town of New Bedford, presented April 10, 1843. New Bedford: Wm. Canfield, Printer. 1843. 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the Temperance Committee of the town of New Bedford. [Wm. H. Taylor, Chairman.] Presented April 10, 1843. New Bedford: Wm. Canfield, Printer. 1843. 8°. pp. 12.
- Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of New Bedford, presented April 10, 1843. N. Bedford: 1843. 8°. pp. 4.
- Report of the Committee on the City Charter. Presented to the town of New Bedford, April 22, 1843, and ordered to be printed. New Bedford: Wm. Canfield, Printer. 1843. 8°. pp. 18.
- An Address, delivered at the Consecration of the Oak Grove Cemetery, in New Bedford, October 6th, 1843. By James B. Congdon. With the Regulations of the Selectmen for the Government of the Cemetery; and an Appendix. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1844. 8°. pp. 35.
- Report of the Selectmen, on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending March 31st, 1844. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1844. 8°. pp. 26.
- Report of the Board of Overseers of the town of New Bedford, for the year 1843-44. New Bedford: Tilden's Press. 1844. 8°. pp. 4.
- Report of the School Committee of the town of New Bedford, for the year 1843-44. New Bedford: H. Tilden's Press. 1844. 8°. pp. 8.
- Rules of the School Committee, and Regulations of the Public Schools of the town of New Bedford, 1844-45. [Prepared by Jas. B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1845. 8°. pp. 16.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending April 28th, 1845. New Bedford: Press of Benjamin Lindsey. 1845. 8°. pp. 32.

- Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of New Bedford, 1844-45. New Bedford, 1845. 8°. pp. 7.
- Report of the School Committee of the town of New Bedford, 1844-45. New Bedford, 1845. 8°. pp. 8.
- By-Laws and Ordinances of the town of New Bedford; with certain Municipal Regulations of Police. Published by order of the town. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1845. 12°. pp. 20.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending April 13th, 1846. [With a list of Town Officers, chosen at the Annual Meeting, in April, 1846, for the year ensuing.] New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1846. 8°. pp. 40.
- Report of the School Committee of the town of New Bedford, for the year 1845-46. New Bedford: Evening Bulletin Press, [Henry Tilden.] 1846. 8°. pp. 20.
- Report of the Board of Firewards of the town of New Bedford, 1846. New Bedford: Tilden's Evening Bulletin Press. 1846. 8°. pp. 4.
- Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of New Bedford, 1845-46. New Bedford: Evening Bulletin Press, [H. Tilden.] 1846. 8°. pp. 4.
- The Traffic in Strong Drink. An Address to the inhabitants of New Bedford, by the Committee of the Citizens, appointed at the Town Meeting held December 12, 1846. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1847. 8°. pp. 14.
- Draft of a City Charter, prepared by a Committee of the Citizens, appointed at a Town Meeting, held Saturday, January 23, 1847; to be presented and acted upon at the adjourned meeting, to be held on Saturday, February 6th, 1847. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1847. 8°. pp. 16.
- City Charter. Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. An Act to Establish the City of New Bedford. [Printed by order of the Selectmen, George Howland, Jr., Chairman.] New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1847. 8°. pp. 16.
- Report of the Selectmen on the Financial Concerns of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending April 20th, 1847. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1847. 8°. pp. 26.
- Report of the School Committee of the town of New Bedford, for the year 1846-47. New Bedford: Press of the Evening Bulletin, [H. Tilden.] 1847. 8°. pp. 20.
- Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of New Bedford, for the year ending April 15th, 1847. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1847. pp. 8.

[2.] City Documents:

Documents for 1847-48. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1847-48. 8°. and 12°.

No. 1. Address of the Hon. Abraham H. Howland, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford: Delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 28th, 1847. 8°. pp. 14.

- No. 2. Report of the Committee on Finance of the city of New Bedford, for the year ending March 1st, 1848. 8°. pp. 38.
- No. 3. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1847-48. 8°. pp. 32.
- No. 4. Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1847-48. 8°. pp. 7.
- No. 5. Address of the Hon. A. H. Howland, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford; delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 3, 1848. 8°. pp. 18.
- [Docs. not numbered.] Report of the Board of Firewards. 12°. pp. 4.
City Charter, Rules and Orders of the City Council, List of the Officers, and Ordinances of the city of New Bedford, for 1847-48. 12°. pp. 103.
- Documents for 1848-49. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1848-49. 8°. and 12°.
- No. 1. Report of the Committee on Finance of the city of New Bedford for the municipal year ending March 31st, 1849. 8°. pp. 41.
- No. 2. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1848-49. 8°. pp. 28.
- No. 3. Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of New Bedford, for the municipal year ending March 31st, 1849. 8°. pp. 10.
- No. 4. Address of the Hon. A. H. Howland, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford: delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 28, 1849. 8°. pp. 16.
- [Docs. not numbered.] Report of the Board of Firewards for the municipal year ending March 31, 1849. 8°. pp. 4.
- The Act Establishing the New Bedford Fire Department; with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Board of Firewards, and the Organization for 1848. 12°. pp. 14.
- Documents for 1849-50. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1849-50. 8°. and 12°.
- No. 1. Report of the Committee on Finance of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1, 1850. 8°. pp. 42.
- No. 2. Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1850. 8°. pp. 9.
- No. 3. Report of the Board of Firewards of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1, 1850. 8°. pp. 4.
- No. 4. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1849-50. 8°. pp. 27.
- No. 5. Address of the Hon. A. H. Howland, Mayor, to the city of New Bedford: delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 1st, 1850. 8°. pp. 23.
- [Docs. not numbered.] Petition [of] Sampel Leonard and others, in relation to a Lumber Ordinance. 8°. pp. 10.
- City Ordinance. [Amendment to the Lumber Ordinance of Feb. 21, 1849.] Passed Sept. 24, 1849. 8°. pp. 8.
- Amendments to City Ordinance No. 25, [concerning the Assessment of Taxes. Printed for the use of the Council.] 12°. pp. 4.

Documents for 1850-51. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1850-51. 8°.

- No. 1. Report of the Committee on Finance of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1851. 8°. pp. 41.
 - No. 2. Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1851. 8°. pp. 8.
 - No. 3. Report of the Board of Firewards of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1851. 8°. pp. 4.
 - No. 4. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1850-51. [With the correspondence in relation to the resignation of Thomas A. Greene and George Howland, Jr., as members of the School Committee.] 8°. pp. 39.
 - No. 5. Address of the Hon. A. H. Howland, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford: delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 7th, 1851. 8°. pp. 16.
- [Docs. not numbered.] Eulogy on the Life and Character of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, delivered by request of the City Government of New Bedford, August 6th, 1850, by Geo. L. Prentiss. 8°. pp. 47.

Documents for 1851-52. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1851-52. 8°.

- No. 1. Report of the Committee on Finance of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1852. 8°. pp. 41.
- No. 2. Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1852. 8°. pp. 7.
- No. 3. Report of the Board of Firewards of the city of New Bedford, for the Financial year ending March 1st, 1852. 8°. pp. 5.
- No. 4. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1851-52. 8°. pp. 53.
- No. 5. Address of the Hon. William J. Rotch, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford: delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 5th, 1852. 8°. pp. 5.

[Docs. not numbered.] Rules of the School Committee and Regulations of the Public Schools of the city of New Bedford. 1851. 8°. pp. 28.

Documents for 1852-53.

Mayor's Address to the City Council: and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Overseers of the Poor, Firewards, and School Reports, for the year 1852-53. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1853. 8°. pp. 114.

Contents: No. 1. Address of the Hon. Rodney French, Mayor, delivered before the City Council, April 4, 1853.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1853.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance.

No. 4. Report of the Overseers of the Poor for the year ending March 1st, 1853.

No. 5. Report of the Board of Firewards.

No. 6. Report of the School Committee.

[Docs. not numbered.]—First Annual Report of the Trustees of the New Bedford City Library. [Appendix: Act of the Legislature to authorize cities and towns to establish and maintain Public Libraries; Ordinance of the city for the establishment and government of a Free Public Library; Proceedings of the proprietors of the Social Library; Rules and Regulations of the N. B. City Library.] New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1853. 8°. pp. 15, 31.

Ordinances of the city of New Bedford; with the City Charter, and Rules and Orders of the City Council. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1853. 8°. pp. 149.

Documents for 1853-54.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers, Overseers of the Poor, Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1853-54. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1854. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of the Hon. Rodney French, Mayor, delivered before the City Council, April 4, 1854.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1854.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor, for the year ending March 1st, 1854.

No. 6. Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. [Nos. 1 to 6 paged continuously. pp. 87.]

No. 7. Report of the School Committee. pp. 40.

[Docs. not numbered.] Report of the Committee on Elections, [on the controverted election in Wards Two and Three.] pp. 8.

Opinion of the City Solicitor, in matter of Assistant Marshals. pp. 7.

Documents for 1854-55.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers, Overseers of the Poor, Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1854-55. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1855. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of the Hon. George Howland, Jr., Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford, delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 28, 1855.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1855.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor, for the year ending February 28, 1855.

No. 6. Third Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. Presented to the City Council March 31, 1855. [Nos. 1 to 6 paged continuously. pp. 91.]

No. 7. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford for the year 1854-55. pp. 34.

Documents for 1855-56.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers, Overseers of the Poor, Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1855-56. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1856. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of the Hon. George Howland, Jr., Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford, delivered before the two Branches in Convention, April 7, 1856. pp. 15.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1856. pp. 4.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 43.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 5.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 5.

No. 6. Fourth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. pp. 16.

No. 7. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1855-56. pp. 36.

[Docs. not numbered.] Proceedings on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the library edifice for the Free Public Library of the city of New Bedford, August 28, 1856. [Prayer by Rev. H. W. Parker; Address by Hon. George Howland, Jr., Mayor; Hymn, written by Rev. H. W. Parker; Address, by James B. Congdon; Poem, by Chas. T. Congdon; Documents and Historical Notes.] New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1856. 8°. pp. 64.

Documents for 1856-57.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers, Overseers of the Poor, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1856-57. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1857. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of George H. Dunbar, Mayor of New Bedford, to the City Council, April 6, 1857. pp. 20.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1857. pp. 4.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 54.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 4.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 4.

No. 6. Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. pp. 16.

No. 7. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1856-57. pp. 46.

[Docs. not numbered.] Amended Ordinances of the city of New Bedford. pp. 12.

An Act [of the Legislature of Mass.] in addition to an Act to establish the city of New Bedford. [Also] an Act in relation to the grades of certain streets and ways. [Accepted by the City Council, April 28, 1857.] pp. 8.

[By the above amendment to the City Charter, which was accepted February 19, 1857, the commencement of the municipal year was changed from the first Monday in April to the first Monday in January. Consequently the preceding municipal term included nine months only, from April 1857, to Jan. 1858. The Financial year remained unchanged.]

Documents for 1857-58.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers, Overseers of the Poor, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1857-58. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1858. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of George H. Dunbar, Mayor of New Bedford, to the City Council, January 4, 1858. pp. 21.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1858. pp. 4.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 48.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 4.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 5.

No. 6. Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. pp. 4.

No. 7. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the municipal year ending January 4, 1858. pp. 48.

[Docs. not numbered.] Catalogue of the Free Public Library, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer to the City. 1858. 8°. pp. 355.

Documents for 1858-59.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers, Overseers of the Poor, Free Public Library, Marshal's, Night Watch, and School Reports, for the year 1858-59. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1859. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of Willard Nye, Mayor of the city of New Bedford, to the City Council, January 3, 1859. pp. 14.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1859. pp. 5.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 41.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 6.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 4.

No. 6. Seventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. pp. 12.

No. 7. Report of the City Marshal. pp. 8.

No. 8. Report of the Captain of the Night Watch. 1 p.

No. 9. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford for the municipal year ending January 3, 1859. pp. 52.

Documents for 1859-60.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports

• of Committees, comprising the Finance, Overseers of the Poor, Engineers, Marshal's, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1859-60. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1860. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of Isaac C. Taber, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford; delivered before the two Branches in Convention, January 2d, 1860. pp. 14.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1860. pp. 5.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 44.

No. 4. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 4.

No. 5. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 9.

No. 6. Marshal's Report for 1859. pp. 5.

No. 7. Eighth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. pp. 11.

No. 8. Report of the Board of School Committee for the city of New Bedford, for the year 1859. pp. 49.

[Docs. not numbered.] Rules of the School Committee and Regulations of the Public Schools. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1860. 8°. pp. 19.

Ordinances of the city of New Bedford, with the Charter and Amendments, and Special Laws; together with the Rules and Orders of the City Council. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City, 1860. 8°. pp. 167.

Documents for 1860-61.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Overseers of the Poor, Engineers, Marshal's, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1860-61. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1861. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of Isaac C. Taber, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford; delivered before the two Branches in Convention, January 7th, 1861. pp. 16.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1860. pp. 5.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 44.

No. 4. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 3.

No. 5. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 7.

No. 6. Marshal's Report, [with the Report of the Captain of the Watch.] pp. 6.

No. 7. Ninth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library. pp. 8.

No. 8. Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, for the year 1860. pp. 48.

[Docs. not numbered.] Rules of the School Committee, and Regulations of the Public Schools of the city of New Bedford. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1861. 8°. pp. 24.

Documents for 1861-62.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Introduction of Water,

Engineers' of Fire Department, Overseers' of the Poor, City Marshal's, Captain of City Watch, Home and Coast Guard, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1861-62. New Bedford: Fessenden & Baker, City Printers. 1862. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of Isaac C. Taber, Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford; delivered before the two Branches in Convention, January 6th, 1862. pp. 20.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1861. pp. 5.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 49.

No. 4. Report of the Joint Special Committee of the City Council of New Bedford on the Introduction of Fresh Water. pp. 26.

No. 5. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 6.

No. 6. Report of the Overseers of the Poor, 1861-62. pp. 6.

No. 7. Marshal's Report, [with the] Report of the Captain of the Watch. pp. 4.

No. 8. Report of the Committee on Home and Coast Guard. pp. 7.

No. 9. Tenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library; Appendix: New Bedford Newspapers; Rules and Regulations. pp. 24.

No. 10. Annual Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, 1861; [with the] Semi-Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Public Schools, [Abner J. Phipps,] for the year 1861. pp. 78.

Documents for 1862-63.

Mayor's Address to the City Council; City Government; and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineers of Fire Department, Overseers of the Poor, City Marshals, Captain of City Watch, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1862-63. New Bedford: Mercury Press, [Fessenden & Baker.] 1863. 8°.

Contents: No. 1. Address of George Howland, Jr., Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford, delivered before the two Branches in Convention, January 5th, 1863. pp. 15.

No. 2. Government of the city of New Bedford, 1863. pp. 5.

No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 23.

No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 4.

No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 3.

No. 6. Marshal's Report, [with the] Report of the Captain of the Watch. pp. 4.

No. 7. Eleventh Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library; Appendix: Books bought with the Howland Fund; On the Death of Mayor Taber; Trustees of the Library, 1852-63. pp. 23.

No. 8. Annual Report of the School Committee of the city of New Bedford, 1862; [with the] Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, [Abner J. Phipps,] for the year 1862, [and Appendix: Statistics, &c.] pp. 62.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Abbott, J. S. C.—See No. 140.

- [3.] Acushnet.—Reports of the Selectmen of Acushnet on the Financial Affairs of the town, and of the School Committee, for the year 1860-61. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1861. 8°. pp. 8, 8.

Acushnet.—Reports of the Selectmen of Acushnet on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year 1862-63. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1863. 8°. pp. 16.

- [4.] Adams, J. Q.—Letters on the Entered Apprentice's Oath. By John Quincy Adams, Ex-president of the United States. Demonstrating that the first step in Masonry is wrong. New Bedford: 1833. 8°. pp. 24.

See No. 10.

- [5.] Ambrotype copies of Fine Engravings. Manufactured by Charles Taber & Co., New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 12°. pp. 9.

- [6.] American Institute.—The Lectures delivered before the American Institute of Instruction, at New Bedford, August 17, 1842. Including journal of proceedings, and a list of officers. Published under the direction of the Board of Censors. Boston: 1843. 12°. pp. 166.

See No. 61.

- [7.] Anthony & McAfee.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, cultivated and for sale by Anthony & McAfee, at the Wachusett Nurseries, in New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1853. 8°. pp. 32.

- [8.] Articles of Association of the New Bedford and California Joint Stock Mining and Trading Company. [New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1849. 12°. pp. 10.

- [9.] Athenæum.—By-Laws and Regulations of the New Bedford Athenæum, with the Act of Incorporation, and list of Subscribers. New Bedford: Printed by Canfield & Andros. 1841. 12°. pp. 12.

Babcock, Rev. Rufus. See No. 66.

- [10.] Baker, L.—Letter to the Hon. John Quincy Adams, on the Oregon Question. By Luther Baker. New Bedford: Evening Bulletin Press. 1846. pp. 16.

- [11.] Barton, H.—An Exposition of Facts, in a Letter to Stephen Gould, an Elder of the Society of Friends. By Hull Barton. Published by subscription, for gratuitous distribution. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1823. pp. 34.

See No. 121.

- [12.] * Bates, W.—[An Oration, delivered in Fairhaven July 4, 1821.] By Wm. Bates, Esq. New Bedford: 1821. 8°.

- [13.] Beauvais, J. A.—A statement of Facts respecting a contract made with Rev. Wheelock Craig, Pastor of the Trinitarian Church, New Bedford. By Jos. Arthur Beauvais. 1863. New Bedford: [Printed by E. Anthony.] 1863. 8°. pp. 8.
- [14.] Benezet, A.—A short account of the people called Quakers; their rise, religious principles, and settlement in America, mostly collected from different authors, for the information of all serious inquirers, particularly foreigners. By Anthony Benezet. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1799. 8°. pp. 28.
- [15.] Bennett, J.—An Oration, pronounced July 4th, 1808, before the inhabitants of New Bedford, in commemoration of the thirty-second anniversary of American Independence. By Joseph Bennett, A. B. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1808. 8°. pp. 15.
[The Address is followed by an Ode to Liberty, by Elihu Doty.]
- [16.] Bent, N. S.—The Past: a Fragment. Written for the Ladies Fair, at Mechanics Hall, February, 1840. [By Rev. Nathl. S. Bent.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 8°. pp. 10.
- [17.] Boadle, J.—Maple Place Private School, for boys and girls, New Bedford. [Circular by John Boadle, Principal.] New Bedford: [Printed by E. Anthony.] 1861. 12°. pp. 8.
- [18.] Bradford, A.—The Doctrine of the Bible concerning the Messiah. By an aged Layman, [Alden Bradford.] Second Edition. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1834. 8°. pp. 24.
[The First Edition, entitled "The Scripture Doctrine concerning the Messiah," was published in Boston, 1826. 8°. pp. 15.]
- [19.] Brewer, J.—An Address, delivered before the New Bedford Auxiliary Society for the suppression of Intemperance, at their annual meeting, January 1, 1816. By John Brewer, A. M. Published by request of the Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1816. 8°. pp. 20.
See No. 44.
- [20.] Briggs, I.—A Pastoral Address to the Old Colony Association, delivered at New Bedford, April 30, 1855. By Rev. Isaac Briggs, of North Rochester. Published by the Association. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1855. 8°. pp. 11.
- [21.] Bristol Co. Ag. Society.—Transactions of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, for the year 1854. With the Address of Hon. Jacob W. Miller, [delivered before the Society, at New Bedford, Sept. 28, 1854; and Poems by Chas. T. Congdon and Walter Mitchell.] Boston, 1854. 8°. pp. 92.
Transactions of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, for the year 1855. Taunton, 1856. 8°. pp. 62, 20.
[The Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of the Society was held at New Bedford, Sept. 26 and 27, 1855. An Address was delivered by Rev. F. H. Huntington, but not published.]
- [22.] * Brown, C.—A Sermon, preached at Wareham, March 31st, [1793,]

on the importance of the early and proper education of children, both as it respects themselves, and mankind in general. By Clark Brown, a licensed candidate preacher. New Bedford: Printed by John Spooner. 1793. 12°?

- [23.] * Bryant, W. M.—A Sermon delivered on Thanksgiving Day, [Dec. 5, 1822,] at Mattapoisett, Rochester. By William W. Bryant. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1823. 8°?
- Butler, Daniel, Jr. See No. 68.
- [24.] [Catalogue containing the description, pedigree, age, &c., of Ayrshire Cattle imported by Geo. Randall, and to be sold at his farm, called Loo Choo, October 6, 1846. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1846.] 8°. pp. 4.
- [25.] Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Sabbath School of the First Universalist Society, of New Bedford. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1856. 12°. pp. 20.
- [26.] Catalogue of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School Library, August, 1843. New Bedford: Printed by Wm. Canfield. 1843. 8°. pp. 11.
- [27.] Catalogue of the New Bedford Art Exhibition, commencing July 1st, and closing August 7th, 1858. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1858. 8°. pp. 8.
- [28.] Catalogue of the Sabbath School Library of the South Christian Church, April, 1859. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1859. 12°. pp. 18.
- [29.] [Catalogue of] Taber's Circulating Library, No. 47 Purchase street, New Bedford. New Bedford: Chas. Taber & Co. Printed by Benj. Lindsey. [1861.] 12°. pp. 16.
- [30.] Chandler, C. F.—Miscellaneous Chemical Researches. Inaugural Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, addressed to the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Gottingen. By Charles F. Chandler, of New Bedford. Gottingen, 1856. 8°. pp. 49.
- [31.] Channing, W. E.—The Duties of Children. A Sermon, delivered April 12, 1807, to the Religious Society in Federal Street, Boston. By Wm. E. Channing, Minister of said Society. New Bedford: Benj. T. Congdon, Printer. 1835. 12°. pp. 13.
- [32.] Charter and By-Laws of the New Bedford Horticultural Society, incorporated March 12, 1847. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1847. 12°. pp. 22.
- [33.] Charter of the New York and Boston Steam-Boat Company, with the Report of a Committee appointed at a legal meeting of the Stockholders, [in New York,] November 16, 1829. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1829. 8°. pp. 11.
- [34.] [Circular relative to the formation of an Historical Society in New Bedford. Signed by Jas. B. Congdon, Wm. Logan Rodman, and Zoheth Durfee.] New Bedford, March 28th, 1860.
- [34a.] Cobb, L.—Historical Sketches of the Congregational Church in Marion, Mass. A Sermon, preached Dec. 29, 1861. By L. Cobb,

Pastor. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1862. 8°. pp. 16.

- [35.] Codman, J.—A Sermon, delivered at the Dedication of the North Congregational Meeting-House, in New Bedford, June 23, 1818. By the Rev. John Codman, A. M., of Dorchester. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1818. 8°. pp. 22.
- [36.] Coffin, S. P.—Annual Report of the Agent of the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting, Sirson P. Coffin, Esq., made to the Meeting of Preachers and Tent Masters, Aug. 22, 1860. Also Articles of Agreement, General Rules of the Camp Meeting, and a Resolution relating to Tents, &c. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 8°. pp. 16.
- [37.] Colby, H. G. O.—Anniversary Address before the American Institute of the city of New York, at the Broadway Tabernacle, October 20, 1842, during the Fifteenth Annual Fair. By the Hon. H. G. O. Colby, of New Bedford, Mass. New York, 1842. 8°. pp. 20.

The Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings at Law in Massachusetts; with copious references to decisions in New Hampshire, Maine, &c.; with the Rules of the State and United States Courts, and an Appendix of Forms. By H. G. O. Colby, recently Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts. Boston, 1848. 8°. pp. 515.

- [38.] Colley, T.—An Apology for Silent Waiting upon God in Religious Assemblies; with some observations on the nature and ground of True Faith, and the application thereof in the important concern of Worship. By Thomas Colley. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1805. 8°. pp. 31.
- [39.] Congdon, C. T.—Flowers Plucked by a Traveller on the Journey of Life. By Charles T. Congdon. Boston, 1840. 12°. pp. 72.
- The Warning of War: a Poem delivered before the United Societies of Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., at the Annual Commencement, July 30, 1862. By Charles T. Congdon. New York, 1862. 8°. pp. 29.

See Nos. 2, 21, 99.

- [40.] Congdon, J. B.—A Defence of the Currency of Massachusetts, in a Letter to His Excellency, Henry J. Gardner, Governor of the Commonwealth. By a Practical Banker, [Jas. B. Congdon.] Boston, 1855. 8°. pp. 26.

The same: Second Edition. With an Introduction. Boston, 1856. 8°. pp. 28.

A Letter to His Excellency John H. Clifford, on the Proposition now before the Legislature, to require the Banks of the Commonwealth to hold in deposit a certain amount of Specie. By a Practical Banker, [Jas. B. Congdon.] Boston, 1853. 8°. pp. 15.

An Address, delivered at the Consecration of the Oak Grove Cemetery, in New Bedford, October 6, 1843. By James B. Congdon. With the Regulations of the Selectmen, for the government of

the Cemetery; and an Appendix. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1844. 8°. pp. 35.

Information relative to the American Lyceum. [By James B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. [1828.] 12°. pp. 12.

Letter to the Representatives in the General Court, from the town of New Bedford, in relation to the draft of an Act for a City Charter, now before the Legislature. By a Citizen, [James B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1847. 8°. pp. 9.

New Bedford Money Matters. Speech of Money Terry, Esq., on the Financial Affairs of New Bedford, delivered at a meeting of the Common Council, September 10th, 1858. [By Jas. B. Congdon.] Copyright secured. Boston, 1859. 8°. pp. 26.

Quaker Quiddities; or, Friends in Council. A Colloquy. [By James B. Congdon.] Boston, 1860. 16°. pp. 48.

The Teacher's Reunion. Hawthorne Street, February 4th, 1861. [New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony.] 1861. 12°. pp. 12.

The Republican Rally: A Song. Respectfully Inscribed to the New Bedford Wide Awakes. By James B. Congdon. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 1 p. 12°.

Some Remarks on the Banking Policy of Massachusetts, in a letter to His Excellency, George S. Boutwell, Governor of the Commonwealth. By James B. Congdon. Boston, 1851. 8°. pp. 15.

See Nos. 1, 2, 34, 67, 104, 131.

- [41.] Constitution and By-Laws of the New Bedford Martha Washington Total Abstinence Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1843. 12°. pp. 8.

- [42.] Constitution and By-Laws of the United Trade Society of Journey-men Sailmakers, of the city of New Bedford. Adopted September 26, 1851. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1851. 16°. pp. 16.

- [43.] The Constitution of the Mutual Marine Insurance Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, March 24, 1843. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1852. 12°. pp. 16.

- [44.] Constitution of the New Bedford Auxiliary Society, for the Suppression of Intemperance; and Address of the Board of Counsel, prepared agreeably to a Resolve of the Society, passed March 20, 1815. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1815. 8°. pp. 30.

See Nos. 19, 139, 183.

- [45.] Constitution of the New Bedford Mechanics' Association. Incorporated February 4th, 1833. New Bedford: [J. G.] Harris, Printer. 1833. 12°. pp. 12.

- [46.] Constitution of the New Bedford Rural Cemetery. Incorporated April 12, 1837. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 12°. pp. 12.

- [47.] Constitution of the New Bedford Young Men's Temperance Society, adopted July, 1834. And their Address to the Public. Published by order of the Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1834. 12°. pp. 24.
- [48.] Craig, W.—Legislation as an Implement of Moral Reform. A Sermon preached in the Trinitarian Church, New Bedford, Oct. 4, 1857. By Wheelock Craig. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1858. 8°. pp. 15.
- The same. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1858. 12°. pp. 15.
- Our Duties at This Crisis. A Sermon preached in the Trinitarian Church, New Bedford, April 21, 1861. By Wheelock Craig. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1861. 8°. pp. 19.
- See Nos. 13, 131.
- [49.] * Crandall, P.—The True Faith Vindicated, or Strictures on "The True Believer's Defence," a work written by the Rev. Charles Morgridge, of New Bedford, against the Divinity and Deity of Christ, and Doctrine of the Trinity. By Phineas Crandall, Pastor to the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in New Bedford. New Bedford: Sidney Underwood. 1837. 12°. pp. 70.
- See No. 112.
- [50.] Crapo, H. H.—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, cultivated and for sale by Henry H. Crapo, at the Wasemequia Nurseries, No. 106 Washington Street, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1848. 8°. pp. 28.
- [51.] Curtis, S., Jr.—Brief Extracts from the Journal of a Voyage performed by the whale ship M[ercury], of New Bedford, Mass., commencing May 25, 1841, and terminating August 1, 1844. By Stephen Curtis, Jr., New Bedford, Mass. Boston, 1844. 8°. pp. 46.
- [52.] Daggett, S.—Daggett's Perpetual Almanac, and Arithmetical Navigator. Calculated for the entire nineteenth century. By Samuel Daggett, Martha's Vineyard. Printed at New Bedford, for the Author. 1857. 12°. pp. 12.
- [53.] Dartmouth.—Report of the Auditing Committee of the town of Dartmouth, for the year ending March 1, 1863. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1863. 8°. pp. 11.
- [54.] Davis, H., Jr.—Lecture on Natural and Spiritual Science; or, the True Philosophy of Human Happiness. Delivered at the City Hall, New Bedford, June 15th, 1855. By Humphrey Davis, Jr. To which is added the cause of the potatoe disease, and its best remedy. New Bedford: Printed for the Author, [by E. Anthony.] 1855. 8°. pp. 25.
- Treatise by way of a Dialogue on Cause and Effect, illustrating the true science of Astronomy. Also Electricity, Attraction, Animal Magnetism, Repulsion and the True Science of Theology; being in some important particulars a new Theory. By Hum-

phrey Davis, Jr. New Bedford: Printed for the Author, [by E. Anthony.] 1856. 8°. pp. 56.

- [55.] Dawes, T.—An Address, delivered on Sunday Evening, July 7, 1850, at the Consecration of the River-Side Cemetery, in Fairhaven; Mass. By Thomas Dawes, Minister and Pastor of Washington Street Church, in Fairhaven, Mass. With the By-Laws of the Corporation, and an Appendix. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1850. 8°. pp. 31.

Dennison, T. R. See No. 100.

- [56.] * Dewey, O.—A Discourse on the Duties of Consolation, and the Rites and Customs appropriate to Mourning. [By Orville Dewey.] New Bedford: Pub. by the N. Bedford Book and Tract Association. [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1825. 12°. pp. 16.

* The Unitarian's Answer; or, a Brief and Plain 'Answer to any that ask a Reason' of our attachment to Unitarianism, considered as a System of both Doctrine and Instruction. By Orville Dewey. New Bedford: Pub. by the N. Bedford Book and Tract Association. Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1825. 12°. pp. 24.

The same. Second Edition. New Bedford: 1825. 12°. pp. 36. [Other editions published in Boston.]

The Claims of Puritanism. A Sermon, preached at the Annual Election, May 31, 1826, before His Excellency, Levi Lincoln, Governor; the Honorable Council; and the Legislature of Massachusetts. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, in New Bedford. Boston, 1826. 8°. pp. 32.

* Two Discourses designed to illustrate in some particulars, the original use of the Epistles of the New Testament, compared with their use and application at the present day. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford. Boston, 1827. 12°. pp. 35.

* Letters of an English Traveller to his Friend in England on the Revival of Religion in America. [By Orville Dewey?] Boston, 1828. 18°. pp. 142.

The Deep Things of the Gospel. A Discourse, delivered at the Ordination of the Rev. George Putnam, as Colleague Pastor with Rev. Eliphalet Porter, D.D., over the First Church and Religious Society in Roxbury, July 7, 1830. By Orville Dewey, [of New Bedford.] Published by Request. Boston, 1830. 8°. pp. 32.

An Oration, delivered at Cambridge, before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa, August 26, 1830. By Rev. Orville Dewey, [of New Bedford.] Boston, 1830. 8°. pp. 32.

A Sermon on the Moral Uses of the Pestilence, denominated Asiatic Cholera. Delivered on Fast-Day, August 9, 1832. By Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford. Published by request of the Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1832. 8°. pp. 20.

The Pulpit as a field of Exertion, Talent and Piety. A Sermon delivered at the Installation of the Rev. Edward B. Hall, as Pastor

of the First Congregational Society in Providence. By Rev. Orville Dewey. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1832. 8°. pp. 36.

On the Preaching of our Saviour. A Sermon, delivered at the Ordination of Joseph Angier, as Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford, May 20, 1835. By Rev. Orville Dewey. [Together with the Charge, Right Hand of Fellowship, and Address to the Society, delivered on the same occasion.] New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1835. 8°. pp. 55.

[Sermons contributed to the "Liberal Preacher."] On Religious Anxiety. [L. P. vol. 1, No. 1, Sermon 1.] Keene, N. H., 1827. 8°. pp. 1-8.

On Sectarianism. [L. P., vol. 2, No. 9, S. 10.] Keene, 1829. 8°. pp. 127-144.

Working out our Salvation a Practical Work. [L. P. new series. vol. 2, S. 1.] Bost. 1832. 8°. pp. 1-14.

See No. 171.

[57.] Directories.—The New Bedford Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and dwelling houses, and the town register, with lists of the streets and wharves, the town officers; public offices and banks, churches and ministers, physicians and surgeons, and other useful information: To which is added the By-Laws and Ordinances of said town. By Henry H. Crapo. Also a list of whale ships belonging to the United States. New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1836. 12°. pp. 125.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and dwelling houses, and the town register, with lists of the streets and wharves, the town officers, public offices and banks, churches and ministers, physicians and surgeons, and other useful information: To which is added a list of whale ships belonging to the United States, and the By-Laws and Ordinances of New Bedford. By Henry H. Crapo. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1838. 12°. pp. 156.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business, and dwelling houses, and the town register, with lists of the streets and wharves, the town officers, public offices and banks, churches and ministers, physicians and surgeons, and other useful information: To which is added a list of vessels employed in the whale fishery belonging to the United States. By Henry H. Crapo. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey, September, 1839. 12°. pp. 168.

The New Bedford Directory [same title as the preceding.] By Henry H. Crapo. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey, October, 1841. 12°. pp. 166.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants, their occupations, places of business and dwelling houses; and the town register, with lists of the streets and wharves, the

town officers, public offices and banks, churches and ministers, physicians and surgeons, whaling statistics, and other useful information: To which is added the By-Laws and Ordinances of the town, together with certain Municipal Regulations of the Police. By Henry H. Crapo. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey, October, 1845. 12°. pp. 190.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the city register, a general directory of the citizens, and a special directory of trades, professions, &c. New Bedford: C. & A. Taber. Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1849. 12°. pp. 198.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the city register, a general directory of the citizens, and a special directory of trades, professions, &c. New Bedford: Charles Taber & Co. Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1852. 12°. pp. 194.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the city register, and a general directory of the citizens. New Bedford: Charles Taber & Co. E. Anthony, Printer. 1856. 12°. pp. 192.

The New Bedford Directory, containing the city register and a general directory of the citizens. [In some copies a map of N. Bedford and Fairhaven, by Robert G. Ingraham, inserted.] New Bedford: Charles Taber & Co. Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1859. 12°. pp. 182.

[58.] * Doggett, S.—An Address at the Dedication and Opening of Bristol Academy, Taunton, July 18, 1796. By Rev. Simeon Doggett. New Bedford: Printed by John Spooner. 1797.

[59.] Eldridge, A.—A Sermon, in behalf of the American Education Society, delivered at its Anniversary, May 23, 1853. By Rev. A. Eldridge, of New Bedford. Boston, 1853. 8°. pp. 16.

See No. 131.

[60.] Eliot, T. D.—Anniversary Address delivered before the American Institute of the city of New York, at the Broadway Tabernacle, October 17, 1845, during the Eighteenth Annual Fair. By the Hon. T. D. Eliot, of New Bedford, Mass. N. Y. 1845. 8°. pp. 19. Nebraska and Kansas. Speech of Hon. T. D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, May 10, 1854. [Wash. 1854.] 8°. pp. 7.

The Territorial Slave Policy; The Republican Party; what the North has to do with Slavery. Speech of Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of Mass. Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 25, 1860, [Wash. 1860.] 8°. pp. 8.

Address of Thomas D. Eliot of the 1st Congressional District of Massachusetts to his Constituents. Washington, 1861. 8°. pp. 8.

Objects of the War. Speech of Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives, December 12, 1861. Wash. [1861.] 8°. pp. 8.

Independence of Hayti. Speech of Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of Mass., in the House of Representatives, June 3, 1862, on the bill to authorize the appointment of Diplomatic Representatives to the Republics of Hayti and Liberia. [Wash. 1862.] 8°. pp. 8.

Speech of Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, delivered in the House of Representatives Feb. 10, 1864, on the bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs. Wash. 1864. 8°. pp. 16.

See Nos. 129, 131.

- [61.] Emerson, G. B.—Moral Education. A Lecture, delivered at New Bedford, August 16, 1842, before the American Institute of Instruction, by Geo. B. Emerson. Published by a vote of the Institute. Boston: Wm. B. Fowle. 1842. 8°. pp. 16.

The same. Boston: Wm. D. Ticknor. 1842. 12°. pp. 35.

- [62.] Emerson, J. F.—Co-operation of Parents with Teachers. A Lecture, delivered before the Bristol County Teachers' Association, at Fall River, Mass. By John F. Emerson, Principal of the High School, New Bedford. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1851. 8°. pp. 16.

- [63.] Fairhaven Documents.—Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; with the Report of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31st, 1855. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1855. 8°. pp. 8, 18.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee for the year ending March 31, 1856. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1856. 8°. pp. 9, 22.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1857. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1857. 8°. pp. 8, 24.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1858. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1858. 8°. pp. 8, 21.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1859. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1859. 8°. pp. 8, 23.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1860. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1860. 8°. pp. 8, 16.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1861. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1861. 8°. pp. 19, 12.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 31, 1862. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1862. 8°. pp. 15, 13.

Reports of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Affairs of

the town; and of the School Committee, for the year ending March 25, 1863. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1863. 8°. pp. 18, 10.

See Nos. 12, 124.

- [64.] Falconer, W.—The Shipwreck, a Poem. By William Falconer. New Bedford: Printed and sold by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°. pp. iv, 135.

- [65.] Fenelon, F. S. de la M.—The Archbishop of Cambray's Meditations and Soliloquies, on various Religious Subjects. With Reflections for a Holy Life. Also a Letter concerning Religion, by the same Author. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°. pp. 68.

- [66.] First Baptist Church.—Articles of Faith and Government, of the First Baptist Church, William Street, New Bedford, Mass. With a sketch of its History, and a Catalogue of its members to August, 1842. To which is added the Letter of the Church to the Taunton Baptist Association. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1842. 12°. pp. 60.

Services at the Public Recognition of the Rev. Rufus Babcock, D.D., as Pastor of the First Baptist Church, New Bedford, Mass., on the evening of Thursday, 29th January, 1846. Published by request of the Church. New York, 1846. 12°. pp. 70. [Sermon, by Wm. R. Williams of N. York.]

See No. 158.

- [67.] First Cong. Society.—Proceedings of a meeting of the members and pew-holders of the First Congregational Society of Unitarian Christians in the city of Philadelphia: Held on the 28th September, 1846, to receive and act upon a Communication from the First Congregational Society of New Bedford, Massachusetts, relative to an invitation given by that Society to the Rev. W. H. Furness, to become their Pastor. Printed for the use of the Society, Phil. 1846. 8°. pp. 18.

Catalogue of the Sunday School Library of the First Congregational Church, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1851. 12°. pp. 16.

Sunday School Picnic. First Congregational Society, New Bedford: July 28, 1853. [Hymns by Walter Mitchell and Jas. B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1853. 12°. pp. 4.

See Nos. 77, 113.

- [68.] First Report of the Auditor [Daniel Butler, Jr.] of the Washington Total Abstinence Society, from the 16th of July, 1841, to Nov. 15th, inclusive; together with the Address of the President [Luther Jenney] of said Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1841. 8°. pp. 8.

- [69.] First Semi-Annual Report of the Executive Board of the North Sabbath School Society, [connected with the First Middle Street Christian Society,] together with the Constitution and By-

Laws of the Society. Presented and adopted October 6, 1832.
New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1832. 12°. pp. 12.

- [70.] Fleming, J. W. C.—The Second Downfall of Napoleon Buonaparte: a Poem. To the Reader. [Written for the "Budget Box," by J. W. C. Fleming?] New Bedford, [1816.] 8°. pp. 11.

- [71.] Fletcher, S. S.—A Sermon, on the Fanaticism of the Present Age, in which is shown wherein both the Literary and Religious Past are responsible; and wherein brought to bear upon the Fatal Delusion of Millerism. Delivered in the Universalist Church, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 29, 1844. By Silas S. Fletcher. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1844. 8°. pp. 16.

- [72.] French, R.—Facts and Documents in the case of Rev. Charles Morgridge; with the Report of his Committee. By R[odney] French. Fall River, 1848. 8°. pp. 56.

The Day! The Hour, and the Man! [Campaign Document, advocating the election of Rodney French to the office of Mayor of N. Bedford, for the year 1855-56. New Bedford: 1856.] Broadside.

- [73.] French Revolution (The); including a Story, founded in Fact, of Leontine and Matilda: a Drama. Written & Exhibited in the United Fraternity, at Dartmouth College, 1790; Exhibited also at Windsor, Vermont, May, 1791. Printed at New Bedford, Massachusetts, by John Spooner. 1793. 8°. pp. 67.

- [74.] Friendly Visit (A) to the House of Mourning. New Bedford: Printed and sold by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1805. 12°. pp. 50.

- [75.] Friends' Academy.—Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Friends' Academy, New Bedford, Mass., for the Winter Term, 1838-9. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1839. 12°. pp. 16.
Catalogue of the Friends' Academy, New Bedford, April, 1859. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1859. 12°. pp. 16.

- [76.] Frost, D., Jr.—An Address, delivered Nov. 12, 1858, before the Temperance Society of Canterbury, Conn. By Daniel Frost, Jun. New Bedford: Re-printed, by B. Lindsey & Son. 1829. 8°. pp. 24.

- [77.] Furness, W. H.—Christianity a Spirit. Discourse delivered at the Ordination of Wm. J. Potter, as Pastor over the First Congregational Church and Society in New Bedford, Dec. 28, 1859. By Wm. H. Furness, Minister of the First Unitarian Congregational Church in Philadelphia. Printed for the Society. New Bedford, 1860. 8°. pp. 31.

See No. 67.

- [78.] Gifford, C.—Essays on Health, Natural and Moral Laws, and Education. By Clothier Gifford, [of New Bedford,] teacher of Natural and Moral Science, advocate of Religion, Purity, Peace, Temperance, Christian Union, &c. Boston, n. d. 8°. pp. 8.

Girdwood, Rev. J. See No. 131.

- [79.] Greene, T. A.—An Address, delivered before the Members of the New Bedford Lyceum, at their First Meeting, December 18th, 1828. By Thomas A. Greene. Published by Request of the Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1829. 8°. pp. 19.
- [80.] Grinnell, J.—Speech of Mr. [Joseph] Grinnell, of Massachusetts, on the Tariff; with Statistical Tables of the Whale Fishery of the United States. Delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, May 1, 1844. Wash. 1844. 8°. pp. 16.
- [81.] Guano, its Origin and Properties; with a Practical Treatise on its value and use; with results, proving it to be the most potent, portable, and the cheapest Manure in the world. New Bedford: Printed by Wm. Young. 1845. 8°. pp. 14.
- [82.] Hall, D. W.—Arctic Rovings; or The Adventures of a New Bedford Boy on Sea and Land. By Daniel Weston Hall. Boston, 1861. 12°. pp. 171.
- [83.] Harrington, W. H. ["Funguntum."].—Speech of Lieutenant William H. Harrington at the [N. Bedford Militia] Company Election, Dec. 26, 1829. New Bedford: [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1829. 1 p. 12°.
- Harrington's Oration, [delivered in New Bedford, July 4, 1833. By William H. Harrington. New Bedford: 1833.] Broadside.
- [84.] Harris, T. M.—A Sermon preached at New Bedford, October 26, 1814, at the Ordination of Rev. Ephraim Randall. By Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., Pastor of the First Church in Dorchester. [Together with the Charge, by the Rev. John Read, D.D., of Bridgewater, and the Right hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. John Pipon, of Taunton.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1814. 8°. pp. 39.
- [85.] Hawes, Mrs E.—The Harp of Acushnet: Poems, by Mrs. Elizabeth Hawes. Boston, 1838. 12°. pp. viii, 172.
- [86.] Hawley, S.—Reply to Elder Knapp. Open Communion, in opposition to Restricted Communion, maintained. The substance of two Lectures, delivered in New Bedford, on Sabbath Evenings, May 1st and 8th, 1842. By Silas Hawley. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1842. 8°. pp. 36.
- [87.] Hervey, E. W.—A Catalogue of the Plants found in New Bedford and its vicinity; arranged according to the season of their Flowering. By E. W. Hervey. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 8°. pp. 30.
- [88.] Heywood, J. H.—Evangelical Character of Unitarian Christianity. By John H. Heywood, Minister of the Unitarian Church, Louisville, Ky., preached July 3, 1859. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1859. 8°. pp. 8.
- [89.] Holmes, A.—An Address, delivered before the Members of the Bar of the County of Bristol, Mass., at New Bedford, June Term, 1834. By Abraham Holmes. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1834. 8°. pp. 24.

- [90.] * Holmes, S.—[Thanksgiving Sermon.] By Sylvester Holmes. New Bedford, 1814. 8°?
- * [A Sermon preached at the Ordination of Freeman P. Howland, at Hanson, Oct. 25, 1826.]
- A Sermon, preached at the Funeral of Hon. Laban Wheaton, at Norton, March 26, 1846. By Sylvester Holmes, Pastor of the Pacific Congregational Church, New Bedford. Boston, 1846. 8°. pp. 24.
- A Sermon, delivered at the Funeral of Mr. Shadrach Standish, November, 1837. Also, a Sermon, preached May, 1847, after the death of Mrs. Averick Parker, wife of Hon. John A. Parker. By Sylvester Holmes, Pastor of the Pacific Congregational Church, New Bedford. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1847. 8°. pp. 27.
- Report of the doings of the Ecclesiastical Council convened May 14, 1850, to act upon the dismissal of the Rev. Sylvester Holmes, Pastor of the Pacific Church, in New Bedford. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1850. 8°. pp. 15.
- A Statement concerning the Recent Assault upon the Character of the Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford, Mass. Boston, 1851. 8°. pp. 46.
- [91.] Horton, S. J.—“Prayer the only True Relief for the Afflicted.” A Sermon, preached in Grace Church, New Bedford, the Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity, September 15th, 1850. By Sanford J. Horton, Rector. (Printed by Request, for Private Circulation.) Providence, 1850. 8°. pp. 16.
- [With an Appendix, containing an Obituary Notice of Mrs. Anna E. Horton, wife of the Rector.]
- [92.] Howard, M. S.—The Christian Never Dies. A Sermon occasioned by the death of Deacon Samuel Staples; preached in South Dartmouth, March 9th, 1862. By Rev. Martin S. Howard, Pastor of the Congregational Church. Published by Request. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1862. 8°. pp. 15.
- Light in the Evening Time. A Sermon occasioned by the death of Mrs. Betsy, wife of Deacon Matthews Thacher. Preached in South Dartmouth, Aug. 10th, 1862. By Rev. Martin S. Howard, Pastor of the Congregational Church. Published by Request. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1862. 8°. pp. 16.
- The Divine Sanction—The Basis of Human Success. A Sermon preached in South Dartmouth on the occasion of the Annual Thanksgiving, Nov. 27, 1862. By Rev. Martin S. Howard, Pastor of the Congregational Church. Published by Request. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1862. 8°. pp. 23.
- [93.] Howe, W.—Catalogue of Library Books for Sale, or Circulation, by William Howe. [New Bedford. 1829.] 12°. pp. 26.
- [94.] Howland, R.—The Christian Reader. Gleanings from divers fields. A New Miscellany, intended for a first-class Book in Schools,

- and for general distribution in Families. [Compiled by Rachel Howland.] Boston, 1856. 12°. pp. 363.
- [95.] Is the Harbor of New Bedford of any Importance to its Inhabitants ?
New Bedford : Printed by E. Anthony. [1854 ?] 8°. pp. 8.
[Reprint of the Survey of New Bedford Harbor, 1853.]
- [96.] Kelley, J. F.—History of the New Bedford Churches. [By J. Filmore Kelley.] New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1854. 8°. pp. 74.
New Bedford Traders in Rhyme. [By J. Filmore Kelley.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1860. 12°. pp. 23.
Sketches of the Members of the Municipal Government, New Bedford, for the year 1861. [By J. Filmore Kelley.] New Bedford: Printed [by Benj. Lindsey] at the office of the Shipping List. 1861. 12°. pp. 24.
- [97.] * Kempis, T. a.—Of the Imitation of Christ. In three Books. Translated from the Latin of Thomas a Kempis. By John Payne. New Bedford: Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°. pp. 287. ["An Ed. of over 1200 copies printed."] The same. Second Edition. New Bedford: Published by Abraham Shearman, Jr. Printed in Boston, by E. Lincoln. 1805. 12°. pp. viii, 256.
The Valley of Lilies, and the Soliloquy of the Soul. A new translation from the Latin of Thomas a Kempis, Author of "The Imitation of Christ." New Bedford: Printed and sold by A. Shearman, Jr. 1807. 12°. pp. viii, 252. [A set was formed of some copies of the last two volumes, with an additional title, "Works of Thomas a Kempis," prefixed.]
- [98.] * Kempton, J. D.—The Golden Age. A Monthly Magazine of Refined Literature. John D. Kempton, Publisher and Proprietor. New Bedford: Printed by Chas. H. Kingsford. 1850. 8°. [First number pub. May, 1850. Continued some months in N. Bedford; afterwards pub. in Boston. Discontinued 1852 ?]
- [99.] Kielblock, F.—Libretto to Miles Standish. By Franz Kielblock. [The Poems, by Chas. T. Congdon.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1860. 12°. pp. 15.
- [100.] Ladies' Tract Society.—Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Tract and City Missionary Society; with the Annual Report of T. R. Dennison, and Treasurer's Report; also a Synopsis of the Address of Rev. H. W. Parker. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1857. 8°. pp. 8.
Eighth Annual Meeting of the Ladies' City Tract and Missionary Society; with the Annual Report of T. R. Dennison, and Secretary's Report; also the Address of Rev. J. P. Tustin. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1861. 8°. pp. 7.
See No. 180.
- [101.] Laws of New Bedford South School, 5th mo. 1808. [New Bedford : Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1808.] 12°. pp. 8.
- [102.] Laws (The) of Siasconset, a Ballad, proposed with a Pipe of Tobacco,

as an Evening's Amusement to the Fishermen. (To the Tune "Vicar of Bray.") By a Friend of Native Simplicity. (First Published in 1797.) New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1845. 8°. pp. 8.

- [103.] * Lindsey, H.—New Bedford Harbor Signal Book. [Compiled by Henry Lindsey.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. [1843?] 12°.

[Various Editions Revised and Corrected. The last Compiled by Geo. G. Coffin. 1860. 12°. pp. 12.]

- [104.] Lyceum.—Constitution and By-Laws of the New-Bedford Lyceum. Adopted November 27, 1828. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1829. 8°. pp. 6.

General Directions for Collecting and Preserving Articles in the various Departments of Natural History: Respectfully submitted by the Lyceum, New Bedford, Massachusetts, to the attention of Travellers, Sea-faring Men, and all Lovers of Nature and of Nature's Handy Works, who are willing to lend their Aid in promoting the Cause of Science, and advancing the Progress of the Arts. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 8°. pp. 8.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Lyceum of the town of New Bedford, as adopted May 29, 1860. With a List of the Members, and of the Officers for the year 1860–61. With a Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Lyceum, by Jas. B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 12°. pp. 20.

See No. 79.

- [105.] Mackie, A., Jr.—An Address to the Members and Visitors of Acushnet Division, No. 87, Sons of Temperance, by Andrew Mackie, Jr., M. A., on the occasion of his Induction into the office of Worthy Patriarch; October 7th, 1862. Published by Request. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer. 1862. 8°. pp. 20.
- [105a.] * Macy, B. F.—Lecture on Mysterious Knockings, Mesmerism, &c., with a brief History of the Old Stone Mill, and a Prediction of its Fall; delivered before the Anti-Quarian Society at Newport, R. I., Feb. 14, 1851. By Professor Benjamin Franklin Macy, LL.D., Professor of Mesmerism. [Newport, 1851.] 8°. pp. 8.
- [106.] * Marauder (The): an Original Tale of the Seventeenth Century. New Bedford: [Printed by J. C. Melcher, at the Office of the New England Gazette.] 1823. 12°?
- [107.] Morriatt, J.—Poems, by John Morriatt. To which is prefixed a Short Account of the Author, including Extracts from some of his Letters. Printed in England, 1803. New-Bedford: Reprinted by A. Shearman, Jr. 1805. 12°. pp. xlii, 141.
- [108.] * Mendall, P. H.—The New Bedford Practical Receipt Book. By P[hebe] H. Mendall. New Bedford: Chas. Taber & Co. E. Anthony, Printer. 1859. 12°. pp. 99.
- * The same. New and Revised Edition. New Bedford: Chas. Taber & Co. E. Anthony, Printer. 1862. 12°. pp. 86.

- [109.] Mifflin, W.—A Serious Expostulation with the Members of the House of Representatives of the United States. By Warner Mifflin. Philadelphia, Printed: Re-printed by J. Spooner, in New Bedford. 1793. 12°. pp. 16.

[A Remonstrance against the action of the House on his Memorial respecting the Abolition of Slavery.]

- [110.] Minutes of the New England Annual Conference, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of New Bedford, Mass., from June 10th to the 21st, 1852. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1852. 8°. pp. 15.

- [111.] * Miscellanies, Moral and Instructive; in Prose and Verse from various Authors. Designed for the use of Schools, and Improvement of young persons of both sexes. New Bedford: Printed by John Spooner. 1794. 12°. pp. 200.

Mitchell, Rev. Walter. See Nos. 21, 67.

- [112.] * Morgridge, C.—A Discourse on the Reciprocal Duties of a Minister and his People; delivered at the opening of the Christian Chapel in Salem, May 1st, 1828. By Charles Morgridge. Boston, 1828. 12°. pp. 24.

The True Believer's Defence against charges preferred by Trinitarians, for not believing in the Divinity of Christ, the Deity of Christ, the Trinity, &c. By Charles Morgridge, Minister of the First Christian Church, in New Bedford. New Bedford: Published by Wm. Howe. Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 12°. pp. 168.

Appendix to the "True Believer's Defence"; or, A Reply to "The True Faith Vindicated," a work purporting to have been written by Phineas Crandall, Pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in New Bedford. By the Author of the Defence [Rev. Chas. Morgridge.] New Bedford, Wm. Howe: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 12°. pp. 60.

See Nos. 49, 72.

- [113.] Morison, J. H.—A Sermon, preached before the First Congregational Society, in New Bedford, Sunday Morning, Nov. 27, 1842. By John H. Morison. Not Published. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1842. pp. 16.

[Occasioned by the Death of Mary, and of Edward Everett, children of John H. and Sarah P. Clifford.]

Memoir of Robert Swain. [By John H. Morison. With an Appendix: Extract from Mr. Peabody's Sermon; Extracts from letters received from two of his friends, after his death. Boston.] 1846. 12°. pp. [iv,] 259.

The same. [With a Preface.] Boston, Jas. Munroe & Co. 1847. 12°. pp. [viii,] 259.

[This edition was published for general circulation; Of the first edition a small number of copies was printed for the use of his friends only.]

- [114.] * Morse, W.—On Revivals of Religion. A Sermon delivered in

New Bedford, April 17, 1831. By William Morse, (Teacher of Universalism.) New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1831. 8° pp. 20.

- [115.] Mudge, E.—A Series of Lectures particularly adapted to Young People; and now published for the special use of Seamen. By Enoch Mudge, Minister of the New-Bedford Port Society. New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1836. 12°. pp. 111.
An Address to Sailors. [By Enoch Mudge. New Bedford,] n. d. 8°. pp. 8.
See No. 131.
- [116.] * Murray, L.—The Power of Religion on the Mind, in Retirement, Affliction, and at the Approach of Death: Exemplified in the Testimonies and Experience of persons distinguished by their greatness, learning, or virtue. [By Lindley Murray.] New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman. 1800. 12°.
- [117.] Nanscawen, W.—A copy of the Valuation of Taxable Property in the city of New Bedford, and the Tax for the year 1849. Prepared by Wm. Nanscawen. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1850. 8°. pp. 48.
- [118.] Neukomm, S.—David: an Oratorio, in two Parts. Composed by Chevalier Sigismond Neukomm. To be performed by the New Bedford Haydn Society, on [Tuesday] Evening, [Oct. 9, 1838,] at Rev. Mr. Roberts' Church. Boston, 1838. 8°. pp. 8.
- [119.] New Bedford Young Men's Christian Association. List of Officers; [and object of the Association.] New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1853. 1 p. 8°.
- [120.] North Congregational Church.—The Confession of Faith and Covenant, adopted and used by the [North] Congregational Church in New Bedford. Published at the Request, and for the use of the Members of said Church. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1823. 12°. pp. 11.
The Confession of Faith and Covenant adopted and used by the [North] Congregational Church in New Bedford. Printed at the Request, and for the Members of said Church. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1844. 12°. pp. 12.
[Reprint of the Ed. of 1823; with "The Christian's Duty" added.] Catalogue of Books belonging to the Sabbath School Library of the North Congregational Church. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 8°. pp. 11.
- [121.] Ogden, G. W.—A Letter to Hull Barton, an Excommunicated Member from the Society of Friends; now a New Light Preacher:—Shewing, First, that he has never been called by God, to the work of the Gospel Ministry; Secondly, that he is not qualified for that work; and Thirdly, that the Doctrine he exhibits is that of Ranterism, and consequently in direct opposition to the Gospel of Christ. By his Friend Notus Nimini [George W. Ogden.] [New Bedford,] 1823. 8°. pp. 12.
Letters from the West, comprising a Tour through the Western

Country, and a Residence of two Summers in the States of Ohio and Kentucky: Originally written in Letters to a Brother. By George W. Ogden. New Bedford: Published by Melcher & Rogers, Water Street. 1823. 12°. pp. 126.

- [122.] [Order of the Procession of "The Invincibles," July 4, 1860. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1860. 1 p. 8°.

- [123.] Orphans' Home.—Ninth Annual Report of the Managers of the "Orphans' Home." New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1852. 12°. pp. 8.

Tenth Annual Report of the Managers of the New Bedford Orphans' Home. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1853. 8°. pp. 16.

See No. 127.

- [124.] * Osborn, S.—An Oration commemorative of American Independence, delivered to a Republican Audience at New Bedford, [Fairhaven,] July 4, 1810. By Sellick Osborn. Boston, 1810. 8°.

- [125.] Parker, H. W.—Verse. By H. W. P. [Henry W. Parker.] Boston, 1862. 12°. pp. 144.

* The Despised Race. A Discourse, preached in the Salem Baptist Church, New Bedford, December 28, 1862. By Henry W. Parker, Pastor of the North Congregational Church, New Bedford, Mass. New Bedford: Printed by Fessenden & Baker. 1863. 8°. pp. 15.

See No. 100.

- [126.] * Parsons, T.—Christianity a System of Peace, in two Letters. By Thomas Parsons, a Minister of the Baptist Society, in England. New Bedford: Published by A. Shearman, Jr. 1814. 12°.

- [127.] Peabody, E.—A Discourse delivered at the First Public Meeting of the New Bedford Orphans' Home, Dec. 7, 1842, by Ephraim Peabody. Boston, 1842. 8°. pp. 30.

Eulogy on William Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, delivered before the Citizens of New Bedford, April 27, 1841. By Ephraim Peabody. New Bedford: Pub. by Wm. Howe. Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1841. 8°. pp. 39.

See No. 113.

- [128.] * Perry, B. C.—A Treatise on the Human Hair and its Diseases. By Bela C. Perry. New Bedford: Published by Charles Taber & Co. [Printed by E. Anthony.] 1859. 12°. pp. 192.

- [129.] Petition of George Howland, Jr., and others, to widen the Draw of the New Bedford Bridge, from thirty-one to sixty feet. Speech of Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., before the Joint Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, Boston, March 25, 1851. Hon. Benj. Seaver, Chairman of Committee. Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., for the Petitioners. Thomas D. Eliot, Esq., for the Respondents. Phonographic Report of Dr. Jas. W. Stone. Boston, 1851. 8°. pp. 16.

- [130.] Plain Statement (A) of Facts, or, History of the Difficulties exist-

ing in the Whig Party of New Bedford, for the past two years. Printed by order of the Committee. New Bedford, 1848. 8°. pp. 15.

- [131.] Port Society.—First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented at their Annual Meeting, June 7, 1831; [with the Constitution of the Society, and List of Officers.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1831. 8°. pp. 24.

Second Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen, May 2, 1832; [with the Act of Incorporation, By-Laws, and List of Officers.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1832. 8°. pp. 16.

Third Annual Report of the Executive Board of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented November 6, 1832. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1832. 8°. pp. 8.

Fourth Annual Report of the Executive Board of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented November 5, 1833. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1833. pp. 12.

Fifth Annual Report of the Executive Board of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented November 4, 1834. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1835. 8°. pp. 15.

Sixth Annual Report of the Executive Board of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented Nov. 5, 1835. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1836. 8°. pp. 11.

Seventh Annual Report of the Executive Board of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented Nov. 5, 1836. [Written by Jas. B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1836. 8°. pp. 16.

Eighth Annual Report of the Executive Board of the New Bedford Port Society, for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented Nov. 6, 1837. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 8°. pp. 12.

Report of the Ladies' Branch of the Port Society, on the subject of their Clothing Store in New Bedford. Presented March 8, 1838. Published by Order of the Society. New Bedford: [Printed by J. C. Parmenter.] 1838. 8°. pp. 15.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented Nov. 6, 1838. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1838. 8°. pp. 8.

Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented

- Oct. 6, 1839. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 8°. pp. 6.
- Snow, T. W.—Address, delivered before the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen, at an adjournment of their Annual Meeting, November 7th, 1839. By Rev. Theodore W. Snow. Published at the Request of the Executive Board of said Society. [Also the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Society.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 8°. pp. 23.
- Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented to the Society at their Annual Meeting, Oct. 13, 1840. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 8°. pp. 11.
- Report of the Ladies' Branch of the Port Society, on the subject of their Clothing Store. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1841. 8°. pp. 8.
- Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented to the Society, at the Annual Meeting, October 12th, 1841. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1842. 8°. pp. 10.
- Thirteenth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented to the Society at their Annual Meeting, October 12th, 1842. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1842. 8°. pp. 18.
- Wayland, F.—The Claims of Whalemen on Christian Benevolence: a Discourse delivered in the Baptist Church, William Street, at the Request of the New Bedford Port Society, on the Evening of November 20th, 1842. By Francis Wayland. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1843. 8°. pp. 26.
- Mudge, E.—This Tract is the Substance of the Farewell Discourse of Rev. Enoch Mudge, delivered before the New Bedford Port Society, July 14, 1844, and Published by the Executive Board, for distribution among Seamen. Lynn, [1844.] 12°. pp. 11.
[The Reports for 1843-47 were not printed.]
- Weiss, J.—The Claims of Seamen. An Address, delivered at the Annual Meeting of the New Bedford Port Society, December 10, 1848. By Rev. John Weiss. With the Society's Nineteenth Annual Report. Published by vote of the Board of Managers. Boston, 1849. 12°. pp. 35.
- Eldridge, A.—The Character and Claims of Seamen. An Address. Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the New Bedford Port Society, February 10, 1850. By Rev. Azariah Eldridge. With the Twentieth Annual Report of the Board of Managers. [Written by Jas. B. Congdon.] Published by vote of the Executive Board. New Bedford: Chas. & Augustus Taber. [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1850. 8°. pp. 24.

- Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented January 30, 1852. [Written by Jas. B. Congdon.] With the Charter and By-Laws of the Society, and a List of its Life Members and Officers. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1852. 8°. pp. 32.
- Eliot, T. D.—An Address before the New Bedford Port Society, at a Public Meeting of that Association, April 29, 1855. By the Hon. Thomas D. Eliot. Published by Request of the New Bedford Port Society. To which is added the Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Managers, [Written by Jas. B. Congdon,] and a List of the Officers of the Society, for the year 1855. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1855. 8°. pp. 29.
- Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, January 25, 1856. [Written by Jas. B. Congdon.] New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1856. 8°. pp. 8.
- Craig, W.—An Address delivered before the New Bedford Port Society, on the occasion of its Twenty-Seventh Anniversary, February 15th, 1857. By Rev. Wheelock Craig. With the Annual Report of the Board of Managers. [Written by Frederic A. Washburn.] Published by Request of the Executive Board. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1857. 8°. pp. 27.
- Girdwood, J.—An Address delivered before the New Bedford Port Society, on the occasion of its Twenty-Eighth Anniversary, February 28th, 1858. By Rev. John Girdwood. With the Annual Report of the Board of Managers. [Written by Edmund Rodman.] Published by Request of the Executive Board. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1858. 8°. pp. 24.
- Twenty-Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Also the Report of the Seamen's Bethel Sunday-School. [With the "Order of Proceedings" at the "Public Meeting" of the Society, April 17, 1859, inserted.] New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1859. 8°. pp. 22.
- Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented and Accepted at the Annual Meeting, January 27, 1860, and Read at the Public Meeting, February 12, 1860. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1860. 8°. pp. 16.
- Thirty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented and Accepted at the Annual Meeting, Jan. 25, 1861; and Read at the Public Meeting, Jan. 27, 1861. [With Jas. B. Congdon's Address to the Board at the Regular Quarterly Meeting, June 29, 1860, in relation to the death of Mrs. Sarah R. Arnold.] New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1861. 8°. pp. 16.
- Thirty-Second Annual Report of the New Bedford Port Society for

the Moral Improvement of Seamen, Jan. 31, 1862. With an Address, by Rev. William S. Studley, before the Anniversary Meeting. New Bedford: Printed by Fessenden & Baker. 1862. 8°. pp. 16.

Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented and accepted at the Annual Meeting, January 30th, 1863, and Read at the Public Meeting, February 15th, 1863. [With an Appendix, containing a concise History of the Society.] New Bedford: Printed by Fessenden & Baker. 1863. 8°. pp. 16.

[132.] Porteus, B.—A Summary of the Principal Evidences for the Truth and Divine Origin of the Christian Revelation. Designed chiefly for the use of Young Persons. By Beilby [Porteus], Lord Bishop of London. From the Fourth London Edition. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1802. 12°. pp. viii, 130.

[133.] Posted Up, or the Triumphs of Ways and Means. Published by Robert Tilden. New Bedford: Printed in Boston, 1860. 12°. pp. 24.

[134.] Potter, W. J.—Discourse. [Preached in the First Congregational Church, New Bedford, Sunday, May 13, 1860.] By Wm. J. Potter. New Bedford: (Not Published.) Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1860. 8°. pp. 18.

[Occasioned by the Death of Mrs. Sarah R. Arnold, to whose Memory it is dedicated. Prefixed is an Obituary Notice of Mrs. Arnold from the New Bedford Mercury.]

The Same. Second Edition. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1860. 8°.

The Same. Third Edition. New Bedford: [Printed by E. Anthony.] 1860. 8°. pp. 17.

The Inner Light and Culture: an Address, delivered before the Alumni Association of Friends' New England Yearly Meeting School, at their Third Annual Meeting at Newport, 1861. By William J. Potter. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1861. 8°. pp. 16.

A Pulpit View of the Business Interests of our City. Second discourse on this subject in the Unitarian Church, Sunday Morning, Jan. 25, [1863.] By Rev. Wm. J. Potter. 1 p. 4°. [Re-printed from the New Bedford Daily Mercury.]

See No. 77.

[135.] Prentiss, G. L.—An Address, delivered before the New Bedford Dorcas Society, on Sunday Evening, October 15, 1848. By Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, Pastor of the Trinitarian Church. Published by Request of the Society. New Bedford: Chas. & Augustus Taber. 1848. 8°. pp. 24.

Eulogy on the Life and Character of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States, delivered by Request of the City

Government of New Bedford, August 6th, 1850. By Geo. L. Prentiss. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1850. 8°. pp. 47.

See No. 2.

- [136.] [Proceedings at a Meeting of Salt Manufacturers, convened at New Bedford, Dec. 18 & 19, 1827, to take into consideration the proposed reduction of the duty on imported Salt; with the report of their Committee on the subject, read and approved, Dec. 19. Paul Spooner, Chairman; Abr'm Shearman, Jr., Secretary; Jas. Arnold and Thos. A. Greene, Committee. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1827.] 8°. pp. 8.
 - [137.] Proceedings of a County Convention of Delegates from all the Towns in Bristol County, held at Taunton, October 11th, 1837, [for the nomination of Senators for the County.] New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 8°. pp. 16.
 - [138.] Protecting Society.—The Constitution and By-Laws of the Protecting Society, for New Bedford, Organized October 26, 1829. [New Bedford, 1829?] 1 p. 8°.

Constitution and By-Laws of the New Bedford Protecting Society, as Amended, April, 1844. New Bedford, Printed by H. Tilden. 1844. 12°. pp. 7.
 - [139.] Read, A.—An Address, delivered before the New Bedford Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, at their Annual Meeting, January 6, 1817. By Alexander Read, M. D. Published by Request of the Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1817. 8°. pp. 27.
- See No. 44.
- [139a.] Read, E. T.—Memoir of Miss Elizabeth T. Read, of New Bedford, Mass., who died at the Institution of the Messrs. Abbott, 536 Houston street, New York, Jan. 20, 1847, *Æ*. 16Y. 5 M. By John S. C. Abbott. New York: Edward O. Jenkins, Printer, 114 Nassau street. 1847. 16°. pp. 221.

[Printed for private distribution.]
 - [140.] Reed, B. F. H.—A Plan for Phonetic Printing with Common Type. By B[enj.] F. H. Reed. [New Bedford: 'Composed' and Printed by the Author, at the Standard Office. 1862.] 12°. pp. 5.
 - [141.] Reed, J.—Speech of the Hon. John Reed, before the Citizens of New Bedford, Oct. 29, [28th,] 1837. [New Bedford, Printed by Benj. Lindsey: 1837.] 8°. pp. 4.
 - [142.] Register of Mattapoisett Academy, for the Quarter commencing April 25, 1860, closing Wednesday, June 20. Mattapoisett, Mass., five miles east of New Bedford, by Railroad. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 12°. pp. 8.
 - [143.] Regulations for the Government of Social School, near the Head of the River, in New Bedford, agreed upon by the Committee appointed for that purpose, and Ratified by the Proprietors of said School-House at their Meeting, November 28th, 1798. Printed by J. Spooner, New Bedford, Jan. 1799. 12°. pp. 14.

- [144.] Report and Resolutions adopted at a Meeting of the friends of Temperance, held at the Lyceum, New Bedford, May 30, 1840. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 12°. pp. 12.
- [145.] Report of the School Committee, on the Schools kept in Wareham, in the year 1842-43. Printed by Vote of the Town. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1843. 8°. pp. 11.
- [145a.] Resolutions adopted by the Antimasonic Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and other citizens of Boston and the vicinity, opposed to the nomination of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson for President and Vice President of U. S., at a Meeting held in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, March 9, 1836. With an Address to their Antimasonic fellow citizens throughout the State. New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1836. 8°. pp. 25.
[Re-print of the Boston Edition; with Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Pennsylvania Committee added.]
- [146.] Richmond, J. C.—Mr. Richmond's Sermon on the Shadow of the Trinity. From the New Bedford Mercury, Sept. 12, 1859. 1 p. 4°.
[Preached by the Rev. J. C. Richmond of Milwaukee, at Grace Church, N. Bedford, Sunday Morning, Sept. 11, 1859.]
- [147.] Ricketson, D.—The History of New Bedford, Bristol County, Massachusetts, including a History of the Old Township of Dartmouth, and the Present Townships of Westport, Dartmouth, and Fairhaven, from their settlement to the present time. By Daniel Ricketson. New Bedford: Published by the Author. [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1858. 12°. pp. xii, 412.
- [148.] Robbins, T.—A Sermon Preached at Mattapoissett-Village, Rochester, at the funeral of the Rev. Lemuel LeBaron, who died Nov. 26, 1836, in the 90th year of his age, and 65th of his Ministry. By Thomas Robbins, his surviving Colleague. New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1837. 8°. pp. 20.
- [149.] Roberts, J. A.—A Sermon, Preached on the Day of Thanksgiving, Nov. 28, 1833, in New Bedford. By James Austin Roberts, Pastor of the Trinitarian Church. New Bedford: Benj. T. Congdon, Printer. 1833. 8°. pp. 12.
- [150.] Rodman, T. P.—A Poem, Recited before the New Bedford Mechanics Association, July 4, 1833. By Thomas P. Rodman. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. T. Congdon. 1833. 8°. pp. 15.
- [151.] Rodman, B.—A Voice from the Prison, being Articles addressed to the Editor of the New Bedford Mercury; and a Letter to G. B. Weston, Esq., and other Directors of the Duxbury Bank. To which are added Leaves from a Journal. By Benj. Rodman. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840. 8°. pp. 64.
Memorial of Benjamin Rodman, [of New Bedford,] to the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court Assembled. [With an Appendix: Extract from the Inaugural Address of Gov. Davis, 1834. Boston.] 1841. 8°. pp. 28.

- [152.] Rodman, S.—Memorial of Samuel Rodman, to the Inhabitants of the Town of New Bedford, in Town Meeting legally assembled. New Bedford: [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1846. 12°. pp. 13.
- [153.] Roll of Company "C," [New Bedford Home and Coast Guard,] from May 10 to Dec. 10, 1861. New Bedford: [Printed by E. Anthony?] 1861. 1 p. 8°.
- [154.] Rush, R.—A Letter Addressed to the Anti-Masonic Committee of York County, Pennsylvania. By Richard Rush. New Bedford, Printed [by Benj. T. Congdon] at the Courier Office. 1831. 8°. pp. 15.
- [155.] * Sampson, Z.—American Independence: an Oration, pronounced at New Bedford, [Fairhaven,] July 4, 1806. By Zabdiel Sampson, A. B. Published by Request. Boston. 1806. 8°. pp. 16.
- [156.] Schiller's Song of the Bell. Translated by S. A. Eliot. Third Edition. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1856. 8°. pp. 12.
- [157.] Scott, J.—A Treatise on Church Discipline, taken principally from the Writings of Robert Barclay, William Penn, and Isaac Penington. Compiled by Job Scott. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1805. 12°. pp. 35.
- Five Letters from Job Scott, written whilst in Europe, to his Relations and Friends. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1807. 12°. pp. 28.
- War Inconsistent with the Doctrine and Example of Jesus Christ. In a Letter to a Friend. Recommended to the perusal of the Professors of Christianity. By J[ob] Scott. New Bedford: Printed by Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1813. 12°. pp. 31.
- [158.] * Sharp, D.—A Sermon delivered at the Dedication of the Baptist Meeting House in this Town, [New Bedford,] Oct. 22d, 1829. By Daniel Sharp of Boston. [Boston?] 1829. [8°?]
- [159.] Shearman, A., Jr.—Selections from the Works of Isaac Penington. To which are added, Selections from his Letters. [Compiled by Abraham Shearman, Jr.] New Bedford: Printed for Abraham Shearman, Jr. Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1818. 12°. pp. xi, 308.
- [Sailing] Directions for Buzzards Bay and New Bedford. Compiled and Published by Abraham Shearman, Jun. [New Bedford.] 1821. 8°. pp. 8.
- Shiverick, Dr. C. F. See No. 167.
- [160.] Smith, F.—A Letter to the Children and Youth of the Society of Friends. [By Frederick Smith.] London, Printed. New Bedford: Re-printed by A. Shearman, Jr. 1806. 12°. pp. 15.
- [161.] Smith, R.—Robert Smith's Address to the People of the United States. Printed at Baltimore. Re-printed at New Bedford, [by Benj. Lindsey.] 1811. 8°. pp. 47.
- Snow, Theo. W.—See No. 131.
- [162.] Social Library.—Catalogue of Books belonging to the New Bedford [Social] Library, 1821. New Bedford: [Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1821. 12°. pp. 13.

- Catalogue of Books belonging to New-Bedford Social Library, 1827. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey & Co. 1827. 12°. pp. 24.
- Supplement to the Catalogue of Books in the New Bedford Social Library, 1836. [New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey.] 1836. 12°. pp. 17.
- Catalogue of Books, belonging to the New Bedford Social Library, No. 52 North Water Street. [With the Regulations of th Athenæum.] New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1839. 12°. pp. 48.
- Catalogue of Books belonging to the New Bedford Social Library, Arranged in the Order of the Letters of the Alphabet. No. 52 North Water Street. [By George H. Palmer, Librarian.] New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. October. 1847. 8°. pp. iv, 198.
- Regulations of the New Bedford Social Library, Adopted 3d mo. 27, 1824. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey & Co., 1826. 12°. pp. 10.
- [163.] Society of Friends.—Memorial of the Religious Society of Friends to the Legislature of Virginia, on the Militia Laws. With a Letter from Benjamin Bates, (bearer of the Memorial,) to a Member of the Legislature. (Copied from the Georgetown "Federal Republican," dated May 31, 1813.) New Bedford: Printed for A. Shearman, Jr. 1813. 12°. pp. 18.
- * Epistle from the Yearly Meeting held in London to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1827. Broadside.
- Address of the Yearly Meeting of Friends for New England, held on Rhode Island, in the Sixth Month, 1837, to its own Members, and those of other Christian Communities. Published by direction of said Meeting. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 8°. pp. 7.
- Proceedings, Address and Constitution of the New England Bible Association of Friends. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 8°. pp. 16.
- See Nos. 14, 38, 74, 75, 109, 121, 134, 157, 159, 160, 165a, 173.
- [164.] Stout, B.—Narrative of the Loss of the Ship Hercules, Commanded by Captain Benjamin Stout, on the Coast of Caffraria, the 16th of June, 1796: Also, a Circumstantial detail of his Travels through the Southern Deserts of Africa, and the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope. With an Introductory Address to the Rt. Hon. John Adams, President of the Continental Congress of America. London, Printed: New Bedford: Reprinted by Abraham Shearman, Jun. 1800. 12°. pp. XL, 124.
- Studley, Rev. W. S.—See No. 131.
- Swain, Robert.—See No. 113.
- [165.] Taber, A.—New Bedford and Fairhaven Signal Book, 1842. Com-

piled by Augustus Taber. New Bedford: Sold by Wm. C. Taber, No. 45 Union Street. Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1842. 12°. pp. 87.

Probably the [first edition. Other Editions subsequently Published, Compiled by Augustus Taber, and by Abraham Taber. The following is the last]:

New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Dartmouth Signal Book, 1855. Compiled and Published by William C. Taber, Jr. [Printed by E. Anthony.] 1855. 12°. pp. 81.

Taber, C. & A.; & Chas. Taber & Co. See Nos. 5, 29, 57.

[165a.] Taber, S.—Some of the Names, Characters and Titles of Jesus Christ, intended for the use of the children of Friends, in Scriptural Instruction. Compiled by Miss Susan Taber. New Bedford: Chas. Taber & Co. 1860. 18°. pp. 8.

[166.] Taunton Baptist Assoc.—Minutes of the Taunton Baptist Association, held at the Baptist Meeting-House in Taunton, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 19 and 20, 1836. New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1837. 8°. pp. 8.

The Sixth session of the Taunton Baptist Association, held in the Meeting-House of the First Baptist Church in Seekonk, August 25 and 26, 1841. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1841. 8°. pp. 24.

[167.] Taylor, W. H., & Shiverick, C. F.—Catalogue of Shells, found in and near the County of Bristol, in the State of Massachusetts. Compiled by William H. Taylor and Clement F. Shiverick. [New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1840.] 1 p. 4°.

[168.] * Thaxter, L.—An Oration, delivered at the Dedication of Thaxter's Academy, in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, November 29, 1825. Also a Hymn composed for the occasion. By Leavitt Thaxter. New Bedford, 1826. [8°?] pp. 11.

[169.] Tobey, J.—Statements of Jona'n. Tobey, with accompanying Documents, in relation to the "New Bristol County Road," and his claims arising therefrom. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. [1841.] 8°. pp. 24.

[170.] True Ballad (A) of Uncle Sam and Billy Badger! Showing how Uncle Sam got into trouble, how Billy tried to take him in by false swearing, how he was found out, and how he was rewarded. [Printed in Boston, 1861.] 1 p. 8°.

[171.] * Tuckerman, J.—A Sermon, Preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Orville Dewey, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford, Dec. 17, 1823. By Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, Pastor of the Church of Christ in Chelsea. To which is added the Charge and Right Hand of Fellowship. Published by A. Gerrish, Jr. New Bedford, 1824. 8°.

Tustin, J. P. See No. 100.

[172.] * Wakefield, P.—Mental Improvement; or, The Beauties and Wonders of Nature and Art, in a Series of Conversations. By Priscilla Wakefield. First American from the Third London Edi-

tion. New Bedford: Published by Caleb Greene & Son. 1799. 12°.

- [173.] War Incompatible with Christianity, and Christianity Inseparable from Peace exemplified in a letter to a Friend, answering the question, Can a Christian Fight? New Bedford: Printed by J. C. Parmenter. 1842. 12°. pp. 26.

- [174.] * Warren, G. W.—The Recluse: a Semi-Monthly Literary Journal. Ed. by Geo. W. Warren. Vol. 1, No. 1, [Published July 1st, 1831.] New Bedford. 1831. 8°. pp. 16.

[Probably no more Published.]

Wayland, F. See No. 131.

- [175.] Weiss, J.—The Modern Pulpit. A Sermon Preached at the Ordination of Samuel Longfellow, at Fall River, Mass., Feb. 16th, 1848. By John Weiss, Minister of the Unitarian Church, New Bedford. With the Right Hand of Fellowship, and Address to the Society. Fall River, 1848. 8°. pp. 36.

Conscience the Best Policy. A Fast-Day Sermon, Preached on April 6th, 1848. By John Weiss, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Bedford. New Bedford: Henry Tilden, Printer. 1848. 12°. pp. 16.

The Least of Two Evils: a Sermon, Preached on July 9, 1848. By John Weiss, Minister of the First Congregational Church, New Bedford. New Bedford: Chas. Taber. 1848. 12°. pp. 12.

Shall we Kill the Body or Save the Soul? A Sermon upon Capital Punishment, Preached April 22, 1849. By John Weiss. New Bedford: Chas. & Augustus Taber. 1849. 8°. pp. 15.

Modern Materialism. A Discourse at the Ordination of Mr. Charles Lowe, as Associate Pastor over the First Congregational Society, New Bedford, July 28, 1852. By John Weiss. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1852. 8°. pp. 32.

A Sermon upon the Late Disasters [Collision on the So. Michigan Railroad April 26; and accident on the N. York and N. Haven Railroad, May 6.] Preached before the First Congregational Society, New Bedford, May 15, 1853. By John Weiss. New Bedford: Published by Chas. Taber & Co. 1853. 8°. pp. 17.

A Discourse occasioned by the loss of the Arctic: Delivered in the Unitarian Church, New Bedford, Oct. 22, 1854, by John Weiss. Published by Request of the Society. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, Printer. 1854. 8°. pp. 18.

A Discourse occasioned by the death of Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D.D., Pastor of King's Chapel, Boston: Preached before the First Congregational Society, New Bedford, Dec. 7, 1856. By John Weiss. Published by Request of the Society. New Bedford: [Benj. Lindsey, Printer.] 1856. 8°. pp. 28.

See No. 131.

- [176.] * West, S.—Christ the Grand Subject of the Gospel Ministry. A Sermon Preached at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. Samuel

West, to the Pastoral Office over the Church of Christ in Needham, April 25th, 1764. By Samuel West, A. M., Pastor of the Church in Dartmouth. To which are annexed, the Charge by his Father the Reverend Mr. Thomas West, of Rochester, and the Right Hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. Mr. Balch, of Dedham. Boston: Printed by Samuel Kneeland, in Queen Street. 1764. 8°. pp. 28.

- * A Sermon Preached before the Honorable Council, and the Honorable House of Representatives of the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, May 29th, 1776. Being the Anniversary for the Election of the Honorable Council for the Colony. By Samuel West, A. M., Pastor of a Church in Dartmouth. Boston: Printed by John Gill, in Queen Street. 1776. 8°. pp. 70.

[Reprinted in Thornton's "Pulpit of the American Revolution." Boston, 1860. 12°.]

- * An Anniversary Sermon, Preached at Plymouth, December 22d, 1777. In Grateful Memory of the First Landing of our Pious New England Ancestors in that Place, A.D. 1620. By Samuel West, A. M., Pastor of the Church in Dartmouth. Boston: Printed by Draper & Folsom, at their Printing Office, at the corner of Winter-Street. [1778.] 8°. pp. 79.

- * A Sermon Preached December 3, 1788, at the Ordination of the Rev. John Allyn, to the Pastoral care of the Church in Duxbury. By Samuel West, A. M., Pastor of the Church in New Bedford. [The Charge by the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D.D., of Pembroke. The Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. David Barnes of Scituate.] Salem: Printed by Dabney & Cushing. 1789. 8°. pp. 28.

- * An Essay on Liberty and Necessity. By Samuel West, A. M. [Part First.] Boston, 1793: 8°.

- * Essays on Liberty and Necessity, in which the True Nature of Liberty is stated and defended; and the principal arguments used by Mr. Edwards and others for Necessity are considered. In two Parts. By Samuel West, D.D., Pastor of the First Church of Christ in New Bedford. Part Second. Printed at New Bedford, Massachusetts, by John Spooner. 1795. 8°. pp. 96.

[Title and Intro. pp. 1-6; The Four Essays, pp. 7-73; Postscript, pp. 74-78; Appendix, pp. 79-96.]

- * [A Tract on Infant Baptism.]

[A Letter concerning Gay Head, Mem. Am. Academy, vol. 2, pp. 147-150.]

Corres. with Gov. Sullivan on Isaiah vii. 14, and Matt. i. 22, 23, Spirit of the Pilgrims, vol. 3, pp. 458-467.

[A Sketch of his Life and Character, by the Rev. John Allyn, was published in the Monthly Anthology, vol. 5, p. 133, and reprinted in the N. B. Mercury, June 10, 1808. See also: Coll.

Mass. Hist. Soc. Indexes; Almon's Remembrance, vol. 2, p. 156; Spark's Corres. of the Revolution, vol. 4, p. 123; and Works of Jon. Edwards, Jr., (Boston, 1854. 2v. 8°,) vol. 1. p. 295.]

- [177.] Westport Documents.—Reports of the Auditing Committee and Overseers of the Poor of the town of Westport, for the year ending March 1, 1863. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1863. 8°. pp. 20.
- [178.] * Whitaker, D. K.—[An Oration, delivered July 4, 1821, in New Bedford.] By Daniel K. Whitaker. [New Bedford?] 1821. 8°. An Oration, pronounced at New Bedford, Mass., February 22, 1823, on the Anniversary of the Birth of Washington. By Daniel K. Whitaker. Bost. 1823. 8°. pp. 27.
- [179.] Whitaker, J.—A Sermon, delivered before the New-Bedford Branch Bible Society, at their Second Annual Meeting, June 24, 1818. By Jonathan Whitaker, A. M., Pastor of the First Congregational Society in New Bedford. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1818. 8°. pp. 35.
- [180.] Whitney, S. W.—Address, delivered at the Anniversary of the New Bedford Ladies' Tract and City Missionary Society, January 31, 1858. By Rev. S. W. Whitney. Together with the City Missionary's and Secretary's Reports. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1858. 8°. pp. 35.
- The Person and Character of Christ: A Sermon, preached on the Afternoons of August 8th, 15th, and 22d, 1858, at the North Christian Church, New Bedford, Mass. By S[amuel] W. Whitney. Revised and Published by Request. Newburyport, 1859. 8°. pp. 56.
- [181.] Williams, J. M.—An Oration, pronounced at New Bedford, July 4, 1806. By John M. Williams, Esq., A. M. Boston, 1806. 8°. pp. 15.
- An Address, delivered before the Dialectick Society, in New Bedford, on the First Day of September, 1813. By John M. Williams. New Bedford, Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1813. 8°. pp. 20.
- Legal Opinion of Hon. John M. Williams, on the Constitutionality of the Massachusetts Prohibitive Liquor Law. Boston, 1855. 8°. pp. 16.
- Loyal Publication Society, 863 Broadway. [Document] No: 27. Nullification and Compromise; a Retrospective View. By John Mason Williams [of New Bedford.] New York, October, 1863. 8°. pp. 32.
- [182.] Williams, J. R.—An Oration, delivered before the Citizens of the town of New Bedford, on the Fourth of July, 1835. By Joseph R. Williams. New Bedford: Pub. by J. G. W. Pope. 1835. 8°. pp. 24.
- [183.] Willis, W.—An Address delivered before the New Bedford Auxiliary Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, at their

Annual Meeting, First Month 4, 1819. By William Willis. Published by Request of the Society. New Bedford: Printed by Benj. Lindsey. 1819. 8°. pp. 24.

See No. 44.

[184.] Women's Reform and Relief Assoc.—Articles of the New Bedford Reform and Relief Association. Adopted Dec. 15, 1845; Reorganized Dec. 22, 1858. New Bedford Women's Reform and Relief Association. Incorporated Apr. 5, 1859. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1859. 8°. pp. 12.

First Annual Report of the New Bedford Women's Reform and Relief Association. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1860. 8°. pp. 12.

1864—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1864.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY, PRINTER TO THE CITY.

1864.

REPORT.

The School Committee present the following Report of the department under their charge for the year 1863.

The great contest for the preservation of our liberties which has made the past year bright with the steady and irresistible advance of the Union armies, has brought into stronger relief, if possible, than ever before the momentous importance of a right system of public education. Wherever the soldiers of Massachusetts have gone they have carried with them that love of freedom, intelligence, versatility and enterprise which is to be ascribed in no small measure to the discipline and training received from their earliest years in our public schools. These are the true nurseries of an enlightened democracy. The safety of the republic must rest primarily upon the intelligence and virtue of the people. When this wicked rebellion shall be crushed and its authors consigned to an infamy so black that the name of Benedict Arnold will be white in comparison, history will record, that in the year—will it not be 1864?—the leagued powers of ignorance and treason at the South were quelled in these United States of America by those mighty twin forces of the North—intelligence and patriotism. In times like these your Board are impressed with a deeper sense of the responsibility which rests upon them as the guardians of

public education, and they would earnestly urge upon their fellow-citizens *the paramount importance of a liberal support of the public schools.*

We make the above remarks with emphasis because we have been pained to observe in much of the official action of the members of the Common Council during the past year, a want of that liberality of spirit, which we have a right to expect, on the part of a municipal body towards this department of the city government.

This has to a certain extent embarrassed the Committee, and retarded the accomplishment of hoped for results. There should be no antagonism between the different departments of our municipal government, each operating in its appropriate sphere and all working together harmoniously for the public weal. While we fully recognize the claims which a due regard to economy forces upon us at this crisis of our national affairs, we cannot think it the part of wisdom to neglect necessary repairs, or to only half do, what ought not to be done at all, if not done well and thoroughly.

Early in the year the Board voted to repair and adapt the Bush street school-house to the department plan. After a careful estimate by their expenditure committee they applied to the city government for an appropriation of \$2,500. This was responded to by the city authorities, by granting the insufficient sum of \$1,400.

Though the Committee were aware that this appropriation would fall considerably short of what would actually be needed, yet knowing that there was an unexpended balance to their credit from last year of about \$1,560, and relying also upon the State appropriation, over which the city government have no control, of nearly \$800, they decided to commence the alterations so imperatively called for in their judgment by the public interests, and as they supposed with the full approbation of the committee on public property. It was not till the work was far advanced towards completion, that their authority in the matter was questioned.

When upon an application to the City Solicitor they ascertained that they had unwittingly transcended their legal powers they promptly acknowledged and explained their error.

By this alteration a building which for some time had been nearly useless to the city has been transformed into an excellent school-house, arranged on the department plan, and capable of accommodating two hundred and thirty or more children: Formerly thrust "cheek by jowl" with the dust and noise of the street, it now stands in the centre of a fine lot which is divided into two airy and spacious yards, where the boys and girls each in their own department can enjoy their needful recreations during play hours.

Another improvement was early forced upon us by the casualty of fire. Early in May last the Hill school-house was so badly damaged by the burning of a contiguous building, that extensive repairs were made indispensable. It was deemed a highly favorable opportunity in accordance with what is now regarded as the most desirable arrangement, to adapt this building to the department plan, an alteration which could then be most economically effected. The occurrence of this disaster having deprived a large number of children of the benefits of a school temporarily, seemed to call for prompt and vigorous action on the part of your Committee. The alterations were made, and a greatly improved school-house is the result. Your Committee applied for an appropriation of \$800 to cover the cost of these repairs and alterations; but we were again disappointed in receiving an illiberal response from the city government.

It is difficult for this Board to appreciate the grounds upon which the government base their refusal to grant an appropriation for such evidently indispensable repairs. To attempt to make it responsible for the casualties of the elements is too puerile to be seriously maintained, but it is due to this Board and to the public to state that if no appropriation is made, the public schools will have to be closed before the end of the present term, thereby depriving some

3500 children of the benefit of education, as well as a zealous and meritorious corps of 76 permanent teachers of a part of their salaries.

The Fifth street school-house has been improved by the erection of a partition wall in the second story, thus relieving the Principal of the school from the government of a large school room and enabling him with greater ease to exercise a more general supervision over the different departments of the building.

A further improvement in the condition of this school would be effected, if some other provision for the ungraded scholars could be made. We question whether the general moral tone of this school is not to some extent lowered, by the intrusion of a class of scholars, which experience has proved are more difficult to manage and less susceptible of moral influences, than most others.

The general condition of the schools will compare favorably with that of former years. The number of scholars registered during the past year is about 3500. The corps of teachers numbers 81. It gives the Board pleasure to testify to the general zeal and efficiency of these laborers, in the cause of education. For interesting details in regard to these schools, and for many valuable suggestions, we refer to the report of the Superintendent subjoined.

The following is a statement of the amount of bills approved by the Committee on Accounts for the year 1863.

Salaries of Teachers,	\$26,082.20
Books and Printing,	911.20
Alterations and Repairs,	4,545.80
Furniture, &c.,	595.24
Fuel,	1,819.07
Heating Apparatus,	728.30
Sweeping, Making Fires, &c.,	944.97
Cleaning, Whitewashing, &c.,	553.43
Salary of Superintendent,	1,200.00
Miscellaneous,	400.23

\$37,780.44

On the second Monday of the present year, Abner J. Phipps, Esq. was re-elected to the office of Superintendent of Public Schools. It gives us renewed pleasure to testify to the distinguished zeal, ability, and success with which he has devoted himself to the complicated affairs of his department. Few persons unconnected with the school department are aware of the great variety of labor which is incident to it. We would here heartily indorse all that has been said by previous Boards in favor of the responsible office which he holds, convinced, as we are, that the best interests of the schools are better subserved by the constant supervision of one guiding mind, rich in the fruitage of a long experience, than by different members of a Board comprising various professions, no matter how highly accomplished they may be.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

As Chairman of the High School a somewhat more detailed account may be expected from me. This school is a highly interesting one, as exhibiting the results of the instruction received in the Grammar and earlier schools.

It is under the charge of Charles P. Rugg, Principal, Ivory S. Cornish, sub-master, and three female assistants.

In July last Miss Eliza H. Tobey, who for many years had held the post of first female assistant, resigned her situation, we need not say to the regret of all who were conversant with her superior qualifications. The vacant place was filled by the promotion of Miss Sallie W. Fox, heretofore second assistant, and Miss Susan A. Osgood was promoted to the post left vacant by the appointment of Miss Fox. On the resignation of Miss Babcock, Miss Charlotte E. Wheeler was appointed to the situation of third assistant. Your chairman has visited the school once or twice a week during the year. The grade of scholarship is very fair in the more advanced classes, particularly in Mathematics, Book-keeping, Latin and French, and in some of the Natural Sciences.

The introduction last year of a cabinet of minerals, has greatly stimulated the interest in the study of Geology. Some of the boys have formed a little society of natural science, and have fitted up one of the lower rooms of the building for the reception and examination of specimens of minerals, shells and insects. They have their acids and blow-pipes, and are acquiring a practical knowledge which may hereafter be of much service to them.

Under the instruction of Mrs. Hersey, the class in Drawing have made marked progress in this useful art.

This is too often regarded at best but an elegant accomplishment of slight practical value. It is true that by educating the eye and quickening habits of observation, it greatly enlarges one's capacity for the enjoyment of natural scenery, no unimportant item to a nation of travelers, but it is also not less true that it greatly facilitates success in the mechanic arts. Carpenters every year pay thousands of dollars in the aggregate to architects for plans, and drawings, which a comparatively slight knowledge of drawing would save to them.

The extensive introduction of wood engraving which is only drawing on wood with a steel point instead of a pencil, is opening a wide and remunerative field of employment to the women of our country. There are also many profitable schools of design, which offer to skilled female hands a far higher remuneration, than can be acquired by the ordinary avocations. We expect to see still more valuable results in this direction hereafter.

Instruction in Music has been given by Mrs. Warner, a part of the time twice a week. The pupils are taught to sing by note. It would of course be idle to expect a very high degree of proficiency, but marked progress has been made, and we hope to see still greater improvement in the singing exercises of the next exhibition.

In comparing the grade of scholarship in the different studies, the one striking defect which has forced itself upon the notice of your chairman, is the great deficiency that is

manifested in the department of the English language, particularly in Composition.

It would be safe to say that not more than forty per cent. of those who enter are capable of writing a dozen consecutive sentences upon any subject with grammatical accuracy, much less with elegance of expression.

It is manifest that the fault lies in the defective training of the Grammar Schools.

The ability to express on paper one's thoughts with ease is certainly one of the most desirable results of a good education. The end and purpose of the study of grammar is of course to secure the art of writing and speaking correctly. Of what avail, however, is a knowledge of tools if there is utterly wanting the requisite skill to use them? If there was far less time given to the intricacies of analysis, and much more given to the practice of English composition in our Grammar Schools, more satisfactory results would be obtained. We hope that the new Board will take into serious consideration this great want of the Grammar Schools.

A new High School building is much needed. We cordially commend the suggestions of the Superintendent on this important subject.

The number of scholars at present in the High School is one hundred and seventy, of whom one hundred are girls, and the remainder boys. The fact that 17 of the class which entered six months ago, were put back at the beginning of the present term, on account of their inability to keep up with the rest of the class, would indicate the doubtful policy of admitting applicants on a low percentage of correctness. In the opinion of your chairman, if the percentage was fixed as high as 70 per cent. we should see a much better result. It is no kindness to admit scholars who are unprepared in their studies, while it is a positive disadvantage to those who are.

The duties of the expenditure committee of the Board have been unusually onerous the past year, owing to the large amount of repairs, yet for the first time we believe in the

history of the Board, the usual small compensation *provided for* by the ordinances of the city has been refused. The labors of this part of our Board do not appropriately belong to the educational duties for which its members are elected, and as in all other departments of government *such labor is paid for*, we would recommend, if such is to be the policy of the government, that the duty of keeping the accounts, auditing the bills, making out the pay-rolls, and attending to the minor repairs and needs of the schools and school-houses, be transferred to the charge of the Superintendent of Public Schools.

During the year, the visits to the schools by some of the members of sub-committees have been frequent, but we think if more time was given by members generally to this important part of their duties, it would be productive of much good and encouragement to both teachers and scholars. In this way the relative excellences or defects of teachers and scholars will be best learned, and the members of the Board, in their collective capacity, will be able to act more understandingly.

In March last our hearts were saddened by the decease of one of our most faithful teachers, Miss Mary A. Post, who had for a long time been in our employ. The Board passed appropriate resolutions at the time, expressive of their sympathy and appreciation of her character and services. With this exception, the circle of our teachers has been unbroken by death since our last report. Early in the year a vacancy was created in our Board by the resignation of our valued friend, Rev. William S. Studley, upon his removal from the city. The Board has been still further reduced by the recent resignation of William G. E. Pope, Esq., who was for many years one of its members.

It gives us pleasure to record that a remarkable degree of harmony has characterized the meetings of the Board, during the past year.

We think, that in spite of some discouragements, the general good of the public schools has not only not suffered in

our hands, but that there has been by the blessing of Providence, a decided advance in the right direction.

We may be permitted before closing, to impress upon the teachers, and upon all who are in any way intrusted with the education of the young, the importance of a deep sense of the responsibility and dignity of their duties. It should be their earnest endeavor, not only to furnish to the youthful mind the keys of that knowledge which is power, but so to train and discipline the intellectual and moral natures that they may grow up into vigorous and harmonious development.

To watch over these nurseries of immortal souls! to inspire the unfledged intellect with a noble yearning for the treasures of knowledge, to awaken a love for the beautiful, the true, the heroic, to implant in the most susceptible of soils the seeds of virtues which blossoming in the abundant promise of youth, will flower hereafter in the perfections of true manhood and womanhood; these are the ennobling duties of the faithful teacher! What task more worthy of an earnest and lofty enthusiasm!

With these considerations, and again referring to the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools subjoined, for much valuable and interesting information, we close our report for the year 1863.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

On behalf of the Board.

EDMUND RODMAN, *Chairman.*

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1, 1864.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held this day, on motion of Mr. Burt,

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to Edmund Rodman, the Chairman of the Board, for the impartial and courteous manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office for the past year.

On motion of Mr. Coe,

Voted, That the thanks of the Board be tendered to the Secretary, William Howe, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position.

WILLIAM HOWE, *Secretary*.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1864.

EDMUND RODMAN, Chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

Standing Committees.

On High School—Rodman, Bonney, Hervey, Fessenden, Clark, Barney.

On Grammar Schools—Fessenden, Bonney, Gardner, Burt, Akin.

On Intermedial Schools—Burt, Hewins, Kempton, Coe, Taylor.

On Primary Schools—Sayer, Peirce, Howe, Otheman, Chisholm.

On Country Schools—Coe, Burt, Peirce, Akin.

On Alms House School—Coe, Chisholm, Otheman.

On Examination of Teachers—Rodman, Fessenden, Burt, Sayer, Coe, Bonney, Kempton, Clarke.

On Text Books and Library—Rodman, Bonney, Fessenden, Hervey, Sayer, Barney.

On Accounts—Rodman, Kempton, Taylor.

On Expenditures—

Superintendent of Public Schools,
ABNER J. PHIPPS.

OFFICE IN CITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

Office hours : 8½ to 9 o'clock, A. M., 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.



R E P O R T .

*To the School Committee
of the City of New Bedford :—*

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with the Rules of your Board, I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration my fourth Report at the close of the third year of my official connection with the Public Schools of our city. The precedent established by the special vote of last year, and the amendment adopted by the unanimous vote of the Board at the time of considering the revised Rules and Regulations, are my reasons for not submitting more than one formal Report for the year, which accords with the usage adopted in most of the cities where the office of Superintendent has been established. With this exception, I have endeavored to meet every requirement in the Chapter of the Rules defining the "Duties of the Superintendent," and a multiplicity of other duties which are connected with the office, but cannot briefly be described.

In the absence of Reports this year from the Chairmen of the several grades of schools, I submit as a Supplement to this a separate Report, presenting the results of my examination of the schools, and a more detailed account of them than is here given.

In this Report I shall, as heretofore, avoid such special criticisms on schools and teachers, and the expression of such opinions, as the Board are entitled to when called for, but which is so delicate and ungracious a task, and often so injurious to the reputation of unsuccessful but really capable, earnest, and faithful teachers, whose only misfortune it was to have been put in the wrong place, that in a public Report it may well be dispensed with. If in any instance there has been a marked incompetency, or negligence, or any abuse of authority on the part of teachers, the School Board, and not the public at large, should have cognizance of it, for with them alone rests the responsibility of remedying such things. I do not mean to imply by these remarks that any such cases now exist requiring the consideration of the Board, but they are made in justification of the absence of such criticisms as often abound in school Reports.

STATISTICAL.

In order to present an intelligent idea of our school operations, statistical tables are prepared for the Appendix, exhibiting the number belonging to each school with the average attendance, the names of the teachers employed with their respective salaries, and other matters of interest, which cannot so well be incorporated in the Report itself. So many applications are made from abroad for the Questions used in the semi-annual examination of candidates to enter our High School, that these are also presented in the Appendix.

Having given in detail, in a previous Report, a description of the four-fold classification of our schools, it will be sufficient to state that no change has been made in this respect, and that we still have the Primary, Intermedial, Grammar, and High School grades, together with the Sub-urban or Country Schools, the Alms-House and Truant School, and separate Evening Schools for males and females.

The number of schools at present maintained by the city is the same as at the close of the previous year, viz., thirty-six, of which thirty-four are permanent, and are all graded, with the exception of seven of the Country Schools, and the Alms-House School. In accordance with the provision of the Statutes of the Commonwealth, two Evening Schools for Adults are also maintained by the city, for nearly half of the year.

The following Table presents a condensed view of the aggregate number in attendance at the permanent schools only, and other items of interest, which are exhibited in greater detail in the Appendix.

SCHOOLS.	Av. number entered.	Av. number belonging.	Number of Teachers.	Av. to each Teacher.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	Cost of tuition alone.	Average cost of tuition for each one belonging.
High.....	163	155	5	31	148	93.8	\$3,326.72	\$21.46
Grammar.....	802	725	17	43	679	94	6,983.45	9.63
Intermediate.....	938	834	18	46.3	766	91.3	5,232.28	6.15
Primary.....	1276	1102	22	50	993	90	6,225.50	5.65
Country.....	449	400	12	33	350	83.3	4,064.25	10.16
Alms-House.....	26	22	1	22	21	98.5	250.00	11.36
For 1863.....	3654	3238	75	43.1	2957	91.8	\$26,082.20	8.05
" 1862.....	3898	3447	73	47.2	3181	92.6	26,087.52	7.56
" 1861.....	3969	3405	85	40.	3085	89.	30,850.00	9.06

The condition of our schools does not differ essentially from what it has been heretofore. They have, however, in some respects made progress, and generally attained a higher degree of improvement.

I shall briefly speak of the several grades noticing particularly only such schools as have any peculiarities which seem to call for special remark.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

My visits to these have been frequent, and my conviction of their great importance in our system of common schools,

and of the necessity of securing for them teachers of enlarged experience, and peculiar qualifications, is even stronger than ever. There is no part of our educational system that presents such an opportunity for improvement, for adapting means to ends, and for applying generally acknowledged principles, as in these schools, and the teacher who can do this most successfully possesses a rare and highly desirable talent. In the words of the lamented Hoyt,—“The teacher of the primary school sweetens or embitters the waters at the fountain. An infusion which would poison the heart and the life of the child, might be poured into the man without especial harm. The dead horse which would pollute the stream might not seriously affect the flowing river. There is no grace, however winning, no virtue, however ennobling, no knowledge, however profound, no wisdom, however exalted, which may not find full scope for its highest exercise even in an infant school.” The number of our Primary Schools is eleven, and most of them are now on the Department plan, each teacher having an average of about fifty scholars in a separate room. The William Street, and the Charles Street Primaries are still conducted on the class-room system, and have not been supplied with the modern school furniture, appropriate for Primary Schools. The teachers of these two schools feel, and very justly, that those conducted on the separate system have decided advantages over theirs, and are very desirous that at the earliest convenience theirs may be changed to that system. An increased attention has been paid in most of these schools during the year to physical exercises, with marked success, and the singing in several of them is very gratifying.

The number in attendance in this grade of schools has been quite large, and in the Dartmouth Street, Merrimac Street, and Maxfield Street Schools the attendance was so much greater than in the Intermedial Schools in the same buildings, that transfers of the first classes have been made before the usual time of promotion, so as to more nearly equalize the number of scholars in them, and the labors of

the teachers, and thus render unnecessary the employment of additional teachers for the Primary Schools. If the Intermedial grade were abolished, its most advanced classes being sooner admitted to the Grammar Schools, and its lowest classes forming the highest in the Primary, as I have recommended in previous Reports, there would be a better classification of the Primary Schools, and there would be no necessity for such transfers out of the usual season, as I have spoken of above, which are always attended with inconvenience and interruption to the higher grade, especially after the classes have all been arranged for the term. The removal of a teacher from several of the Primary and Intermedial Schools, for economical reasons, has of course increased the labors of the remaining teachers, but judging from the good results as apparent in frequent visits and examinations, I cannot see that on the whole the change has proved injurious to the schools. Those unacquainted with Primary Schools have little idea of the amount of labor bestowed upon little children from the time they commence learning the Alphabet until they have passed through the few simple studies required for promotion to the next higher grade. The laborer, in such a field, is indeed worthy of her hire.

The attendance in these schools is, for obvious reasons, more irregular than in schools for older children, but considering all circumstances it has been very good through the year, and in several schools much better than heretofore. In consequence of the entire renovation of the Hill School House made necessary by its partial destruction by fire last May, that school was closed for several weeks of the Summer term. The Bush Street Schools were also closed for a few weeks, as the building was not finished in sufficient season for their use at the commencement of the Fall term. It gives me pleasure to say that in many of my visits to these schools this year, as well as heretofore, and especially at the semi-annual examinations of them, I have been accompanied by the Chairman of the Primary Schools, who has manifested a deep interest in them.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of this grade of schools is nine. The Hill School, though nominally a Primary, is in part, at least, Intermedial, as its pupils when qualified, are admitted to the Grammar School, and several have been thus promoted during the year. Four of these, viz., the Merrimac, Maxfield, Bush, and Dartmouth, are on the Department plan; the other five are still conducted on the old system.

In several of these schools the number of pupils has been somewhat less than in previous years, but in nearly all there has been a very gratifying improvement in the attendance, and a larger number than usual has been reported to me as neither absent nor tardy. The Principal of the Maxfield Street School reports that during the Summer term thirty-one of her scholars were present each half day, and eighteen were not tardy, and during the Fall term twenty were present each half day, and thirteen of them were not tardy. The Principal of the Sixth Street School reports for the Summer term twenty-four as present each half day, but only nine so constant during the Fall term, on account of prevalent sickness in her District. Other Intermedial Schools I have reason to think may show a "Roll of Honor" at least equal to these, but in the absence of any report from the teachers which I have desired, I am unable to present any statistics relating to this subject.

To secure a more constant attendance of pupils in all our schools has ever been with me a prominent object, and has formed the topic of frequent remark in my visits to the schools. The teachers have exerted themselves very much to promote this object, and it is gratifying to know that the number of pupils, seldom or never absent or tardy, is increasing from term to term.

Greater uniformity of scholarship on the part of members in each of the classes, particularly in the first class, has been another prominent object with me, so that there may not be so marked a disparity as sometimes exists between

the members of the same class, and it is the testimony of several of the Grammar School teachers, that the classes recently admitted to their schools are generally much more uniform and proficient in their attainments than has been customary heretofore. Great credit is due to the teachers in this grade of schools for results so satisfactory, and in the few instances where less satisfactory results have been manifest there have been extenuating circumstances to account for it, without any disparagement of the teacher.

Physical Exercises and Singing have received increased attention in most of these schools also, and with manifest advantages.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There are four schools belonging to this class in the city proper, only one of which is conducted on the Department plan, viz., the Fifth Street School. In two of them, the Middle Street and Charles Street, the sexes are educated separately, and these are the only public schools in our city where such is the fact. Under another topic I have recommended a union of these schools. The senior department of the Grove School is as really a Grammar School as any of the four so designated, and was so classed until by vote of the Board a year since the three departments of that school were, without any change except in the reduced salaries of the teachers, grouped under the class of "Country Schools." In all the Country Schools, so called from their sub-urban locality, Grammar School studies are pursued, and scholars can be, and sometimes are qualified in them for admission to the High School.

In the four Grammar Schools, strictly so called, about 23 per cent. of all the scholars belonging to our public schools, are receiving their education, and the cost of their instruction alone is about 27 per cent. of the entire sum paid for salaries. The number of teachers in these schools is 17, which is about 23 per cent. of the whole number employed,

These schools are a highly important part of our School system and should render a very valuable service in educating their pupils for active life. A small number of the pupils yearly pass from them to the High School, but the greater number here finish their school education. Such being the fact, it becomes a highly important question, whether the course of instruction here pursued is in all respects best calculated to prepare the pupils for the duties of life which they are to assume without any further school advantages. Without time at present to propose any essential modifications of the course of study prescribed for these schools, I would suggest that the subject is deserving of thoughtful consideration by the Board. The average time spent in completing the course of study in the Grammar Schools is a little more than three years, a very considerable portion of which is spent in memorizing the endless details of Geography whose prominent facts are all that have any real value, the unimportant events of History, including the time when this and that insignificant person was born and died, the time when a multitude of battles was fought with the number of killed and wounded, and much other equally frivolous matter, and the intricacies of Grammatical analysis,—all which, learned with so much difficulty, and of really no value when learned, very soon passes from their memory after entering upon active life. Are we realizing the best and most desirable results of true education when we send forth from our schools so large a proportion of those so educated in them,—if such a term can be allowed—that they can solve simple Arithmetical problems so as to reach the result indicated in the printed answer of their book, but imperfectly, if at all, comprehending the principles which underlie the solution and without which the process is simply mechanical,—capable of repeating in most ungrammatical sentences such principles of Grammar as their memories can retain,—often with a chirography such as the great Roman Historian said ‘should be reckoned among the unpardonable sins,’ and with such habits of reading, so devoid of correct

emphasis and of appropriate expression, as to make the inquiry of old a very pertinent one, "Understandest thou what thou readest?" Might not a portion of the valuable time now almost wasted in ways indicated above, be far more profitably employed if devoted to some subjects of really practical value? Is not a knowledge of Book-keeping, in its simplest forms, sufficient however to enable these future mechanics and operatives, it may be, to keep their own accounts and make out bills for services rendered without feeling ashamed of them, or depending upon others for this,—of more importance to them than at least one-half of what is so painfully committed to memory in some bulky Geography or History? Is not the ability to express one's thoughts correctly in good plain English, either in epistolary correspondence or in any form of writing, which might be acquired by devoting a portion of the time to Compositions or letter-writing, of more value than much of the unintelligible jargon of Analysis so glibly repeated after months of wearisome study? Does not many a young man wish that he had the confidence to stand up before his fellow-men in public assemblies when occasions demand it, and which he might have acquired in his school days, if the practice of declamation had been allowed to occupy a small portion of the time which the occasional omission of some less important exercises would have secured?

With the present arrangement of study prescribed for these schools, very fair results have been exhibited in all of them, and the teachers have uniformly labored zealously according to the measure of their ability, though with varied success. In some of them there has not been that attention paid to Physical Exercises which the Regulation of the Board makes imperative in all the schools. In one of them a degree of proficiency has been attained in these exercises nearly equal to anything of the kind I have any where witnessed, and the promptness and precision thus acquired have been exhibited in their other school duties.

HIGH SCHOOL.

As I have in previous Reports dwelt at some length on matters connected with this school, and as the Chairman of the Board, who is also Chairman of the High School Committee, and has for two years taken a very active interest in it, has embodied in his Report much that I should otherwise speak of, I shall in this confine myself chiefly to statistical topics.

At the examination for admission to this school in May last there were 63 applicants, 25 boys and 38 girls, of whom 43 were admitted, 21 boys and 22 girls, on a general average of 60 per cent. The average age of all examined was $14\frac{2}{3}$ years. At the examination in November, there were 66 applicants, 24 boys and 42 girls, of whom 45 were admitted, 15 boys and 30 girls, on a general average of 60 per cent. The average age of all was $14\frac{3}{4}$ years. The questions on which they were examined will be found in Appendix No. 3. There was much greater uniformity in respect to the proficiency of those examined this year, than in the two previous years. There were comparatively few of the gross errors in Grammar, in the use of capitals, in punctuation, and in Spelling, which characterized the papers of those examined by me in the first year of my Superintendence, and which provoked the criticism on these points in my second Report. Still the results did not indicate such a proficiency in all the studies as was desired and expected, nor can there be entire satisfaction in such results until a large majority of those examined can attain an average of at least 75 per cent. of correctness in each branch of study on which they are examined. I fear that this point will not soon be reached, unless it is understood that a high standard of requirement for admission will be insisted on, and that the number of unoccupied seats in the High School is not the chief criterion by which this standard is determined. When this point is reached, we may confidently expect a

corresponding progress in the lower grades of scholars,—a 'consummation devoutly to be wished.'

The following Table may be of interest to many, and prove useful for reference hereafter :

Results of Examinations to enter the High School.													
Time.	NO. EXAMINED.		NO. ADMITTED.		Per. cent of applicants admitted.	General average on which they were admitted.	AVERAGE OF CORRECT WORK IN					General av. of the all the studies.	Av. age of the applicants.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Arith.	Geog.	Gram.	History	Spell'g.		
1861. May.	30	28	58	17	15	32	51 $\frac{2}{3}$	79 $\frac{4}{3}$	75 $\frac{1}{3}$	54 $\frac{1}{3}$	55 $\frac{2}{3}$	63 $\frac{8}{3}$	14 $\frac{3}{5}$
" Nov.	29	33	62	14	14	28	40 $\frac{4}{5}$	62 $\frac{5}{5}$	64 $\frac{3}{5}$	59 $\frac{6}{5}$	59 $\frac{4}{5}$	57 $\frac{1}{5}$	14 $\frac{4}{5}$
1862. May.	34	46	80	24	23	47	56	92 $\frac{7}{8}$	76 $\frac{7}{8}$	67 $\frac{5}{8}$	74 $\frac{3}{8}$	73 $\frac{3}{8}$	14 $\frac{4}{5}$
" Nov.	24	35	59	16	25	41	61 $\frac{4}{10}$	73	70 $\frac{3}{10}$	68	67 $\frac{1}{10}$	68 $\frac{8}{10}$	15 $\frac{1}{3}$
1863. May.	25	38	63	21	22	43	56 $\frac{4}{10}$	67 $\frac{1}{10}$	64 $\frac{1}{10}$	60 $\frac{2}{10}$	66 $\frac{2}{10}$	62 $\frac{5}{10}$	14 $\frac{3}{5}$
" Nov.	24	42	66	15	30	45	48 $\frac{1}{6}$	70 $\frac{2}{6}$	69 $\frac{2}{6}$	62 $\frac{1}{6}$	64 $\frac{3}{6}$	63 $\frac{1}{6}$	14 $\frac{9}{11}$

I have in former Reports alluded to the fact that a comparatively small proportion of those who are admitted to the High School complete the prescribed course of study. It seems to be the acme of ambition with many, to reach this grade, and be enrolled members of the High School, and very soon after, under various pretexts, they terminate their connection with it. In the last four years 322 have been admitted, but there are at present belonging to the school only 170. The whole number admitted during the last seven years has been 532, of whom 246 were boys, and 286 were girls. The whole number graduated during the same time has been 142, of whom 49 were boys, and 93 were girls. In the last two years only 2 boys have graduated, and 32 girls. For twenty years not one has been fitted at this school for College, neither is there at present a single one in preparation for it. And yet there is a "College course" provided for in the programme of studies, and during that time many of our New Bedford boys have been fitted for College at private schools in our city, and several are now in course of preparation. The circumstances of several of these have rendered it very desirable that this preparation should have been freely obtained by them at the public schools. Is our High School, then, in this respect realizing the object for which, in part, such an Institution is required by the Statutes to be established, and if not, what can be done to raise its character, and have it *fully* meet the wants of our city?

The studies pursued in this school the last quarter, and the number of pupils in each study, will appear from the following. It does not exhibit, of course, all the studies of the year, but shows the number of each sex, and the comparative number of the whole school, pursuing the studies here specified.

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Reading,	59	87	146	French,	4	19	23
Spelling,	59	87	146	Physical Geog.,	15	20	35
Compositions,	43	65	108	Moral Philosophy,	3	1	4
Declamations,	44	0	44	Nat'l Philosophy,	21	21	42
Drawing,	14	26	40	Natural History,	1	7	8
Arithmetic,	28	39	67	Universal History,	8	5	13
Algebra,	35	41	76	Const. of U. S.,	6	7	13
Geometry,	9	14	23	Book-keeping,	2	7	9
Astronomy,	0	4	4	Eng. Language,	22	17	39
Chemistry,	4	7	11	Intel. Philosophy,	2	6	8
Botany,	1	7	8	Physiology,	0	5	5
Latin,	25	51	76	Geology,	6	7	13

The semi-annual Exhibitions of this school during the year were very interesting occasions, and the large Halls in which they were held were filled to their utmost capacity. His Honor, the Mayor, whose interest in all the schools has been shown by frequent visits to them, and in various ways, was present, as well as several other members of the City Government, members of the School Board, and other prominent citizens. The Diplomas were conferred on each occasion by Edmund Rodman, Esq., Chairman of the Board, with appropriate remarks. The following are the names of those who have graduated during the year.

In May.

LUTHER G. HEWINS JR.,
 HATTIE L. ALLEN,
 SARAH J. BACON,
 MARIA S. BRETT,
 ELLA S. COOK,
 ETTA M. COOK,
 ABBIE M. DEXTER.

In November.

THOMAS W. CROACHER,
 JULIA A. DAVIS,
 ELLA DEAN,
 ANNE LAWTON,
 MARY F. LINCOLN,
 JOSEPHINE MERRICK,
 LUCY J. STAPLES,
 NANNIE UNDERWOOD.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There are eight schools thus designated. There is but one of them that is a graded school,—the Grove,—and this has separate rooms for Primary, Intermedial, and Grammar departments. As the others are in remote and secluded parts of the city they have no connection with other schools,

and therefore receive all the children of the district, who are necessarily allowed to pursue a wide range of study, from the Alphabet to the most advanced studies required to be taught in public schools. The number usually attending several of these is small, being less than half the number assigned to a teacher in a graded school, making the cost of individual instruction in such nearly equal to that in the High School, and greatly increasing the average cost of educating the children of our city. In the Plainville School, formerly called Perry's Neck School, the average attendance during the year has been only fifteen, at an expense of \$21.66 for the tuition alone of each one. At the North School the average attendance for the year has been eighteen. The attendance in the others has been much greater. In the Acushnet the average attendance has been forty-five, and as many of these are Alphabet and Primer children, an Assistant could have been employed very profitably for a portion of the day, at least. I would renew the suggestion, made in the School Report two years since, of the expediency of uniting, if it can be done advantageously, the Acushnet and Belville Schools, for reasons and in a way therein indicated. The teachers of all these schools are the same as at the close of the preceding year, with a single exception, and the schools, with perhaps one or two exceptions, seem to be accomplishing all that can be reasonably expected.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

It is now sixteen years since these schools were originally established in our city, and the beneficial influences resulting from them each year have been so marked that no part of the money appropriated for the maintenance of our schools seems to me more usefully expended than for the education of those for whom they are designed. They were opened this year in Sears's Hall, October 12th, the sexes meeting on alternate evenings, and are still contin-

ued. In the male department all under 15 years of age were rejected, which will account, in part, for the smaller number of males in attendance than of females, many of whom were under that age. The following are the statistics of attendance, &c., for the first twelve weeks.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Largest number present at any session,.....	60
Smallest number present at any session,.....	17
Largest weekly average,.....	55
Smallest weekly average,.....	24
General average,.....	36
Twenty were 30 years old and upwards.	
Average age,	20 yrs.

Twenty of those belonging to the school were colored, several of whom were contrabands, who were very constant in their attendance, and made gratifying proficiency in learning to read and spell. Owing to the exclusion of those under 15 years of age, who have heretofore frequently given much trouble, the discipline of the school was not attended with any difficulty. Those in attendance were unusually earnest in application. Almost all studied Arithmetic, most of them Written Arithmetic. Some advanced as far as Cube Root. There was a class of four in Book-keeping. All attended to writing.

Equally satisfactory results were exhibited in the Female department, though there were none so far advanced as were some of those spoken of above. Several made great proficiency in Writing, and the writing-books generally were very creditable. One or two of the larger colored girls at one time gave considerable trouble, but being promptly dealt with there was no further difficulty in regard to the discipline of the school. It is very questionable whether the admission of any under 15 years of age should be allowed. At one time there were 40 who were under 15 years. The youngest was but 10 years of age, the oldest 66 years.

The following is the record for the first twelve weeks.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Largest number present at any session,	120
Smallest number present at any session,	58
Largest weekly average,	105
Smallest weekly average,	72
Seventy of the above attended last year.	
Average age,	23½ yrs.

EXAMINATION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.

To provide for such vacancies as are from time to time occurring in the corps of our teachers, it was considered desirable to hold an examination of applicants to teach in our public schools. Agreeably to a notice published in the daily papers for two weeks, such an examination was held last April, and continued two days. It was mainly by printed questions which I had prepared, and which had been approved by the Committee on the Examination of Teachers, several of whom were present during a portion of the time. The Chairman was present during nearly the whole examination. Twenty-one young ladies were examined, fourteen of whom were graduates of our High School, two of the Bridgewater Normal School, and the others from other schools. The general average of correctness of the whole number examined, was $71\frac{2}{5}$. Every paper of each one examined has been placed on file, to be examined at any time when the question of the appointment of any of these applicants is to be considered by the Board. It was decided that the following young ladies had passed a satisfactory examination, and should be considered eligible to appointment when vacancies should occur.

LUCY P. HATHAWAY,
ELIZABETH RUSSELL,
ANNIE T. MACOMBER,
ELIZA D. GARDNER,
MARY ELLA CHASE,
ABBIE S. BENNETT,
HELEN M. LEONARD,

LOUISA A. AREY,
MELISSA M. HAZARD,
RHOBY A. CRANSTON,
EUNICE M. BASSETT,
ELLEN ELDREDGE,
LIZZIE S. POST.

More than half of this number have already received ap-

pointment either in the permanent schools or in the Evening Schools. One has been appointed to a school elsewhere, the Committee being satisfied with an examination of the papers which I have on file.

I regret that so much reliance is placed upon the results of an examination confined to merely intellectual qualifications, and that other equally essential requisites for the successful discharge of a trust so potential for good or for evil in moulding the characters of the young, are either entirely ignored, or apparently regarded as of comparatively little importance. It is a too prevalent usage to appoint teachers without sufficient consideration of those qualities of mind and of heart, that knowledge of human nature, that aptness to teach, and that zeal and love for the work, without which the best intellectual endowments are worthless, and as a necessary consequence a change of teachers is sometimes deemed desirable by those most conversant with the schools, although it is not a very easy thing to effect it. Very few of our teachers have been systematically educated for the profession, but have educated themselves as best they could, mainly by the process of experience in teaching and this often at the expense of those placed under them. We would not intrust the construction of a building, or even the cutting of a garment, to persons who have not been educated with special reference to skill in these employments, and yet how often is the education of our children, and the development of their intellectual, moral, and physical characters, intrusted to those whose chief recommendations are their good personal appearance, necessitous circumstances, importunity, and a tolerably fair examination in some of the subjects which they have just ceased studying in the schools, and in which a retentive memory, more than a thorough comprehension of the subject, enables them to appear to better advantage.

I have in previous Reports recommended that those intending to devote themselves to teaching, should avail themselves of the advantages of special training for their work

which the wisdom and liberality of our State have provided for such in Institutions established for this very purpose. My relation to, and intimate knowledge of these Schools, and the great benefits to be derived from pursuing the full course of instruction in them with reference to a thorough preparation for a teacher's vocation, lead me again earnestly to commend the subject to those who desire to attain the highest success in the profession, the duties of which they wish to assume. Some of our best teachers are graduates of these schools, and there are at present six young ladies from our city members of the Normal School at Bridge-water, who I doubt not will prove themselves worthy of filling such vacancies as may occur in the corps of our teachers.

I cannot better close what I wish to say on this subject, than by quoting the following sentiments adopted by the School Board of 1856, and embodied in their Report for that year.

"The Committee would take occasion to recommend to those females who may design to engage in the service of the city in the capacity of teachers, the propriety and advantage of attending, if possible, some one of our State Normal Schools before entering upon the occupation. The idea is far too prevalent in our community, that any young lady of fair intellectual capacity, graduating at the High School at the age, perhaps, of sixteen or seventeen years, is competent, at once, for the discharge of the duties of an instructor of youth. But, with few exceptions, this is very far from being the case. The wide range of study there pursued, necessarily precludes that thorough and systematic drilling upon particular branches, which experience has shown to be eminently serviceable in the preparation of teachers; neither is it to be expected that the pupils of the High School should be carefully instructed in the best means of imparting knowledge to others, or in those rules and regulations by which obedience to authority can best be enforced. The High School was not designed particularly for the preparation of teachers or for any other speciality, but

to qualify, to some extent, those who might attend it, for the discharge of the various practical duties of life. But if the knowledge here to be acquired, be followed up by the course of training and instruction which it is the peculiar province of the Normal School to afford, no lady, possessing a fair natural adaptation to the profession, could, under ordinary circumstances, fail to command success as a teacher, from the beginning. It is perhaps neither practicable, nor desirable, to fill all the situations in our own public schools with teachers graduating from the schools in question. But if it were generally understood, that the Committee would appoint no teacher to a situation of any considerable importance, whose attainments were not very nearly equal to those possessed by the graduates referred to, it is believed that a more general use of these Institutions would be made on the part of applicants, especially from our own community, as a means of elevating themselves to the standard required; and this not only with advantage to themselves, but to the great benefit of the educational interests of the city."

QUARTERLY MEETINGS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHERS.

It is made one of the duties of the Superintendent "to hold quarterly meetings of the Teachers for an interchange of views upon methods of instruction and of discipline." These have been held for the last three years in accordance with the requirement, and have been occasions of much interest and of practical benefit. They have not interfered with the regular school sessions, but have been held on Saturday, continuing usually about three hours, and have been attended not only by all the teachers but also frequently by members of the School Board, and by others interested in educational matters. It is my practice to call the roll of the teachers, and in case of absence a satisfactory excuse has usually been rendered. Subjects of practical interest are presented at these meetings, either by written lectures or

less formal remarks, which have frequently been followed by interesting and spirited discussions, in which members of the Board and other visitors have participated. I have in several instances, to give variety and increased interest to the exercises, invited gentlemen from abroad to meet with us on these occasions, and in this way we have had valuable lectures from Rev. Lyman Whiting of Providence, on "The Comforts and Pleasures of Keeping School," from Mr. Northrop, Agent of the Board of Education, on "Object Teaching," and from Messrs. Boyden and Schneider, of the State Normal School at Bridgewater, on some of the studies pursued in our schools. These meetings answer as a substitute for a County Teachers' Association, which does not exist in Bristol County, and if the Board should feel authorized to make a small appropriation, sufficient to pay the actual traveling expenses of prominent educational gentlemen who might occasionally be invited from neighboring cities and towns to meet with us at these gatherings of the teachers, it would, I doubt not, add greatly to the interest and advantage to be derived from them. In a social aspect, as well as intellectual, these meetings are very desirable. Many of the teachers are located in widely remote parts of the city, and can have but a very slight acquaintance with each other, often knowing each other by name only. For this reason every opportunity that is presented for bringing them together, to look into each other's faces, and exchange kind words of greeting, should be improved by them, and even without an implied requirement of the School Regulation there should be, and I am confident there is, sufficient regard for the primary as well as the incidental benefits of these meetings, as well as sufficient *esprit de corps* among the teachers, to secure in the future, as in the past, a full attendance on these occasions. In the identity of their interests, in the unity of their objects, in the common grounds of their sympathy, there is much to prompt them to mutual co-operation, to free and familiar expression of their views on matters connected with their professional labors and duties, and

I doubt not that these meetings, in accordance with the very proper requirement of the School Board, and even more numerous similar gatherings, if they are attended with right motives, and in no captious spirit, will conduce to the best interests of the schools, and at the same time afford a pleasant relief to the monotony of the daily routine of school duties.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

There can be no really successful teaching without good discipline. It matters little what degree of scholarship a person possesses, if he has not the ability to *govern*, to keep his school under proper *discipline*, he may as well at once leave a profession in which nothing but *failure* can await him. Some of our schools seem to be under very excellent discipline. I visited one quite recently which illustrates my ideas of the kind of discipline that I wish was exhibited in every school. My unexpected entrance caused no other interruption to the studies in which at the time all were earnestly engaged, than a momentary glance of the eye to gratify a very natural curiosity to see who the visitor was. All seemed intent upon their several school duties, not from a slavish fear of the rod, which is there seldom used, but from a love of study, or the desire to please their teacher, or some other agreeable motive. During the two hours of my visit I saw not a single act tending to disturb the good order of the school, or the equanimity of the teacher. His manner to them was kind and gentle, yet firm. Their appearance was respectful and courteous, and indicated a desire to co-operate with him in his efforts to promote their best interests. And all this was without any *show* of government. They *were* governed, and very strictly, yet did not *seem* to be, and perhaps were hardly conscious that they were, and herein were developed the highest qualities of a successful disciplinarian, for that discipline is best which secures good order, studious habits, and respectful conduct,

with the least parade or show of authority. In the words of an unknown writer, "Discipline, like the bridle in the hand of a good rider, should exercise its influence without appearing to do so; should be ever active, both as a support and a restraint, yet seem to lie easily in hand. It must always be ready to check or to pull up, as occasion may require, and only when a run-away should the action of the curb be perceptible." The most successful disciplinarian, in school or elsewhere, is one who has learned to discipline himself. *Imperare sibi maximum imperium est*,—to govern one's self is the greatest government,—is the sentiment of a Pagan philosopher, and the wisest of men has said, He that ruleth his own spirit is better than he that taketh a city. I have generally found the most marked deficiency on the part of pupils in respect to good order, gentleness of voice and of manner, a cheerful spirit, and habits of neatness, as well as other essential characteristics of a good school, where the teacher was most deficient in these qualities, and that many of the faults complained of by the teachers are too frequently but the exact copy of their own faulty example. There are, indeed, numerous perplexities and annoyances incident even to the best regulated and best disciplined school, and it may be difficult for the teacher to exhibit a uniformly kind and gentle spirit, but such a spirit is by no means incompatible with the decision and firmness which are indispensable to the good disciplinarian, and its influence is as the oil thrown upon the troubled waters.

The easily excited, irascible, petulant, morose teacher, may succeed in maintaining order, and in securing fair results so far as is indicated by the intellectual progress of his pupils, but the moral evils resulting from such a discipline are greatly to be deprecated. It is an old and true saying that "like begets like," and not more surely do the physical lineaments of the child betray his parentage, than his moral traits indicate the kind of discipline to which he has been subjected in the progress of his education. How important then it is, that the utmost discrimination should be exercised

in the selection of teachers who are to be models for such creatures of imitation, and how imperative the duty of removing those whose influence and example we would not have perpetuated in our children. I am often asked if I approve of the use of the rod as a means of securing good discipline. I am a firm believer in its efficacy whenever the occasion justifies it, and when all other influences have failed to produce the desired result, but such occasions I think are very rare, and the efficiency of a teacher is very much to be questioned who cannot secure the best results in teaching and disciplining a school without a frequent resort to corporal punishment. In former times this mode of punishment was so general that some of the earliest books on Education were illustrated by a schoolmaster holding a rod in his hand while a boy is kneeling before him, and the practice of flogging was a device frequently engraved upon the seals of the public schools of England. The celebrated Dr. Busby, the most eminent Educator of his time, whose severity as a disciplinarian, during more than half a century, is commemorated by Addison and Pope and others, used to boast that his 'rod was a sieve for proving good scholars,' and to say that 'whoever did not pass through it was no boy for him.' It was no unusual occurrence, too, for a bunch of rods to be carried in solemn procession by the pupils of learned academies, as emblems of the art of instruction. Dr. Johnson says of his own teacher, "He used to beat us unmercifully, not distinguishing between ignorance and negligence." He attributed his accurate knowledge of Latin, in which he was thought to excel all the scholars of his day, to the "whippings" which his master gave him, saying "Without that, sir, I should have done nothing." Notwithstanding his own severe experience in this mode of school discipline, he upon all occasions expressed his approbation of enforcing instruction by means of the rod. "I would rather," he says, "have the rod the general terror of all, to make them learn, than tell a child, if you do thus or thus, you will be more esteemed than your brothers or sisters. The rod produces

an effect that terminates in itself. A child is afraid of being whipped, and gets his task, and there's an end on't; whereas, by exciting emulation and comparisons of superiority, you lay the foundation of lasting mischief; you make brothers and sisters hate each other." But in the marked improvement that society has made in every department of social life a great change has taken place in this respect also, and corporal punishment for trivial offences, has given way to milder and more rational, yet equally efficacious modes of school discipline. As an expression of the sentiments of the Board on this subject, I would respectfully suggest their adoption of the following sentiment, for the consideration of those who are now, or may hereafter be, employed as teachers in the public schools of our city, viz.—That those teachers who are most successful in the discipline of their schools without resort to corporal punishment shall, (other qualifications being sufficient,) be awarded by the Board a higher degree of appreciation, and receive the preference over all others in promotions and appointments.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

The conviction is painfully forced upon me that the cause of good morals in the youth of our city is not keeping pace with the efforts to promote their intellectual progress. The primary and chief object of Education—to train up the child in the way he should go, and to fit him to be an intelligent, honorable, high-minded, and worthy citizen,—is too much subordinated to the wish to make him a proficient in knowledge. It is greatly to be desired that all in any way connected with our schools could be more deeply imbued with the spirit of the requirement of our good old Puritan Commonwealth as expressed in the Revised Statutes, and reiterated and indorsed in our School Regulations, making it an imperative duty of the teachers on all suitable occasions to inculcate "the principles of piety and justice, and a sacred

regard to truth; love of their country, humanity, and universal benevolence; sobriety, industry and frugality; chastity, moderation, and temperance; and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above named virtues, to preserve and perfect a republican constitution and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness, and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices." I fear that the thousands of children to be found in our public schools are not receiving such impressions, and developing such characters, as justify us in believing that the great object of this requirement of the Statute with regard to their moral training will be fully realized in their case. The frequency with which the most flagrant disregard of *truthfulness*,—not to speak of any other violation of the moral code,—is brought to my notice in cases of discipline frequently referred to me, and in various ways, leads me to express the hope that while these children may still be very thoroughly drilled in the usual routine of daily studies, there may be an increased attention given by all the teachers to that moral instruction which the Regulation so wisely and imperatively requires of them. I might speak also of the *profaneness* which characterizes so many of the boys, even the youngest of them, to be found in all the schools of our city,—of the obscene disfiguring of fences by the knife and the pencil, and other evidences of a depraved moral taste and of juvenile depravity, but I only thus allude to these with the hope that each, in his appropriate sphere, will labor more earnestly than ever 'on all suitable occasions to inculcate principles of piety, and a sacred regard to truth, chastity, and all those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and which will tend to promote the future happiness of their pupils.'

SCHOOL MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE.

The statistics on this subject which are to be found in nearly every school Report are very unsatisfactory and unreliable, from the fact that the manner of determining the number of scholars *belonging* to a school, and of registering their *attendance*, is very seldom stated, and there is known to be great variety of usage on these points. The percentage of attendance in one city may appear to be much higher than in some other in which the attendance has been really better, and this results from the different views entertained on this subject. It is highly important that some uniform system of keeping school records should be generally adopted by the leading cities and towns in the country, so that they may form a reliable basis for instituting comparisons on these interesting topics. I will state what our own usage is, as established by the Board in 1860, in accordance with which the teachers are instructed to keep their Registers.

If a pupil does not enter the school at the commencement of the term, no deduction is made from the attendance for the number of half days which had elapsed before he entered, "as a scholar is not a member until he enters the school."

If a pupil is at school only one half day during a week, he is considered as "belonging" to the school for that week, if he was a member of it previously, but not otherwise.

If a pupil is absent one half of each day,—by special permission,—he is considered as "belonging" to the school only one half of the time.

Whenever there is but one session of the school in a day, as is allowed in very stormy weather, the attendance is reckoned for a half day.

If a pupil is present at all during the session, he is considered as present during the whole session.

If a pupil is absent three half days in three consecutive weeks he forfeits his seat as a member of the school.

In this last particular, as well as in several others, our usage differs from that of other cities. In St. Louis and Chicago the limit of membership, when the pupil is absent, is five days; in some other places two weeks. The Boston School Board, after a very careful investigation of the subject, has adopted a rule that if any pupil shall be absent more than six consecutive school days, whether occasioned by sickness, or any other cause, his name shall not be reckoned as on the School Register during further absence. In the Boston schools, also, a pupil is considered as absent, if he is not present at least two-thirds of the regular school session, but in our schools, if a pupil is present only a few minutes of a session, and is then excused, he is not marked as absent.

These are some of the points of difference which produce such discrepancies in the Statistical Tables of School Reports, rendering them so unreliable for any practical purposes.

The following Rules, which seem to embody an approximate *average* or *mean* of the usages that prevail in those cities which have given most attention to this subject, have been sent to me in a Circular by the Superintendent of the Chicago Schools, and as they seem to me as free from objection as perhaps any that can be prepared for general adoption, I would submit them for the consideration of this Board, with the hope that their adoption by several cities may lead to that uniformity, accuracy, and usefulness, so greatly to be desired in this matter of school statistics.

1. Whenever a teacher has satisfactory evidence that a pupil has left school without the intention of returning, such pupil's name shall forthwith be stricken from the roll; but any absences recorded against the name of the pupil before the teacher receives this notice, shall be allowed to remain, and in making up the attendance averages, such absences shall be regarded the same as any other absences.

2. When a pupil is SUSPENDED from school by any of the

rules of the School Board, whether for absence * or for any other cause, his name shall be stricken from the roll.

3. When a pupil is absent from school more than five consecutive school days, for sickness or for any other cause, his name shall be stricken from the roll at the end of the five days, and the absences shall in all cases be recorded while the name remains on the roll; but this rule shall not operate to prevent the SUSPENSION of a pupil under Rule 2nd, for a less number of absences, in which case his name will of course be dropped from the roll.

4. For the purposes contemplated in the foregoing rules, any pupil shall be considered as absent whose attendance at school shall not continue for at least one-half of the regular school session of the half day.

5. In noting the absences of pupils, the short vacations of Fall and Spring shall be disregarded, and pupils who are not present on the first half day of a term, after either of these vacations, shall be marked as absent, the same as if Saturday and Sunday were the only intervening days.

TRUANCY.

The subject of truancy has been presented in several of the School Reports of our own city, and forms a prominent topic in most of the Reports of other cities and large towns. I need not dwell upon its evils, or present reasons for using every possible effort, moral and legal, for remedying them. How to remedy these most effectually is one of the most difficult problems to be solved in the whole subject of Education.

After trying various expedients, none of which proved very successful, in the Fall of 1861, the City Council of our city adopted and availed itself of the provisions of the General Statutes of the Commonwealth in relation to Tru-

* Most of the larger cities now have an absentee rule, by which pupils are *suspended* from school for a certain number of unexcused absences in a month, and not permitted to return the same term, except by special permit from the Superintendent or Local Committee.

ants and children not attending school, and in pursuance of the authority thereby conferred, established several By-Laws on this subject.

In accordance with these, every child between five and sixteen years of age, being without any regular and lawful occupation, is required, unless there is some sufficient reason to the contrary, to attend regularly some school. Those who do not, and those who are habitual truants from school, are liable to a fine on each and every conviction. Three or more absences from school, in the course of any one term, without sufficient excuse, constitute 'habitual truancy.' Instead of the fine, the Judge of the Police Court may commit the offender to the Farm School, which for the present is in connection with the Alms-House. Three Truant Officers are annually appointed by the City Council to make complaints of truancy, and carry the sentence into execution. If these officers find any persons between five and sixteen years of age, belonging to any of the public schools in the city, during school hours, in any public place in the city, without sufficient excuse for such absence, it is their duty to arrest, and return them to school, unless they deem it proper to complain of them as truants, and also to notify their parents or guardians of what has been done in the premises.

Such are the prominent and essential features of our City Ordinance in relation to Truants. I have had a growing conviction that this Ordinance falls far short of realizing to us the full benefit which was anticipated from it. And this not from any apparent neglect in the officers appointed to execute it, but mainly from the fact that no suitable place is provided in it for the reception of those truant and vagabond children who are the proper subjects of it. The Alms-House does not seem to me to be the proper place for the children, often quite young, who are now sent there for truancy, and who necessarily come in frequent contact with its inmates, many of whom from their miserable antecedents must exert a pernicious influence over them. I heartily in-

dorse the sentiments expressed in the second Inaugural Address of Mayor Taber, that "to carry into effect any reformatory influence in this direction, there should be a distinct establishment for the purpose—under the exclusive direction and control of the city authorities—in which manual and mental labor should be combined, and apart from all influences that should tend to degrade or pervert. It is only in this way that I can see any advantage to be derived from such an institution, and would therefore earnestly commend the subject to your early attention."

To show the practical working of this Ordinance during the past year, I submit the following letter from the Hon. Robert C. Pitman, Justice of the Police Court, who, as a member of the School Board in former years, and in his present position, has taken a deep interest in this subject, and drafted the Ordinance of which an abstract has been given above, and whose suggestions are entitled to much consideration.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 22d, 1863.

ABNER J. PHIPPS, ESQ., *Superintendent of Schools*:

My dear sir,—I cheerfully comply with your request that I should give you some account of the operation of the Truant law, together with any suggestions that may occur to me in connection therewith.

The present City Ordinance, being a revision of the former made necessary by certain changes in the Statutes of the Commonwealth, came into operation about the 1st of October, 1861. Since that time all Truant cases have been heard by me as Justice of the Police Court in my room at the Court House, but not in open court. It was, I suppose, considered best by the Legislature that the hearing should be less formal and restrained, and that children should be saved the necessity of taking their places by the side of criminals of every grade at a public trial.

Forty-three cases have been brought before me during that time, 17 of which have been during the current year. Of the whole number, 4 have been complaints under that

section of the Ordinance which applies to children growing up in ignorance and vice, and not attending any school at all, and the remainder have been cases of truancy properly so called. In 7 cases a *nol. pros.* has been entered and the parties discharged; in some cases this has been after a probation of several months, and in other cases because of sentence to the Nautical School, or otherwise, for some graver offence. Of the sentences to the Farm School ten have been for six months, eight for one year, seven for three months, four for four months, two for seven months, two for nine months, and one each for two months, five months and eight months.

From the number of boys returned to the school under a second sentence, and from the reports of Truant officers, I am compelled to believe that the efficacy of the present system is rather to be found in its check of incipient truancy through the fear of prosecution, than in reformatory influences upon those sent to the school. I regard the first consideration, however, as one of great importance and fully justifying the establishment and continuance of the school. I may properly add that, independent of any reformation of the more incorrigible, their temporary restraint from vicious courses of life is at least a protection to the community. I earnestly desire, however, to see the day when our city shall more fully recognize its duty as the guardian of this neglected class of children, and shall provide for them an institution separate from the unfavorable influences of the Poor-House, and in its means of healthful employment properly entitled to the name of a Farm School. I would also suggest that, while as a matter of justice to the female teacher who has had charge of the boys I ought to say that all reports have given her credit for most faithful service, yet it must be apparent that for purposes of proper supervision over the habits, deportment and recreations of the inmates of such a school, a male teacher is indispensable.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. PITMAN, *Justice Police Court.*

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

There are now in our city 22 school-houses for the accommodation of the children attending our public schools. I hoped to be able to present in detail a statement with regard to the time of their erection, their dimensions, the area of each school lot, and such other items as might be of interest to those who desire such information. I have not, however, been able to obtain these facts with respect to all of them without giving to the subject more time than my daily duties would allow. I shall therefore speak of many of them briefly.

The High School Building. This is a brick building, eighty feet long and fifty wide, erected in the Fall of 1844, and occupied for the first time in June 1845. It stands on a lot of land having an area of about one hundred and seventeen rods, eligibly situated at the junction of Middle and Summer streets. The lot originally contained but 60 rods, and the whole expenditure at first for land, cost of erection, furniture, and other incidental expenses for the building, was \$12,469.42. In 1849, about 34 rods were purchased of Dr. Bartlett at \$57 per rod, to be added to this lot, at an expense of \$1,935.72, and in 1851, $22\frac{808}{1000}$ rods at a cost of \$742.76, making the entire expense of the land and building \$15,147.90. It is a two story building. The upper floor, together with the attic, a portion of which has been used for a Philosophical and Recitation room, is occupied for the accommodation of the High School, and the lower floor by a Boys' Grammar School, which until transferred to this building in 1845 occupied a part of the Grammar School building on Charles street. The desks and chairs now used in the High School were procured in 1848, those at first provided being too small and inconvenient.

It may be a matter of historical interest to state in this connection, that a High School was originally established in this city in June 1827, under the instruction of John F. Emerson, Esq., as Principal. This school was kept in a lower

room of the Charles Street School House, and continued for two years, when it was abolished. The present High School was established, and went into operation June 19, 1837, in a building temporarily prepared for it on Elm Street, and now occupied as a dwelling house, No. 68. Mr. Emerson was again appointed Principal, and continued to hold that relation to the school until his resignation in 1861, making twenty-six years that he was connected with our public schools, and including the nine years of his connection with private schools, an entire period of thirty-five years that he was employed as a teacher in our city.

The present accommodations for the High School are in several respects not what they should be. The study room is about twice as long as it is wide, and the scholars are necessarily so seated as greatly to tax the vigilance of the teacher, and render it more difficult to detect improprieties on the part of such pupils as presume upon their remoteness from his desk to practice them. Three recitation rooms are on the same floor with the study room, and are much too small for the large classes which of necessity are often crowded into them. Many of the scholars have to sit directly beneath the blackboards, so that when these are used they lose the benefit of them without a painful twisting of the neck, and besides this the crayon powder falls in showers upon their persons, often to the soiling and permanent injury of their dress. This ought not so to be. There is but one window, in each of the rooms, and the ventilation is very imperfect. The room in the attic, intended originally for occasional use as a Philosophical and Chemical lecture room, is now used constantly by the sub-master and his classes. It is sufficiently large for the purpose, but badly lighted, having only one small semi-circular window for the admission of light on the North side. The entrance to the room through the bare walls of an unfinished attic cannot exert a very refining influence upon those whose class duties call them thither. I should recommend that as much of the attic as is used for a passage way to this room be finished off in a

suitable manner, and that more light be furnished to the room by a window inserted in the roof of the building. But a far better arrangement would be, not only for remedying existing evils to which I have alluded above, but for promoting the best interests of both the schools occupying this building, to put them upon what is called the Department plan, and the building might, I should think, at no very great expense, be so altered as to furnish four rooms on each floor, each of sufficient size for the accommodation of the number usually assigned to a teacher.

The Parker Street School House is a brick building, two stories high, 70 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a front projection of 15 feet by 28 feet, and stands in the center of a lot containing one hundred and twenty-three $\frac{84}{100}$ rods, purchased of George A. Bourne at \$20 per rod. The building, furniture, and fence cost \$12,179.26; the land, \$2,476.80; making the entire cost \$14,656.06. It was finished and ready for use in the summer of 1853. The upper story, with a finished room in the attic, is used for the accommodation of a Grammar School, and half of the lower story for an Inter-medial School. The other half was used for some years for a Primary School, but is not used at present for any purpose.

The building is a substantial, symmetrical and tasteful structure, and in its general character of the Italian style. It formed the commencement of a new era among us in the history of school house architecture. Rigid simplicity and entire absence of any regard to architectural beauty and adornment, are a very marked and characteristic feature of all our school houses erected prior to this.

The Fifth Street Grammar School House was erected in 1859, and was another important step in the right direction. It is to be regretted that such buildings as this and the one of which I have just spoken, should not bear the name of some of our prominent citizens who have been most intimately connected with the educational, or more material interests and prosperity of our city, rather than the merely local names which now designate all our school buildings.

I would respectfully commend to the Board the propriety of considering this suggestion, with the hope that a usage so general elsewhere may be adopted among us. The lot of land on which this building stands contains $65\frac{96}{100}$ rods, and was purchased of William T. Russell, Esq., for \$4,947.37.

The building, fence, furniture, &c., cost \$24,540.43, making the entire cost of land and building, with its furnishings, \$29,487.80, only about five hundred dollars less than the united cost of the High and Parker Street School Buildings and lots, each of which lots is nearly twice as large as this.

As this is the most expensive school building in our city, the last erected, and the best adapted in every respect to school purposes, I will here introduce a description of it from the Report of 1859.

“This building is of brick, and is two stories high. It measures 87 feet on Fifth street, and 55 feet on Russell street. There are projections both in front and in the rear, measuring 4 feet by 29 feet; that in front being surmounted by a pediment and belfry. Each story is 15 feet in the clear. In the lower, are four school-rooms, each measuring 30 feet by $25\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and designed to accommodate fifty pupils. In the second story are two rooms of the same dimensions, and also a large room 51 feet long and 30 feet wide, well adapted for exhibitions, or any occasion when it is desired to assemble together all the scholars from the various rooms. It can also at any time, when needed, be divided into two school-rooms. There are two entrances to the building, one in front, the other in the rear, for boys and girls respectively. These open into an entrance hall 22 feet wide, which is furnished with sinks and closets in each story. In the attic story there is a single room, which extends over the entire building, and is designed to be used by the girls, in stormy weather, as a play-room. All the rooms in the building are provided with ample facilities for ventilation by means of air ducts communicating with two large ventilators on the roof. The architecture of the building is plain

and wholly unpretending in style. The lot is graded, and is surmounted with a wrought iron fence."

During the present year the Hall, spoken of above, has been divided into two school-rooms, so that there is now no suitable place for gathering together all the pupils for any general exercises, as heretofore. It seems to me highly important that there should be in a school building like this, a Hall for general exercises, and occasions, frequently occurring, when it is very desirable that the entire school should be brought together. And I would recommend that the City Government be requested to make a special appropriation for raising the roof of this building a few feet, and thus adding another story, which at comparatively little expense would increase its capacity by two school-rooms in which more than a hundred pupils could be accommodated, and afford such a Hall as is needed, and at the same time improve the architectural appearance of the building. Should this suggestion be realized, I should recommend that the scholars belonging to the Grammar Department of the Grove School be transferred to this school, and the services of a male teacher in the former be dispensed with. These scholars might occupy *one* of the new rooms, and the difference in the salaries paid for their instruction under the present and the proposed arrangement would be more than the interest upon the sum necessary for effecting the alteration, and there would still remain one other room capable of accommodating more than fifty scholars, and a large Hall besides.

The Merrimac Street School House was erected in 1856-7. It is a substantial, well proportioned, brick building, two stories high, and used for the accommodation of Intermedial and Primary Schools, conducted on the Department plan. The building, furniture, fences, &c., cost \$10,701.79. The lot on which it stands was purchased of Samuel Rodman, in February, 1855. It is $164\frac{33}{100}$ feet long, and 100 feet wide; contains $60\frac{36}{1000}$ rods, and cost \$2,101.26. In 1860 additional expense was incurred in making alterations to adapt this building to the Department plan, and in finishing off and

furnishing the upper story for an Intermedial School, amounting to \$1,572.46, so that the entire cost of this building, furniture, land, &c., has been \$14,375.41.

With the exception of the four buildings thus described, the other school buildings of our city are of wood, some of which have been erected within a few years, but several of them are quite venerable for their antiquity, and have been frequently repaired, patched, and altered, as necessity required. "It is to be desired," to quote the language of the School Report of 1853, "That no more frame buildings shall be erected for school houses, within the limits of the city proper; and it is moreover quite as earnestly to be desired, that no more school houses, even of durable materials, shall be erected without regard to architectural beauty and proportion. The difference in expense is very trifling between the erection of a building architecturally designed and gracefully ornamented, and the heaping together of the same material in the very simplest and plainest manner possible. The one is an object upon which the eye always delights to rest, and of whose symmetrical proportions and chaste adornment it never tires, while the other is unsightly from the beginning, and grows only more so by familiarity; constantly giving rise, with every view, to the regretful reflection that it is so very durable."

The Cedar Street School House was erected in 1855. It is a two story building, conveniently arranged, but not very thoroughly built. There are two rooms on each floor of equal size, one of which has been finished off during the present year and prepared for the accommodation of the youngest scholars, for whom an additional teacher has been provided. The lot is at the junction of Cedar and Maxfield Streets, and contains $34\frac{1}{4}$ rods, purchased of Jacob S. Parker and Thomas Kempton for \$805.13, and the building &c. cost \$——?

The Dartmouth Street School House was erected in 1855-6, and is upon the same general plan as the preceding building. The rooms are not sufficiently large for the suitable accom-

modation of such a number of pupils as might be profitably instructed in them. The lot, containing $39\frac{70}{100}$ rods, was bought June 1855, of Henry H. Crapo, Esq., and cost \$599. The entire cost of land, building, fencing, grading, &c., exceeded \$5,000.

Several of the School Houses were built by the different Districts into which the town of New Bedford was formerly divided, and were transferred to the town when these School Districts were abolished. It has not been practicable to ascertain in each instance when these buildings were erected, the size and cost of the lots, &c., as the original deeds are in the Registry Office in Taunton.

Some of these have been modernized, and greatly improved, so that they will answer very well for many years. The Maxfield Street School house was so altered in 1860, and during the present year the spirit of improvement has reached the Hill and Bush Street School houses, the last of which have afforded such a fruitful theme of just complaint for several years. As the necessity for these alterations, as well as the nature of them, has been presented in the Report of the School Board, it will be unnecessary for me to speak of them further. The area of the Hill School house lot is $41\frac{1}{2}$ rods, and of the lot on Bush Street 44 rods. There are still remaining a few of these old District school houses which should soon give place to others better adapted in all respects to the purposes for which they are needed. To this class belong the Grove, Sixth Street, Charles Street, and Kempton Street School houses.

The school house on the north side of Charles Street was erected forty-two years ago by District No. 4. The upper part is used for a Girls' Grammar School, and the lower part for an Intermedial School. The school house on the south side of the same street, was erected in —, and was originally a one story building. In 1847 it was enlarged by raising it another story. The lower part of the building is used for a Primary School, and the upper part for an Intermedial. It is a poor building, and not at all creditable to

the city. The lots on which these two buildings stand contain $55\frac{3}{4}$ rods. I do not think that there should be two Inter-medial Schools in such close proximity, as the two on Charles Street, which are diagonally opposite each other, and would recommend a union of the two under one Principal. I think that some arrangement can be made to effect such a union, by which the salary of at least one teacher can be saved to the city. I also recommend to the Board to consider the feasibility of uniting the Charles Street and Middle Street Grammar Schools, which are the only public schools in our city in which the sexes are separately taught, and without any manifest advantages. There are certainly quite as many instances of impropriety and of discipline occurring in these schools, in proportion to the number of pupils, as in the High School, or in either of the Grammar schools in which the two sexes are educated together. The chief difficulty connected with such a union of these schools may be to determine the building to be occupied for the purpose. If our city were enjoying its usual prosperity, I should without hesitation recommend that the High School building be so altered as to be conformed to the Department system, and be used exclusively for the accommodation of this united school, with such an increase of scholars as its limits would allow, to be conducted on the same general plan as the Fifth Street School; that the Charles Street and Kempton Street Inter-medial Schools be united and occupy the Kempton Street School building, in which also the Charles Street Primary School might perhaps be accommodated, and thus permit the city to dispose of one school building, and a lot very eligibly situated, and finally, that a building be erected in some central part of the city to be used exclusively for a High School, with every needful convenience, and adapted to the Department system. Though I do not now make these recommendations with any expectation that they can at present be realized, yet I commend them to the consideration of the Board with the hope that if sanctioned by their approval it may tend to prepare the way for an earlier ac-

complishment of them than if no such suggestions were now made.

Of the Country School buildings I shall briefly speak.

The North School House is at the extreme North part of the city, in what is called the Jonathan Tobey neighborhood, about seven miles from the City Hall. It was erected in 1852. It is very neat in its external appearance, and in its internal arrangements, furniture, and style of finish, is all that could be desired for such a school. And the same may be said of all our one story Country School buildings, five in number. The lot contains 60 rods, and was bought of John S. Ashley for \$60. The entire cost of building and land was \$1,029.04.

The Belville School House was erected in 1855, in answer to an urgent petition from the residents in that part of the city. It stands on a lot containing 83 rods, purchased of Jabez S. Hathaway, January 1855, for \$200. The entire expense of the lot, building, &c., was about \$1,300.

The School House lot at Plainville contains 43 rods; 32 rods were purchased of Warren Ashley, July 1846, for \$222, and 11 rods of Abel Snell, May 1856, for \$51. In 1854 the building was changed in its position, enlarged, and thoroughly remodelled, at an expense of about \$800. This school was formerly designated "Perry's Neck School," but at the request of persons living in that section of the city, the City Council in July last changed its name to "Plainville School," and the School Board approved and confirmed the change, so that it will hereafter be thus designated.

The Haskins Corner School was established in June 1845, on land which belonged to the city, being a part of the territory transferred by an Act of the Legislature in 1845, from Dartmouth to New Bedford. The lot originally contained but ten rods, but in September 1851 an addition of forty rods was made to it at a cost of \$100, so that its area now is fifty rods. The present school house was erected in 1855, and cost, including the expense of fitting up, and fencing the lot, about \$1,100.

The Cannonville School was opened in June 1845. The present lot, containing 40 rods, (10 rods long and 4 rods wide,) was purchased March 1848, of George Howland, and the school house removed to it from a lot before hired for its accommodation. The present school house was erected in 1853, at an expense of \$1,754.21, including about \$250 for furniture. Only the lower floor was at that time finished. In 1855, the upper story was finished, and prepared for the accommodation of the larger and more advanced scholars.

The Clark's Point School House was finished, and occupied in the Fall of 1845, taking the place of an old school house which was sold for \$40. So great was the contrast between the two buildings that the Committee of that year assured the 'citizens that they need no longer feel any mortification, as they passed by this school-house in their daily drives to the Point.' The cost of the building and fence was \$824.36.

The memoranda in relation to two or three of our school buildings and lots, not spoken of above, obtained at considerable pains, have been mislaid, and cannot be obtained in season for this part of the Report.

In concluding my Report I would express the earnest hope that in these times of excitement and national distress our public schools will not be neglected, and that whatever retrenchment the present financial condition of our city, and the somewhat unpromising aspect of its future prosperity, may seem to render necessary, its influence will last and least of all be felt in the maintenance of our system of free schools in which all our citizens have a common and abiding interest.

Respectfully submitted by

ABNER J. PHIPPS,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

December 28th, 1863.

FEBRUARY, 8, 1864.

NOTE.—It may be proper to state that Mr. Phipps has to-day resigned the above office to accept the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools of Lowell, Mass., and will enter upon his duties there February 29th.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

1863.	SCHOOLS.*	WINTER TERM.						SPRING TERM.						SUMMER TERM.						FALL TERM.						TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
		Whole No.	admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No.	admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No.	admitted.	Av. No. belonging.	Average attendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.								
	HIGH. { (Male,) (Female,)	75	72	72 96	72 96	60 96	48	67	63	60 96	60 96	64 97	44	59	67	64 97	56	95	45	Charles P. Rugg, Ivory S. Cornish,	\$1200 1000						
	Total for High School,	175	168	165 94	165 94	140 93	128	163	150	140 93	140 93	156 94	115	146	162	156 94	132	93	117	Sallie W. Fox, Susan A. Osgood, Charlotte E. Wheeler, Frances G. Hersey (Drawing) H. B. Warner, (Singing.)	400 350 350 125 75						
	GRAMMAR.																				\$3500						
	FIFTH STREET,	416	384	358 93	358 93	327 94	93	385	348	327 94	327 94	327 90	59	368	351	327 90	300	91	70	Sylvander Hutchinson, Hannah B. Robinson, Lydia A. Post, E. Emily Cushman, Mary E. Smith, Sarah E. Stoddard, Amie T. Macomber, Elizabeth Russell, Lucy P. Hathaway,	\$1000 800 800 300 300 300 300 300 300						
	MIDDLE STREET,	161	149	145 97	145 97	127 95	22	148	133	127 95	127 95	136 96	16	149	141	136 96	127	95	19	James S. Barrell, Abby A. K. Howard, Elizabeth F. Vincent,	1000 300 275						
	PARKER STREET,	157	145	131 96	131 96	127 95	18	149	134	127 95	127 95	140 95	12	156	147	140 95	123	94	17	Ebenezer Hervey, Jane M. Gardner, Eliza C. Lewis,	1000 300 275						
	CHARLES STREET,	110	108	100 95	100 95	89 93	21	108	97	89 93	89 93	84 94	12	88	81	84 94	75	92	9	Julia H. Osgood, Susan B. Cornish,	450 300						
	Total for Grammar Schools.	844	786	734 95	734 95	670 94	154	790	712	670 94	670 94	687 93	98	760	728	687 93	625	93	115		\$7300						

* For the average number admitted, &c., see page 19.

APPENDIX.

No. 1, Continued.

1863.	SCHOOLS.	WINTER TERM.					SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.
		Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.		
	<i>INTERMEDIAL.</i>																						
	MERRIMAC STREET,	106	95	88	92	1	92	83	76	91	2	107	99	92	93	1	108	94	89	94	1	Helen M. Gordon,	\$325
	PARKER STREET,	88	78	72	91	2	90	79	72	91	2	85	78	72	92	2	83	72	65	90	1	Almena M. Hathaway, Annie R. Commerford, Sylvia A. Chase,	350
	MAXFIELD STREET,	105	91	82	91	1	103	91	84	92	1	110	98	91	92	0	119	103	95	92	0	Eliza J. D. Shepherd, Martha A. D. Hemenway, Emma R. Wentworth,	325
	KEMPTON STREET,	120	105	96	91		116	100	90	90		99	89	83	92		93	82	75	91	1	Emma R. Wentworth, Jeanette P. Hunter,	350
	CHARLES STREET,	115	101	91	90	2	103	91	80	88		108	100	89	89		115	96	86	89		Clara D. Cory, Clarissa S. Staples,	350
	WILLIAM STREET,	121	111	101	91	4	119	111	108	91	1	124	116	105	90		123	112	101	90	1	Mary E. Savery, Mary B. Gooding,	350
	BUSH STREET,	100	93	85	91		97	91	84	92		102	90	80	83		98	87	79	90		Mary E. Allen, Maria L. Whitney,	250
	SIXTH STREET,	122	109	101	92	1	128	106	95	90	1	116	105	99	94		119	94	88	94	1	Sarah D. Ottiwell, Charlotte C. Carr,	275
	DARTMOUTH STREET,	75	67	62	92		74	70	66	95		81	75	70	93		89	75	70	93		Janet C. Thompson, Mary E. Chase,	250
	Total for Intermediate Schools,	932	850	778	91 2-9	10	922	822	755	91 1-9	5	932	850	781	91 4-9		947	815	748	91 4-9	5		\$5400
	<i>PRIMARY.</i>																						
	HILL,	107	94	79	84		107	86	75	87		115	107	95	88		121	107	97	90		Elizabeth P. Spooner, Kate Commerford, Alma C. Field,	\$325
	MERRIMAC STREET,	121	106	96	91		140	116	105	91		155	152	134	95		140	135	113	93		Drusilla W. Sears, Cordelia M. Barker,	275
	CEDAR STREET,	181	149	126	85		201	173	153	88		215	193	177	90		221	191	169	86		Annie S. Homer, Ellen S. Kempton, Mary L. Blake,	275
	MAXFIELD STREET,	111	93	84	90		137	118	108	91		140	116	105	91		140	117	106	90		Mary B. White, Sarah E. Field,	275
	CHARLES STREET,	120	97	88	90		122	102	96	90		132	115	109	93		131	112	102	91		Patience R. Army, H. A. R. Kempton,	275
	WILLIAM STREET,	115	96	87	90		132	114	104	91		135	116	107	92		142	123	114	92		Sarah H. Hewins, Jane C. Finkell,	350
	BUSH STREET,	112	91	85	93		120	104	97	93		134	120	112	92		142	129	120	90		Anna M. Bailey, Deborah D. Ruggles,	250
	SIXTH STREET,	60	52	46	88		70	58	49	85		61	53	49	93		77	63	56	82		Ruth H. Brady, Kathy F. Bryant,	35

APPENDIX.

No. 1, Continued.

1863.	WINTER TERM.					SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					TEACHERS now in service.	Salaries per annum.	
SCHOOLS.	Whole No.	admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No.	admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No.	admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	No. over 15 years.					
COUNTRY.																							
	NORTH,	31	28	25	89	5	29	27	21	78	3	24	21	16	77	1	18	11	63	2	Mary B. Grinnell,	\$325	
	ACUSHNET,	60	57	58	88	6	66	49	43	87	3	59	46	40	87	6	55	44	88	6	William A. Barrell,	650	
	BELVILLE,	28	26	22	78	4	26	23	18	69	4	27	26	23	85	2	28	26	82	3	Cornelia A. Rounsaville,	325	
	PLAINVILLE,	24	21	16	74	2	20	15	12	80	1	26	23	16	70	0	25	23	74	2	Lucy J. Remington,	325	
GROVE.	HASKINS' CORNER,	35	31	26	83	6	35	30	22	74	7	37	32	25	77	4	36	33	27	82	Carrie M. Cook,	325	
	CANNONVILLE,	82	71	68	83	6	76	62	56	90	4	74	65	59	92	4	80	70	64	3	Sarah Crane,	325	
																					Carrie J. Spooner,	325	
		185	162	147	90	10	186	145	124	89	7	175	155	140	90	7	188	160	145	9	Nehemiah Lincoln,	900	
																					Asenath P. Taber,	275	
CLARK'S POINT, ALMS-HOUSE,		32	29	27	93	1	31	28	25	87	1	28	25	22	89	1	31	26	22	86	Mary J. Chase,	250	
		31	26	25	99	1	25	20	20	98	1	19	18	17	99	1	28	25	24	98	Lizzie S. Post,	325	
																					Celia L. Chase,	250	
Total for Country Schools,	508	451	414	86	1-3	41	494	399	341	83	1-2	31	469	411	358	85	26	495	425	371	84	Annie E. Sanford,	\$4800
EVENING.																					Total for Salaries,	27,600	
																					Per week	Per	
																					three	week	
																					ev'gs.	ev'gs.	
Male Department, for { 1st 12 weeks, } Female Department, do.																					Nehemiah Lincoln,	3.00	
																					Mary E. Choate,	2.00	
																					Frances G. Hersey,	2.50	
																					Louisa A. Arey,	2.00	
																					Helen M. Leonard,	2.00	

No. 2.

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

HIGH SCHOOL.

One Principal, (male,).....	\$1,200	per annum.
One Sub-master, ".....	1,000	" "
One Assistant, (female,).....	400	" "
Two Assistants, ".....	each 350	" "
One teacher of Singing,.....	75	" "
One teacher of Drawing,.....	3	per week.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Three Principals, (male,).....	each 1,000	per annum.
One " (female,).....	450	" "
Eleven Assistants, ".....	each 300	" "
Two " ".....	each 275	" "

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

Five Principals, (female,).....	each 350	" "
Four " ".....	each 325	" "
Four Assistants ".....	each 275	" "
Five Assistants ".....	each 250	" "

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Four Principals, (female,).....	each 350	" "
Six " ".....	each 325	" "
One " ".....	300	" "
Eight Assistants, ".....	each 275	" "
Three " ".....	each 250	" "

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,).....	900	" "
One " ".....	650	" "
Six " (female,).....	each 325	" "
Two Assistants ".....	each 275	" "
Two " ".....	each 250	" "

ALMS HOUSE (TRUANT) SCHOOL.

One Principal, (female,).....	250	" "
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EVENING SCHOOLS.

One Principal, (male,).....	\$3.00	per week, 3 evenings.
One " (female,).....	2.50	" 3 "
Three Assistants, ".....	each 2.00	" 3 "

No. 3.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE EXAMINATION
OF APPLICANTS TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, MAY 1863.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is interest?
2. When the amount, time, and rate per cent. are given, how would you find the principal?
3. How do you find the proceeds of a note discounted at a Bank?
4. What is a cube?
5. When the perpendicular and base of a right angled triangle are given, how do you find the hypotenuse?
6. What is a decimal fraction?
7. When will the quotient always be larger than the dividend?
8. What is the effect of putting a cipher between the separatrix and the first figure of a decimal fraction? Why?
9. Which will weigh more, a pound of feathers or a pound of gold? Why?
10. Why, in the extraction of the cube root, do you "separate the number into periods of *three* figures each"?
11. If the hind wheel of a carriage is $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in circumference, how many revolutions will it make in running from New Bedford to Mattapoisett, 6 miles?
12. What is the bank discount on a note of \$684.48 payable in 90 days?
13. What is the amount of a note of \$125. which is on interest from June 7, 1861, to Feb. 11, 1864?
14. What is the cost of insuring \$5000. on a house for one year, at $\frac{1}{5}$ of 1 per cent?
15. What is the present worth of a note for \$600. payable 8 months from to-day?
16. $\frac{7}{8}$ of 27 is $2\frac{1}{5}$ of how many twelfths of 60? (Write an analysis of this example.)

17. How many cubic yards of earth were removed in digging a cellar 28 ft. 9 in. long, 22 ft. 8 in. wide, and 7 ft. 6 in. deep?

18. How many building lots, each 75 feet by 125 feet, can be made from 1 A. 1 R. 6 P. $18\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yd.?

19. A cubical box contains 474552 solid inches; what is the area (in sq. ft.) of one of its sides?

20. If corn is bought at \$.55 a bushel, and sold at \$.66, what is the gain per cent.?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. What are the three principal divisions of Geography, and of what does each treat?

2. Name and define the principal circles of the earth.

3. Name a place that has noon earlier than New Bedford, and one that has noon later, and explain the cause of the difference.

4. Name three of the causes which chiefly determine the climate of a place.

5. Into what seas do the Rhine, Dnieper, Ural, Indus, and Amoor flow?

6. By what three mountain systems are the United States crossed? Describe each of them.

7. Name the three principal rivers of South America; name the two largest rivers that flow into the Caspian Sea.

8. Name the five grand divisions of the globe, in the order of their extent of surface.

9. Name the five Great Powers of Europe.

10. Why do degrees of longitude vary in length?

11. On what does the change of seasons depend?

12. What are the chief exports of New England?

13. Name the principal forms of government, and give an example of each.

14. What, and where, is the largest fresh water lake, the longest river, and the highest mountain in the world?

15. How is South Carolina bounded, and what is its capital?

16. How is Texas bounded, and what is its capital?

17. What are the proofs that the earth is round?

18. What are volcanoes? Name three volcanoes, and give their situation.

19. How many motions has the earth? Name them.

20. Through what waters would you pass in going from St. Louis to St. Petersburg?

GRAMMAR.

1. Name the parts of speech, and give an example of each.

2. Define *orthography*, *syntax*, *vowel*.

3. What are the different ways of forming the feminine gender of nouns?

4. What is the feminine of *beau*? *earl*? *hero*? *gander*? *wizard*?

5. Decline *I*,—*thou*,—*it*,—*man*,—*lady*.

6. Write three nouns that are used only in the singular number, and two only in the plural.

7. What is the plural of *chimney*? *phenomenon*? *man-servant*? *loaf*? 3?

8. What are the ordinals corresponding to *six*, *twenty-two*, *thirty-one*, *one hundred and three*, *ninety-nine*?

9. What is an *auxiliary* verb? Name the auxiliaries.

10. Write the principal parts of *to sing*, *to eat*, *to ride*, *to hang*, *to drive*.

11. Define the degrees of comparison.

12. Compare *gay*, *dry*, *cheerful*, *ill*, *many*.

13. Define the imperative mood. Give an example of its use.

14. Write a sentence containing *that*, as a conjunction, as a relative pronoun, and as a demonstrative pronoun.

15. Correct the following sentences:

Each of them were here, and no one but I saw whom it was that done it.

Who was you writing to, when my brother and me called to your house?

He learns us grammar, but neither of us write grammatical.

He done the work very easy.

16. Write the second person singular of the verb *love*, in the simple (or common), emphatic, progressive, and passive forms of the present Indicative, and also in the style used in Scripture.

17. Name all the parts of speech which are used to connect sentences.

18. Define *mood* and *tense*.

19. Analyze the following sentence: A good man does that which is right, from principle.

20. Parse each word in the following sentence: The minutest plant, if it is attentively examined, obliges us to adore the Omnipotent Hand by which it was created.

HISTORY.

1. When and by whom was the continent of North America discovered?

2. When and by whom was the continent of South America discovered?

3. When, where, and by whom was Negro Slavery introduced into the United States?

4. What was the cause of the French and Indian War, by what treaty was peace concluded, and what territory came into the possession of England by that treaty?

5. Name four of the principal battles of the Revolutionary War after the Declaration of Independence.

6. Name the first and the last battle of the Revolution.

7. Name the year in which each of the following battles took place, and state whether it was a victory or a defeat of the Americans,—Brandywine, Trenton, Yorktown, Stillwater, Germantown.

8. What is a blockade?

9. In what year and during whose administration was Texas annexed to the United States? To what country did it previously belong?

10. Name the thirteen Original Colonies.

11. Name the first and the last State admitted into the Union since the original thirteen.

12. Name the Presidents who were elected from Virginia. Also those from New England.

13. Name the Presidents who have held the office for eight years.

14. What Officers constitute the President's Cabinet?

15. How is a United States Senator chosen, and for what length of time?

16. How is a United States Representative chosen, and for what length of time?

17. What are the three departments of Government?

18. What are the qualifications for a Senator?

19. What are the qualifications for a Representative?

20. What is Treason?

SPELLING.

Sleek, Sneak, Knave, Verge, Clique, Iceberg, Firkin, Awkward, Scenery, Aggrieve, Paucity, Mercenary, Mischievous, Ascendency, Feasibility, Phraseology, Millennium, Beggary, Symmetry, Gazetteer, Exhilarate, Secrecy, Inseparable, Scintillate, Precedence.

No. 4.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS PROPOSED FOR THE EXAMINATION
OF APPLICANTS TO ENTER THE HIGH SCHOOL, NOV. 1863.

ARITHMETIC.

1. What is the product of twenty-five and six thousandths by seven ten thousandths?
2. Change the following common fractions to decimals:
 $\frac{5}{6}, \frac{49}{3}, \frac{2}{7}$.
3. What is the value of $\frac{5\frac{2}{3}}{7\frac{3}{5}}$ of $\frac{3\frac{2}{9}}{4}$ divided by $\frac{2\frac{3}{7}}{3\frac{1}{5}}$ of $\frac{5}{8}$?
4. From 19 m. 6 fur. 17 r. 4 y. 3 in., take 14 m. 7 fur. 19 r. 5 y. 1 f. 6 in.
5. Which is worth more on the day of date, a note for \$6255. due 3 y. 2 m. hence at 5 per cent., or a note for \$5400. payable on demand?
6. How many square feet are there in the four walls of a room 15 f. 4 in. long, 12 f. 9 in. wide, and 8 f. 6 in. high?
7. A garrison of 250 men has provisions for 20 days. How many of the men must be discharged that the remainder, without any diminution of rations, may be supported 32 days?
8. At 6 per cent., to what will \$287.50 amount, if at simple interest from July 4, 1859, to May 21, 1861? to what, if at compound interest, for the same time?
9. What must be your asking price for cloth costing you \$2.50 per yard, that you may fall ten per cent., and still gain ten per cent. on the cost?
10. Find the second term of the proportion $3 : — :: 15 : 7$.
11. What part of 1 lb. is 3 oz. 5 dwt. $17\frac{2}{5}$ gr.?
12. The square of 12.25 is the cube of what number?
13. What number is that which being increased by $\frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{8}$, and $\frac{5}{6}$ of itself, will amount to $234\frac{3}{4}$?
14. Divide $\frac{7}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{5}$ and explain the process.
15. If A and B leave New Bedford and travel, the one due North 50 miles, the other due West 80 miles, how far apart will they then be?
16. What is the side of a cube which will contain as

much as a chest 8 feet 3 inches long, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet 7 inches deep?

17. If when flour is $\$6\frac{2}{3}$ per barrel, a five cent loaf weighs 15 ounces, how many ounces ought an eight cent loaf to weigh when flour is $\$4\frac{1}{6}$ per barrel?

18. My factor in Mobile has purchased on my account 26 bales of cotton at \$103.25 per bale. What is his commission at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.?

19. The cube of 4.5 is the square of what number?

20. A man sold 25 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of rye for \$79.75. He sold the wheat for 55 cents per bushel more than the rye. What was the price of each per bushel?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. From what do we reckon latitude, and from what longitude? Which of these starting points may be assumed at pleasure?

2. Why is not a degree of longitude at the equator, of exactly the same length as a degree of latitude? Does the length of a degree of longitude increase or diminish as you go towards the poles? Give the reason for the answer.

3. What are the political divisions of North America?

4. Name in their order, beginning at the North, the United States which border on the Atlantic.

5. What three mountain-systems are there in North America? Describe each of them.

6. Name the three largest lakes with which Mackenzie's river and its tributaries are connected.

7. Name the bays and gulfs which indent the eastern coast of North America.

8. Name the six largest cities of the United States in the order of their population, and give the position of each.

9. What are the political divisions of South America?

10. How does the coast of South America differ from that of North America?

11. Name the Barbary States in order, beginning at the west.
 12. Into what bodies of water do the most important rivers of Africa flow?
 13. Which are the four largest rivers of Europe? Into what does each of them flow?
 14. Which are the two most populous cities of Europe, and how are they situated?
 15. Ship a cargo of oil from New Bedford to Constantinople; through what waters must you pass?
 16. Which part of Egypt is called Lower Egypt, the northern or southern? Which is more elevated, lake Erie or lake Ontario, and what fact proves it?
 17. Name the seas on the east of Asia.
 18. Freight a vessel at Canton for New York, and name the articles you would ship.
 19. Where is the island of Java, and to whom does it belong?
 20. Name the boundaries of Bristol County, and of New Bedford.
-

GRAMMAR.

1. What is an *abstract* noun? a *collective* noun? Write two examples of each.
2. What is the plural of *knife*? *valley*? *vermin*? *father-in-law*? *spoonful*? *mouse-trap*?
3. What is the *nominative* case? the *possessive* case? the *objective* case? Write a sentence illustrating the correct use of each of these cases.
4. What is an *adjective*? a *proper* adjective? a *numeral* adjective? Write an example of each of these adjectives in the order of the questions.
5. What does the *comparative* degree of an adjective express? Compare *famous*, *bad*, *many*, *infinite*, *immortal*, *little*, *all*, *expert*.

6. What is a *relative pronoun*? Which are the relative pronouns? In the sentence,—Have you read the book that your friend gave you,—you may parse *that*.

7. What is a *verb*? the difference between a *regular*, and an *irregular* verb? between a *transitive*, and an *intransitive* verb?

8. Write the principal parts of the following verbs: *do*, *bring*, *freeze*, *wear*, *go*, *write*, *buy*, *know*, *sit*.

9. What is an *adverb*? Compare *well*, *ill* or *badly*, *little*, *much*, *wisely*. Write a sentence containing an adverb of *time*,—also one containing an adverb of *manner*.

10. Define *mood* and *tense*. Give the past perfect tense, indicative mood, first person plural, progressive form, of the verb "to think."

11. Analyze the following sentence and parse the italicized words: "*Perfection is attained by slow degrees; she requires the hand of time.*"

12. Correct the following faulty sentences: "I thought it was her who wished to have been appointed a teacher." "The soldiers, and not their commander, has gone to Washington." "I do not like those kind of apples, which you was looking at." "Since he done the examples which the teacher give him, as well as he could, the others had n't ought to laugh at him."

HISTORY.

1. What discoveries were made by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602?

2. Who was Ferdinand de Soto and what discovery did he make?

3. When and where was the first permanent French settlement in America? The first Dutch settlement? The first English settlement?

4. When was the confederation of the United Colonies of New England, and how long did this confederacy exist?

5. Give some account of Capt. John Smith, who assisted in the settlement of Virginia.

6. Who was Roger Williams, when and where did he live, and for what is he famous?

7. When and under what circumstances was slavery first introduced into the English colonies in America?

8. What were the causes of the Revolutionary War?

9. How many States were there at the close of Washington's administration?

10. When did the last war with Great Britain take place? Which country declared war, and what were the causes that led to it?

11. Name the Presidents of the United States in the order of their administration, and state the number of years each was in office.

12. When, from whom, and during whose administration was Louisiana acquired by the United States?

13. Name some of the principal events during President Jackson's administration.

14. Name the principal battles in the Mexican War, and the most distinguished American Generals in them.

15. What three Presidents have died on the 4th of July, and what two Presidents have died while holding office?

16. What are the three departments of Government? What are the qualifications for a Senator? also for a Representative?

17. Where must bills for raising revenue originate?

18. Who make treaties with foreign powers?

19. Define Treason. What is meant by vetoing a bill?

20. By whom is the President elected? By whom are Senators? By whom Representatives?

SPELLING.

Acquiesce, Criticise, Realize, Nutrition, Hypocrisy, Innocency, Phosphorescence, Adventitious, Oculist, Magician, Pertinacious, Discreet, Secrete, Retreat, Adversary, Intercessory, Prejudicial, Disciplinarian, Antediluvian, Omniscience.

Clerk's Office,

City of New Bedford, March, 1864.

To Persons having Claims against the City :

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held on the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at 2½ o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD,

City Clerk.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Celebration at New Bedford,

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1864,

OF THE

TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF DARTMOUTH.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD.

New Bedford, Mass.

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS, 67 UNION STREET.

1865.

At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, October 25th, 1864, JAMES B. CONGDON, the secretary, was requested to arrange for publication the addresses and other proceedings connected with the Centennial Celebration.

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Mayor of New Bedford	- - - - -	61
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At a meeting of the City Council, October 6th, 1864,
it was

ORDERED, That five hundred copies of the proceedings
on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration on the
14th day of September, 1864, and of the Addresses and
Poem then delivered, be published under the direction
of the committee of arrangements.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CITY COUNCIL,
AND OF THE
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

2D MO. 11TH, 1864.

To the City Council :

GENTLEMEN, I herewith transmit to you an extract from the records of the Plymouth Colony, from which it appears that the town of Dartmouth, which included within its limits the territory embraced within our city, was established in June, 1664: and believing it might be satisfactory to many of our citizens, that some public notice should be taken of the return of the Second Centennial Anniversary of that event, permit me to suggest for your consideration the propriety of the adoption by the City Council of such measures for the commemoration of that event, at some time during the coming summer, perhaps in the month of June, as in your judgment may be called for.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUN., *Mayor.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

February 11th, 1864.

Referred to a Joint Special Committee of two of which the Mayor shall be one, with such as the other branch may join.

HENRY T. LEONARD, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

February 11th, 1864.

Concurred.

W. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*

COMMITTEE.

His Honor, GEORGE HOWLAND, JUN., *Mayor*.

Alderman JOHN P. BARKER.

Councilmen, Messrs. CORNELIUS HOWLAND,
GEORGE F. KINGMAN, and
DANIEL HOMER.

By subsequent orders of the City Council the sum of one thousand dollars was placed at the disposal of the committee, and five hundred copies of the proceedings directed to be published.

EXTRACT

FROM THE

PLYMOUTH COLONY RECORDS.

COURT ORDERS.

1664

June 8

Att this Court, all that tracte of land called and known by the name of Acushena, Ponagansett and Coaksett is allowed by the Court to bee a townshipe: and the inhabitants thereof have libertie to make such orders as may conduce to their good in towne consernements: and that the said towne bee henceforth called and knowne by the name of Dartmouth.

Fourth Book Court Orders, page 72.

The following notice was sent to the chairmen of the boards of selectmen of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

8th mo. 17th, 1864.

To, *Chairman of the board of selectmen of*.....:

My friend, You are, with your colleagues of the board, respectfully requested to attend a meeting of the selectmen of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, and of the committee of the city council of New Bedford, to be held at the mayor's office in the City Hall of said city, on the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Centennial Celebration on the 7th of next month.

Respectfully,

GEORGE HOWLAND, JUN., Mayor.

The Trustees of the Free Public Library, having taken some action expressive of their interest in the proposed celebration, a committee of that body, consisting of its President the Mayor of the city, and Messrs. James B. Congdon and Henry J. Taylor, was requested to co-operate with the committee of the council in making the necessary arrangements.

MEETING OF COMMITTEE.

August 19th, 1864.

Present, His Honor the Mayor, and Messrs. Taylor, Kingman, and Congdon, of New Bedford.

From Dartmouth. Jireh Sherman and Calvin K. Turner, 2d, Esquires.

From Westport. Ezra P. Brownell, Esq.

From Fairhaven. Barth'w. Taber and Ellery T. Taber, Esquires.

From Acushnet. Hon. Cyrus E. Clark and Walter Spooner, Esq.

The mayor gave a welcome to the gentlemen from the neighboring towns, and informed them that the committee had fixed upon Wednesday, the 7th day of September next, for the celebration, and that William W. Crapo had consented to deliver an address and James B. Congdon a poem on the occasion. The object of the present meeting was to complete the arrangements.

The action of the city committee was approved by the meeting, after substituting the 14th, instead of the 7th, as the day for the celebration.

The meeting then proceeded to make all the necessary arrangements for the occasion.

HENRY J. TAYLOR, Esq., was appointed Marshal of the day.

It was decided to have the exercises at the church of the First Christian Society, and a collation at the City Hall after the proceedings at the church should be over.

The following form of a notice was agreed upon and ordered to be published in the city papers.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

To the Sons and Daughters of Old Dartmouth abroad, the undersigned, on behalf of the children at home, send GREETING.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

"The tracte of land called and known by the name of Acushnet, Ponagansett and Coaksett was allowed by the Court to bee a townshipe:—to bee henceforth called and knowne by the name of Dartmouth."

The villages which then formed the town of Dartmouth, now constitute the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, and the city of New Bedford.

On the 14th day of September next it is proposed to commemorate in New Bedford, by appropriate exercises, the completion of the second century since the incorporation of the parent town.

Our greeting is extended to all who, by birth, descent, marriage or former residence, may be supposed to feel an interest in the occasion.

To all such we cordially extend an invitation to unite with us in our *Family Re-union*.

We know that it will gladden *our* hearts, we trust it may *yours*, to meet as one household, upon the spot, consecrated by our fathers "two hundred years ago" to whatever "MIGHT CONDUCE TO THE GOOD OF THE INHABITANTS IN TOWN CONCERNMENTS."

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
Mayor of New Bedford.

JIREH SHERMAN,
Chairman of Board of Selectmen of Dartmouth.

EZRA P. BROWNELL,
Chairman of Board of Selectmen of Westport.

BARTH'W TABER,
Chairman of Board of Selectmen of Fairhaven.

CYRUS E. CLARK,
Chairman of Board of Selectmen of Acushnet.

PROGRAMME.

The following programme was prepared by order of the committee of arrangements and published in the city papers.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION: September 14th, 1864.

The celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the ancient town of Dartmouth, will take place at New Bedford on Wednesday, the 14th day

of September instant, under the direction of the several municipalities of Dartmouth, New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet.

There will be services at the Church of the First Christian Society; a Public Dinner at City Hall; and a Balloon Ascension from the Common.

EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH. The exercises at the Church will be an Address by His Honor GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor of New Bedford.

An Address by WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Esq.,

A Poem by JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,

with appropriate Vocal and Instrumental Music.

DINNER AT CITY HALL. Plates will be laid in the hall for six hundred persons.

It is expected that His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth will be present with his military family. Other distinguished individuals, many of them from abroad, will attend as invited guests, from whom addresses appropriate to the occasion and the times may be expected.

Vocal and Instrumental Music will give diversity to the entertainment.

THE BALLOON ASCENSION. The Balloon Ascension will take place from the city common, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The exercises at the Church will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The invited guests, the selectmen of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, the members of the New Bedford City Council, with the clerks of the two branches, and the town-clerks of the several towns, will assemble at the Mayor's room, in City Hall, at 10 o'clock.

At half after 10 they will proceed to the Church and occupy the seats reserved for them.

The Church will be opened at 10 o'clock for the admission of ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies, to seats in any part of the building not reserved.

After the exercises at the Church the gentlemen occupying the reserved seats will return in a body to City Hall.

The ladies and gentlemen who hold tickets for the dinner, will assemble at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, at 1 o'clock. To avoid confusion the plates will be numbered to correspond with the number upon the tickets.

Tickets for the dinner may be obtained on and after the 8th instant, at the stores of Henry J. Taylor and Cornelius Davenport, where a plan of the tables may be seen.

Gentlemen holding cards of invitation have no occasion to provide tickets for the dinner.

I am requested by His Honor the Mayor, respectfully to desire the citizens of New Bedford to do all that may be in their power to render the occasion one of profit and enjoyment. His desire is that we may all close our places of business and open our hearts and our homes, that the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of our parent town may be long and pleasantly remembered.

HENRY J. TAYLOR, Marshal.

Cards of invitation were sent to a number of gentlemen resident abroad, and to some who are residents of New Bedford, requesting them to be present on the occasion as guests of the city. The following is a copy of a note sent to the Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President of the American Antiquarian Society.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
September 5th, 1864.

To Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY,
President of the American Antiquarian Society,
Worcester :

My friend. The two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the Old Town of Dartmouth, will be observed in New Bedford on the 14th instant by exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The gentlemen who act for the several municipalities

uniting in this celebration, are desirous that your society should be represented on the occasion.

Their invitation is hereby respectfully extended to you, and you may be assured that your presence will be a source of much gratification.

Should it not be in your power to attend in person, please confer a favor upon the committee by designating some other gentleman to honor us with his company and occupy the same position. I enclose a blank card of invitation, which please cause to be filled up as circumstances may require.

The favor of an answer is requested.

With much respect,

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

Mayor of New Bedford.

A note of the same purport was sent to the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Letters from both these gentlemen will be found, with those from other invited guests in their appropriate place.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

1.

Music by the New Bedford Brass Band.

2.

Singing by the Choir.

Hymn :

Written for the occasion by JAMES B. CONGDON.

Eternal One ! with solemn fear,
 We speak thy high and holy name :
 May every heart that name revere ;
 May every tongue Thy praise proclaim.

The Heaven of Heavens cannot contain
 The Infinite ! th' Unchangeable !
 Nor can th' archangel's loftiest strain
 The wonders of Thy glory tell.

Our God ! our Father ! Saviour ! Friend !
 Thy earthly children seek Thy face :
 To all Thy gracious presence lend,
 To all the blessings of Thy grace.

Thou wast our fathers' guide and stay,
 Through years of peril and of blood :
 Strong in Thy might they held their way,
 And firm for God and Country stood.

They rest with Thee—their children here
 In shade and storm their pathway tread :
 Lord ! in the cloud and flame appear,
 And light and hope around us spread.

3.

Prayer :

By Rev. WILLIAM J. POTTER.

4.

Address:

By His Honor GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., Mayor of New Bedford.

5.

Singing by the Choir.

The Battle Hymn of the Republic:

Written by JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord :
 He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath
 are stored :

He has loosed the fatal lightning of His terrible swift sword.

His truth is marching on.

Glory ! glory ! hallelujah ! Glory ! glory ! hallelujah !

Glory ! glory ! hallelujah ! His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps ;
 They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and
 damps :

I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps ;

His day is marching on. Glory ! &c.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel :
 "As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace
 shall deal ;"

"Let the hero born of woman crush the serpent with his heel ;"

"Since God is marching on." Glory ! &c.

He has sounded forth that trumpet which shall never call
 retreat ;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat :

Be swift, my soul, to answer Him ! be jubilant, my feet !

Our God is marching on. Glory ! &c.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
 With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me ;
 As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,

While God is marching on. Glory ! &c.

19

6.

Address:

By WILLIAM W. CRAPO.

7.

Music by the Band.

8.

Poem:

By JAMES B. CONGDON.

9.

Music by the Band.

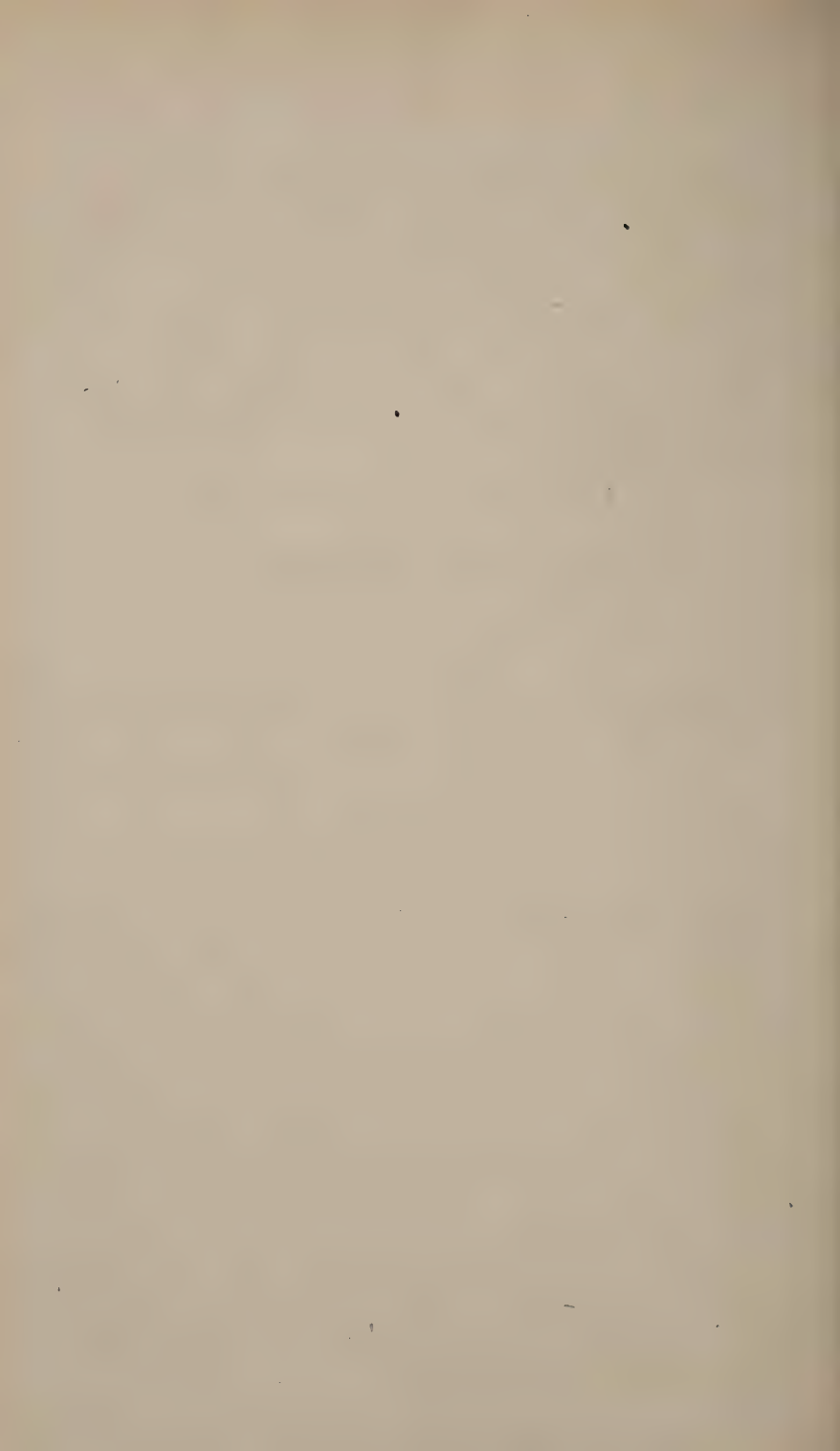
10.

Benediction:

By REV. TYLER C. MOULTON.

PROCEEDINGS
AT THE
C H U R C H ,
AND AT THE
CITY HALL.

D



ON the day appointed for the celebration the arrangements made by the committee were fully carried into effect. The weather was delightfully pleasant. At 10 o'clock the invited guests assembled in the Aldermen's room, at the City Hall, where were also convened the members of the City Government; and at half past ten, a procession was formed by HENRY J. TAYLOR, Esq., marshal of the day, which marched to the First Christian Church, on Purchase street, in the following order.

New Bedford Brass Band.

Marshal.

Common Council of New Bedford.

Clerk of the Common Council.

Board of Aldermen.

City Clerk.

Selectmen of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet.

Town Clerks.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts Christian Conference.

Invited Guests.

Mayor of New Bedford.

Orator, Poet, and Officiating Clergymen.

The proceedings at the church were in accordance with the order of exercises given above. The addresses by His Honor the Mayor and WILLIAM W. CRAPO, and the poem by JAMES B. CONGDON, will be found in their appropriate places in this publication. They were listened to by one of the largest and most respectable audiences ever collected in the city. The church was filled to its utmost capacity; and although the exercises occupied more than two hours, no evidence of weariness was exhibited on the part of the large gathering.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the church, the procession was re-formed and marched to the City Hall; and at two o'clock P. M. a large company of invited guests, and others from the city and the sister towns, sat down to a collation that had been provided.

Due attention having been given to the "creature comforts," Mayor Howland called the assembly to order. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many present on the occasion, and invited their attention to the sentiments to be announced by the toast-master, and the responses which were expected.

C. B. H. FESSENDEN, Esq., who acted as toast-master, then announced the first sentiment.

"The President of the United States—honest and faithful Abraham Lincoln."

Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, representative from the first Congressional District, was called upon to respond to this sentiment, which he did in a most earnest and eloquent manner.

The second toast was,

"The Governor of Massachusetts—sound in head and heart; true to the State, careful of its interests, jealous for its honor, tender of its citizens, and true to the nation, the sovereign and safeguard of the State."

The Hon. ROBERT C. PITMAN, state senator, made a beautiful and impressive response to this sentiment.

Mr. Fessenden then gave.

"The Army and Navy—more than sympathy, *all honor* to the brave and gallant soldiers and sailors, the true peace-makers, who, by their heroism in suffering and exploit, have added to the nation's glory, and through whose noble deeds we have assurance of the nation's safety."

Rev. WILLIAM J. POTTER, late chaplain in the United States army, spoke feelingly and forcibly of the deeds of the soldiers and sailors in the service of the country. In concluding his remarks he proposed the following sentiment.

"The free church, the free school, and the free ballot, we would defend and spread throughout the land, and open to all the inhabitants thereof."

The toast-master then read a letter from Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who had been invited, expressing his inability to be present,

and requesting Ex-Governor Clifford to respond for the society of which he is a member.

The toast-master also, in this connection, alluded to the fact that in 1740, Dartmouth attempted something like a peaceable secession, and read the following extract from the ancient records of the town.

“Stephen West Jr. and Beriah Goddard are chosen agents in behalf of this town to apply to the honored court of Commissioners for the settling the line between Rhode Island and the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, and to show forth our desire and absolute right to come under the jurisdiction of the Colony of Rhode Island.

It was put to vote, whether it be the town's mind to come under the government of Rhode Island, *and it past by a very clear vote.*”

Fortunately, added Mr. Fessenden, this early attempt at secession failed to be consummated. But when he remembered that our distinguished townsman, who was called upon to respond for the Historical Society of Massachusetts, was a native of Rhode Island, had early in life removed to Old Dartmouth, and had served the Commonwealth of his adoption so acceptably, both as its chief Law Officer and as the head of its Government, he thought we might say, that although Dartmouth did not go to Rhode Island, the best part of Rhode Island came to Dartmouth—and gave as a sentiment:

“Our gain by this failure—one of Massachusetts' ablest Attorney Generals, and one of her purest Chief Magistrates.”

To this sentiment Ex-Governor CLIFFORD was called upon by the Mayor to respond, and was received with cordial cheers.

He commenced by saying, that on behalf of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which he believed he was the only member residing within the limits of the old town of Dartmouth, he desired to express his thanks to the committee for their courtesy in asking that the society might be represented upon this occasion. It was the oldest organization of the kind in this country—and the well-filled

volumes of its collections and proceedings showed how diligent and efficient an association it had been in rescuing and preserving the valuable materials of history, which, but for its labors, would have been lost to the world. It had always regarded with great favor these local celebrations, furnishing as they do, such important and interesting contributions of those materials, and it had usually been represented at them by a committee of its members. If its accomplished President, whose letter had just been read, could have been present and listened to the exercises at the church this morning, he would have felicitated the society upon the valuable contributions to our local history which had been made both by the Orator and Poet of the day. The development by the former, in his admirable address, of the causes that led to the settlement of Dartmouth, elicited from the ancient records, hitherto so little known even to the students of our history, and demonstrating that our fathers were men who were ready to bear any burdens, or submit to any sufferings rather than sacrifice a great principle, could not have failed to impress him with a sense of the great value of these local investigations.

To the Poet also he would have felt, as the speaker did, a grateful sense of obligation for having added to the interesting episodes of our early history the verification of the fact that Major Andre, that most pathetic figure in the great drama of the Revolution, was an officer in Grey's Expedition, and witnessed from the spot on which we were assembled, the conflagration of Bedford village by the enemy.

The speaker also alluded to the justice that had been done by the Poet to that most conspicuous of all the Indian warriors with whom our Pilgrim Fathers had to contend for their existence as a colony—the son of the generous and magnanimous Massasoit, without whose faithful services and succor they must have perished—whom Washington Irving has so truthfully and beautifully described as “the brave and unfortunate King Philip; persecuted while living—slandered and dishonored when dead.”

The speaker then proceeded to respond to the personal kindness which was conveyed in the sentiment offered by the Toast-master, and while expressing his grateful thanks for the favor with which it had been received by the company, remarked, that on an occasion like this, no one of the living could justly appropriate to himself, or have assigned to him by others any share in the honors of their festival. That in listening to the eloquent remarks of his friends, who had responded to the regular toasts from the chair, he could not forget, however worthy of our highest respect and most unreserved commendation were the subject of their eulogiums, that this was an occasion, not for the glorification of living Presidents, or Governors, or Generals, but one of commemoration of those who, by their services and sacrifices in their day and generation, had made Presidents and Governors and Generals possible in ours.

He then spoke at some length of the toils and sufferings of those by whom those sacrifices had been made, the fruits of which we were permitted to enjoy. He especially described in glowing terms the fidelity to every duty so conspicuously displayed by our Pilgrim Mothers, and the high-hearted women of the Revolution, whose resplendent virtue has reappeared among their descendants in this exigent hour of our country's agony; whose labors in behalf of the soldier in the field and the sailor on the deep, whose ministrations to the dying martyrs to their country's cause, in the hospitals and on the field of battle, proved that they had descended from a maternal ancestry, well worthy to be united with the fathers in this grateful service of commemoration.

Governor Clifford closed his address, of which the foregoing is only a meagre sketch, amid peals of applause, with the following sentiment.

"*The old town of Dartmouth*—Its founders were among the first to form a *union* to secure religious *liberty* for the individual: may their descendants be as steadfast and uncompromising in maintaining the '*Liberty and Union, now and forever,*' of their common country."

The next toast was,

"The Clergy—They owe much to those sturdy men of Old Dartmouth, who, though they refused to pay church rates, never failed to support honest and God-fearing ministers; and who, in a tolerant and catholic spirit, chose in 1730 as their religious teachers, Nicholas Howland, a Friend, and Philip Taber, a Baptist."

This called out the Rev. Doct. BABCOCK of Poughkeepsie, formerly of the William Street Baptist Church in this city, who pleasantly responded, and closed with the following:

"The absent sons of Old Dartmouth—Wherever they are, they remember their mother with undying affection."

Mr. Fessenden then read several of the many letters which had been received by the committee of arrangements in answer to invitations which had been sent to gentlemen who could not attend. These with others will be found at the conclusion of this account.

The following lines, written in response to the question, "What is there of interesting incident connected with the name of Dartmouth?" were read by the toast-master.

A Dartmouth* ship, to Dartmouth's shore†,
 The bold adventurous Gosnold bore;
 'Twas Dartmouth's wide, historic strand*,
 Sheltered the storm-tossed Pilgrim Band;
 Against the wrong of British greed,
 Hear * Dartmouth's Peer for justice plead;
 A Dartmouth ship† with Dartmouth‡ crew,
 With Dartmouth's† name and owner‡ too,
 Had lading of th' historic tea,
 Which found its steeping in the sea—
Wave-offering to Liberty.

In connection with this, JAMES B. CONGDON read an Address which he had prepared to the MAYOR, RECORDER

* Dartmouth in England. † Dartmouth in New England. ‡ The owner was Francis Botch of Bedford in Dartmouth.

AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF DARTMOUTH, COUNTY OF
DEVON, ENGLAND.

The address was approved by the meeting; and a vote was passed, ordering its engrossment, and directing it to be sent, after being signed by the authorities of the several municipalities which united in making it, to those to whom it is addressed, by the committee of arrangements. The address and the vote of the assembly in relation to it will be found on a subsequent page.

Although ample provision had been made for prolonging the social and intellectual festivities of the occasion, five hours had now been devoted to them, and it was time for the parting song. This was admirably sung by several gentlemen, the whole company joining in the chorus.

Song:

Written for the occasion by WILLIAM G. BAKER, Esq.

No mournful strains to-day we sing,
 No requiem for the Past,
 As here, fresh laurel wreaths we bring,
 On victor's heads to cast.
 Though twice one hundred years are o'er,
 They live who lived so well,
 And by Acushnet's peaceful shore
 In honor yet they dwell.
 Then let the swelling chorus ring
 For days of "auld lang syne."
 Till echoes answer, as we sing
 The brave of "auld lang syne."

The tranquil river onward flows,
 And still rolls in the sea,
 While autumn's sun serenely glows
 On laden vine and tree.
 But where are they whose names we love,
 Whose treasured deeds we boast?

Not where the crumbling stones above,
 Record them with the lost.
 Then let the swelling chorus ring, &c.

They live in every glorious word
 Defending freedom's cause,
 They strike, where falls the patriot's sword
 For Union and the laws.
 And when the brave host marching goes
 To battle for the right,
 Their footsteps mark the spot, where foes
 Fall thickest in the fight.
 Then let the swelling chorus ring, &c.

The vine shall in the dust decay,
 And withered fall the tree;
 Old Time shall hew these shores away,
 And trample down the sea:
 But Fame shall keep their record bright,
 Who builded for us here,
 As long as right shall still be right
 And liberty be dear.
 Then let the swelling chorus ring
 For days of "auld lang syne,"
 Till echoes answer, as we sing
 The brave of "auld lang syne."

Thus was brought to a close the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth. It was an interesting and delightful occasion. Of the large number of the people of this city and the sister communities who participated in it, not one appeared to be disappointed. It was a day of elevated enjoyment and profitable recreation; and that a record of it may be preserved and a portion of the pleasure it imparted may be participated in by those who were not present, this account of its proceedings has been prepared and published.

It belongs to the history of our Centennial to state, that the music both at the church and at the hall was of an unusually high character. Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung in a manner that gave it access to the breasts of the immense audience, which was fully evidenced by the heartiness with which they joined in the magnificent chorus. To Mr. BARTON RICKETSON, JR., who kindly volunteered to take charge of the singing, the public are greatly indebted for the effective manner in which this part of the exercises was performed. It is hardly necessary to say that the New Bedford Brass Band performed, in an admirable manner, the patriotic airs they had selected for the occasion.

The record would be incomplete, did it fail to notice the promptness and good order with which the arrangements were carried into effect by the marshal of the day, HENRY J. TAYLOR, Esq., and his efficient corps of assistants, Messrs. ANDREW G. PIERCE, LEMUEL M. KOLLOCK, CORNELIUS DAVENPORT, JOHN W. MACOMBER, WILLIAM C. TABER, Jr., and CHARLES H. GIFFORD.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
EARLY DARTMOUTH RECORDS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, who has been for a long time at work upon the official records of Dartmouth, arranging the scattering fragments, and restoring many imperfect and fast decaying pages, exhibited photographs of the two oldest existing pages of these records. They are the work of the Brothers Bierstadt, and convey a perfect idea of the ancient, dim and defaced originals. Copies are, we understand, to be presented to each of the municipalities whose connection with the old records renders these pictures of the first recorded proceedings of the town interesting and valuable. It is understood that Mr. Congdon will continue his labors upon these records until they are as nearly restored as their dilapidated condition will admit.

The following is a transcript of the first page of the records of which a photograph copy has been taken as before stated.

"At a town meeting the 22: of May in the year: 1674. John Cook was chosen debity arther hathaway grandiuryman William earl Constable John Russell iams Shaw and William Palmer selectmen daniel willcocks peleg Shearman and Samuel Cudbard survaers and James Shaw Clark.

At a town meetinge y^e 22 of Jouly 1674 it is ordered that all our town meetings doe beginne at ten of y^e clocke and to continue untill y^e moderator doly releace the town not exceeding four of y^e clocke.

It is all so ordered that all such parsons as doe necklectt to a yeer all the town meetings shall for fitt to the town 1 shilling and six pence a pece and for coming to meeting to leatt three pence an hour.

It is all so ordered that the town clarke shall gather up all a for said finnes and shall have y^e on hallfe of them for his pains and in^eceace any doe refuse to pay them returne the neame to y^e towne.

It is ordered by the towne by vote that there shall be no alteration in the rulle of..... for this following year.

Henry Tucker Joseph Tripp and Jeames Shaw are chosen reatters for this following year.

At a town meeting in the 17 of May 1675 John Cook is chosen deputy for this following year. John Russell is chosen constable for this following year. Joseph Allinne is chosen Grandiuryman for this following year William Earlle Acha Howland Junior Thomas briggs are suruires for this following year.

Whereas there is complaint of the badness of fences the town hereby chosen thomas teabor and Jeames Shaw for Acushenett and John Smith and pelige Shearman for ponegansett and pelige tripp and William Wood for acocksett to vew mens fences and to them for a fence or condemn and to fine and bad to mend them."

A D D R E S S

TO THE PEOPLE OF

DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND.



A D D R E S S .

To the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Dartmouth, County of Devon, England :

GENTLEMEN, On this day of our solemn festivity, while we are assembled to commemorate the incorporation, two hundred years ago, of the town called by a name which your historic city has borne for nearly a thousand, we, the people of the city of New Bedford, and of the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet, municipalities into which the territory of the mother town has been separated, would to you, and through you to the inhabitants you represent, send a greeting of remembrance and regard.

Forcibly and pleasantly have we at this time been reminded of the many interesting circumstances which connect your ancient borough with the town whose corporate birth-day we now commemorate. We call to mind the fact, that it was from Dartmouth, and in a Dartmouth ship, bearing a name significant of that feeling of CONCORD which will we trust forever characterize the intercourse between the nations to which we respectively belong, that BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD in 1602 put forth upon his voyage to America, landed upon *our* shores, and upon an island often called by his name, in sight from the spot upon which we are now assembled, erected the first white man's dwelling upon the soil of NEW ENGLAND.

Deeper still have been our recollective associations as we have remembered, that it was in your noble harbor, and in the nobler hearts and homes of the then inhabitants of your city, that our Pilgrim Fathers found a shelter, when the perils of the storm drove them from their course across the ocean to found an empire in the NEW WORLD. It was the

memory of that providential preservation, and of the hospitality extended to them in that hour of despondency and weakness, that prompted them, when they went forth from Plymouth Rock to subdue the forest and extend the borders of their Commonwealth, to bestow upon this portion of their goodly heritage the name of that city by the Mouth of the Dart, from which they had taken their last departure for their new home amid the wilds of America.

The occasion demanded of those who had been selected to address us a brief recital of that conflict which led to the political separation of the United States of America from the land our people have ever loved to call the MOTHER COUNTRY.

And while we have been moved and saddened by the recital, we have with deep and grateful feelings remembered, that it was WILLIAM LEGGE, Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of the Colonies under George 3d, and who derived his title from your ancient city, who gave the force of his character and commanding talents in opposition to the Grenville Administration, for conciliation and peace. For the memory of this friend of Franklin, the friend of justice, the friend of peace, this high-minded Christian gentleman and Peer of England, we shall ever cherish the sentiments of profound respect.

Such are some of the links of that Golden Chain of associations which at this moment stretches across the ocean, and binds together the city whose noble harbor sheltered the crusading fleet of the LION-HEARTED RICHARD, with the family of communities which are resting near the waters of GOSNOLD'S HOPE. We would add, as a circumstance calculated to strengthen the force of the historic reminiscences to which we have alluded, that we, too, are to a great extent a family of fishermen. At a period not remote, a whaling fleet of nearly four hundred ships belonging to the communities we represent, manned by more than ten thousand seamen, was afloat upon the ocean.

We would assure you, gentlemen, that in sending you this

greeting, which finds its justification in, and depends for its interest upon, the incidents and circumstances we have recited, we have a purpose deeper than the extension of a compliment, or the indulgence of pleasant and interesting associations. We wish not to withhold the expression of the fact, that in the civil strife which is now raging in our land, its loyal people would fain have extended to them that moral encouragement and support that attends upon the favorable testimony of enlightened Englishmen. They feel that they are doing battle for principles which they have derived from their Saxon ancestry, and dear to the heart of every Briton.

Allow us, therefore, to express the hope, that the reception of our earnest and affectionate greeting will give such a direction to your feelings and lead to such an examination of the questions at issue between us and our infatuated Southern fellow-countrymen, as shall result in your giving the weight of your enlightened minds and the testimony of your Christian character to the cause of universal freedom. We address you amidst the smoke and the roar of the conflict; but we hope and believe that the end is near—and when peace shall be restored and the flag of our country shall again wave over an undivided soil and a united people, we feel assured that such will then be our condition, that closer than it has ever been before will be the union between us and our MOTHER COUNTRY.

New Bedford, Sept. 14, 1864.

The following is a copy of the vote passed in connection with the foregoing address, by the company at the City Hall.

Voted, That the address to the Corporate Authorities and the people of the ancient city of Dartmouth, in the county of Devon, in England, which has now been read, be adopted—that it be properly engrossed*—that it be signed

* The copy of this address which is to be sent across the Atlantic, has been prepared by George B. Hathaway of this city. It is a beautiful piece of work and will add to the high reputation which Mr. Hathaway has long sustained for excellence as a chirographer.

on behalf of the people of Dartmouth, New Bedford, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet by their respective corporate authorities, and authenticated by the seals of the several municipalities—and that, when thus prepared, it be forwarded to those for whom it is intended by the committee of arrangements, in such a manner as they shall think proper.

LETTERS

FROM

INVITED GUESTS.

LETTERS declining the invitations of the committee of arrangements were received from His Excellency Governor Andrew, Hon. Henry H. Crapo of Michigan, Rev. Orville Dewey, Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Hon. J. H. W. Page, Martin L. Eldridge, Esq., Thomas Almy, Esq., Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President Massachusetts Historical Society, Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, Hon. Lemuel Williams, Rev. W. S. Studley, Daniel Ricketson, Esq., Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President of the American Antiquarian Society, and others.

Want of space restricts the publication to the communications received from the gentlemen whose names we have given.

From His Excellency John A. Andrew.

Boston, September 10, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,

Mayor, &c., New Bedford, Mass:

MY DEAR SIR, I sincerely regret that a visit to Washington, which is important to be made immediately, will prevent my enjoying the pleasure I had anticipated in attending the centennial celebration at New Bedford on the 14th instant. The occasion is one of intrinsic interest; and I am sure that the gentlemen who will assist in its illustration will not fail to render it an honorable and pleasant memorial of your beautiful and prosperous city. I trust that I may be able partially to compensate myself for the loss I shall suffer, both of instruction and recreation, in being obliged to decline your friendly and valued invitation, not only by reading the addresses and proceedings which will be doubtless in print hereafter, but also by finding some other early opportunity of enjoying your hospitality.

I am, with much regard, your friend and servant.

JOHN A. ANDREW.

From Hon. Henry H. Crapo.

FLINT, Mich., August 29, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,

Mayor of the City of New Bedford, Mass.:

MY DEAR SIR, I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 24th inst., inclosing the invitation of yourself and the several chairmen of the Boards of Selectmen for the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet, to be present, on the 14th proximo, at the "celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth."

I am indeed gratified, not only by the invitation itself, but more especially by *your* friendly and flattering letter inclosing it; and be assured that nothing short of an imperious necessity would deprive me of the exquisite pleasure I should most certainly enjoy by being present on that occasion, and taking by the hand my old and well remembered friends, and exchanging once more with them those cordial and heartfelt greetings so expressive of mutual friendship and regard.

But I regret to say, that notwithstanding my most earnest desire to be present, circumstances are such that I am compelled to deny myself the pleasure.

The occasion will undoubtedly be a source of great enjoyment to all who are permitted to be present; whilst to those who are not it will be a prolific source of reflection, consequent upon a review of the past, and of the various changes incident to human life, which the occasion can hardly fail to call up.

In regard to myself, as I peruse your kind and friendly letter, my mind is at once forcibly and irresistibly carried back through all the varied scenes and amid all the numerous associations of a period of nearly *fifty* years of vivid recollection; and as these pass in review before me, I again behold, at least in imagination, the spot where I was born in that, even *now*, apparently new and unclaimed and uncul-

tivated region in the north part of the present town of Dartmouth—and further on, in another portion of her territory, I see the old and worn out fields, with their hard, sterile and rocky soil, in which my boyhood and youth were spent in a round of unceasing toil;—whilst in the foreground of the picture appears in vivid colors all the scenes and incidents and associations consequent upon a busy life, in the prime of manhood—surrounded by warm and true and devoted friends—for a period of nearly *thirty* years in your own beautiful city.

How forcibly your invitation and your kind letter recall to my mind all the important events of my whole life, until Providence, by some mysterious influence, directed my steps to Michigan, the State of my adoption—my present home—and where I trust my future days will be spent.

But although now an acknowledged citizen of Michigan, a State still in its infancy, yet destined ere long to stand at the head of the States of this Union in prosperity, in wealth, and in refinement, as well as in every material element of greatness and power—whose area is nearly as large as that of all New England, and whose population in the brief space of a few years has nearly reached that of the good old State of Massachusetts—whose soil is rich and productive—whose climate is healthy—whose society is good—and whose people are intelligent, enterprising and industrious—and whose resources, the development of which has scarcely begun, in almost every variety of the richest and most useful mineral substances, as well as in vast forests of choice timber, and in extensive fisheries—are of incalculable value;—and although in some at least of these particulars the comparison may be to the disadvantage of our native town, whose birth you commemorate, yet after all, for one of her sons, I must bear unqualified testimony that what she may lack in some things she amply makes up in others. And although I am well pleased with and proud of the home of my adoption, yet I still appreciate and love, and will ever strive to honor, as she deserves, my native home.

And to her sons and daughters who may meet with you on this occasion I would say, that I am proud of "Old Dartmouth," the place of my birth, and the home of my childhood, my youth, and my manhood for so many years; and that the recollection of all her dealings towards me, one of her truant sons, are ever sweet and grateful, for they were infinitely above my deserts.

Let me also say to those who still abide by the old "roof-tree," and who still cling to "Fader Land," and let me ask those who like me have strayed from the fold, to unite in the sentiment, that it shall ever be our study, our constant and unalterable purpose, wherever we may be in the future, in whatever position the calls of duty may place us, or under whatever circumstances our lives may be cast, that we will remain true to our native land, that we will foster and cherish every right principle of our fathers, that we will hold fast to the lessons, and constantly maintain the habits of industry, prudence, and virtue, which we received upon her rugged soil, and that we will ever honor that dear old home, which has given us, by her efficient training, a will to overcome difficulties and to surmount obstacles, and an ambition for right progress and for honorable advancement, that is not excelled by the sons of any other soil.

If we do this, I am sure that whether still denizens of the "Dear Old Home," or wanderers in more highly favored lands, we shall have no just cause to regret, but shall remember with an honest pride, that the "Old Dartmouth" of 1664 was the place of our birth; nor will that home have occasion to regret that we are her sons, or blush to acknowledge us as her children.

You have my dear sir, been pleased to allude, in very friendly and flattering terms, to the circumstance, that my son is the chosen orator of the day. I am indeed proud to learn that he is deemed worthy, on such an occasion, of occupying so prominent a position; and I may perhaps be pardoned this expression of my gratification.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and regard to

yourself personally, and to your associates, and with the most friendly and cordial greetings to all who may be present on the occasion,

I remain, very truly, yours, &c.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

From Rev. Orville Dewey.

SHEFFIELD, Sept. 8th, 1864.

To the Mayor of New Bedford, and his Associates :

GENTLEMEN, I have received your invitation to the coming two hundredth anniversary. Circumstances make it inconvenient for me to take the journey at the present time; but I thank you for remembering me on this occasion, and thus recognizing my claim to belong to New Bedford. I belong to it, though not by birth, yet by a residence there, during the first ten years of my professional life. Thirty years have passed since; and time, I must suppose, has weakened any interest felt in me, more than it has mine, in the good old town—so many of whose dwellings and very streets are dear to my recollection.

Thirty years is the life-time of a generation; and more than six of those periods have passed since the first settlements were made at Buzzard's Bay. Six generations, now swelling, I suppose, to 30 or 40,000 people—what worlds, if earnest and anxious, of sad and joyous life, since the first settlers came! Pleasant place they came to; I do not wonder that they were attracted to them—the banks of the Acushnet; the view-commanding slopes of New Bedford; the lovely Point, skirted now, by a magnificent Promenade Road; and the quiet fields and shores of Padanaram—pleasant to my remembrance, like the scenes of the old Bible story—like “the memory of joys that are past, pleasing and mournful to the soul.”

The commemoration of epochs is the recognition of a history. And New Bedford has a history; in its arduous

and prosperous business; in its growing wealth; in its public schools; in its flourishing Lyceum,* and in its goodly tabernacles of worship; in the strong moral tone, and, as I well believe, in these perilous times, the Devoted Loyalty of its people.

I send to it, on its honored two hundredth anniversary, my respectful and affectionate greeting.

ORVILLE DEWEY.

From Hon. Alexander H. Bullock.

WORCESTER, Sept. 4, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR, I thank you for the invitation to attend the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Dartmouth, and only regret that my engagements on the 14th instant will prevent my attendance.

There is peculiar signification in these municipal celebrations at a time like the present. Massachusetts owes what she is and what she has accomplished, to her municipal individualities. Their culture, their patience and trials, their patriotism and sacrifices, have made up her sovereign power, and crowned her with glory. In them she learned Liberty. From them she derived those lessons of government, of economy, of virtue, which she has promulgated over this country and over the globe. These are the nurseries of her principles, her faith, her all.

Looking back over a period of two centuries, how the inhabitants of the ancient town, now become five, may congratulate themselves that the great principles of Liberty and Government, now in the peril of war, have at all times and under all difficulties, had a shrine there! I believe, also, that after such a survey and review, your fellow-citizens will arouse with fresh stimulation to the manly defence of those blessings which their ancestors achieved by their toil,

* Doct. Dewey wrote the notice for publication that called the first meeting in relation to the Lyceum.

their treasure, and their blood, and which are now placed in hazard by an atrocious rebellion.

May the lesson of Liberty be treasured and transmitted!

Yours most truly,

ALEXANDER H. BULLOCK.

His Honor GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., and others.

From Hon. J. H. W. Page.

BOSTON, Sept. 3d, 1864.

To the Mayor of New Bedford, and his Associates:

MY DEAR SIR, I have received yours, enclosing invitation to attend the "two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth," on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

I need not tell you how much my heart is interested in that matter. I *love* New Bedford, although fate has for some years placed me elsewhere. If I can ever do her good, I shall do it with all my heart.

I expect to leave for Pennsylvania Monday morning, and shall not probably return before the 14th. If I should, I will be with you.

If I am not there, please take my kindest sympathies and best wishes with you all.

Ever gratefully and truly yours,

J. H. W. PAGE.

From Martin L. Eldridge, Esq., of Acushnet, Teacher in the State Nautical School.

DEAR SIRS, Your kind invitation to be present at "the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth," was duly received. I fear my engagements are such as to deprive me of the happiness of being with you on that interesting occasion.

Dartmouth, in point of time the twelfth town in the Colony of Plymouth, was settled in a dark and stormy period. In England, the transient joy of an afflicted people at the restoration of a Stuart king was giving way under the encroachments of new tyrannies, to well-grounded fears and gloomy discontent. The unsettled policy of the parent country towards its infant colonies was now assuming a shape which filled the colonists with the greatest apprehensions and misgiving. A fleet of ships of war was crossing the Atlantic, bearing an obnoxious commission and armed soldiery to the shores of New England; and the deepest solicitude was felt for the fate of the colonies.

But the determined men of those days turn not from their settled purpose. They erect new townships, they subdue the wilderness, and, unmindful of hardships, perils, or discouragements, build as for a bright future.

What a sublime example of faith in God and a good cause!

Let us hope that the lessons taught by the retrospect of two centuries may increase our veneration for those remarkable men who laid the political foundations, not of a municipality merely, but of the Republic; who amid perils *we* can never justly estimate, with unexampled fortitude, battled in those early days for human freedom.

Let it not be forgotten that it was from the Colony of Plymouth that the first suggestion of UNION came; and in coming time, whatever communities of men may forsake the faith and doctrines of her Fathers, on the soil of the Old Colony let us hope a people may be found whose devotion to "Liberty and Union" shall be forever unconquered and unconquerable.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN L. ELDRIDGE.

To GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., and others.

From Thomas Almy, Esq.

"QUANSETT," Sept. 13th, 1864.

DEAR SIRs, I am very grateful, as one of the inhabitants of the ancient town of Dartmouth, for the generous hospitality tendered us by the citizens of New Bedford.

Having nearly reached my ninetieth year, I fear that the undertaking and excitement would be too much for me; otherwise it would afford me great pleasure to be present at so agreeable a re-union.

I trust that this festival will be the means of strengthening the bonds of sympathy and good-fellowship for future generations.

I am, very truly, yours,

THOMAS ALMY.

[A. B. ALMY, Scribe.]

MESSRS. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor, and others.

From Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President Massachusetts
Historical Society.

BOSTON, 10th Sept. 1864.

HON. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,

Mayor of New Bedford:

MY DEAR SIR, I have the honor to acknowledge your obliging communication, inviting me to represent the Massachusetts Historical Society at the "Old Dartmouth" festival on the 14th instant.

I regret extremely that previous engagements for that day will prevent my being with you. It would have given me great pleasure to unite in commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of a town, which, in addition to its own bright record of usefulness and honor, is able to exhibit, as one of its numerous offspring, the noble city over which you are privileged to preside.

I offer you the congratulations of the Massachusetts Historical Society on the occasion of so memorable an anniversary. It carries us back to a period when that old Mother Country, of which Plymouth and Massachusetts were but humble colonies, was rejoicing in the restoration of peace and prosperity after a long and bloody civil war. Let us hope that our own day of Restoration is not far distant; and that Peace and Union and Constitutional Liberty may soon be welcomed again throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land.

I will endeavor, agreeably to your request, to make arrangements for the representation of our Society at your festival by some other one of our officers or members. But if no other should appear, your valued fellow-citizen, Governor Clifford, is one of our number, and we should gladly leave it to him to speak for us on an occasion in which he cannot but feel the deepest interest.

I am, respectfully and truly,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

From Rev. Charles Ray Palmer.

SALEM, 12th Sept. 1864.

[After mentioning that illness would prevent him from being present at the festival, Mr. Palmer says:]

I have a great interest in Old Dartmouth, and a high appreciation of the usefulness, from many points of view, of such a celebration as is proposed. It will quicken those local attachments which seem to be part of, if not essential to, true patriotism. It will have a great value to the historiographer. It will collect and secure the permanent preservation of much traditional information, that soon would be forgotten. It will also be an interesting occasion for the interchanging and the cultivation of those friendly affections that refine and adorn our social life.

My interest in Old Dartmouth is owing to the connection with its early history of William Palmer, from whom I am a descendant of the seventh generation. He was born in Plymouth, June 27th, 1664. His father and grandfather, (both "Williams,") were among the "Old Comers," having landed in the Fortune at Plymouth, Nov. 9, 1621. William Palmer, Jr., was, at the date of his landing, about eight years old. He died in Plymouth in 1635 or 1636, leaving a wife and two children. William of Dartmouth, his son, married first a daughter of Robert Paddock, of Plymouth, who soon died; second, Susannah Hathaway, who survived him. He died in 1679, having been constable, surveyor, and selectman. He received other marks of the respect of his fellow-citizens. His older sons (two) removed to Little Compton in 1684. The remainder of his family continued in Dartmouth. Mrs. Philip Dunham (Ruth Palmer) of Dartmouth, is a descendant of the fifth generation. The late Richard A. Palmer, of New Bedford, was of the sixth.

Very respectfully yours,

CHARLES RAY PALMER.

His Honor GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., and others, committee.

From Hon. Lemuel Williams.

WORCESTER, Sept. 12th, 1864.

GENTLEMEN, I received your invitation to attend the Centennial Celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth, and should have gladly complied with it, if my health would have permitted.

Not being able to attend in person, I commenced a sketch of my knowledge of many interesting incidents in the history of that ancient town, my reminiscences of what have been told me by my father and other aged persons, extending back more than one hundred and fifty years, but ill health

has prevented my completing it, which I regret, as many of these incidents remain only in my recollection.

With many thanks for your kind invitation,

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEMUEL WILLIAMS.

MESSRS. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., and others,

Committee of two hundredth anniversary.

From Rev. W. S. Studley.

BOSTON, Sept. 12, 1864.

DEAR SIRs, I thank you heartily for your invitation to the Dartmouth "Centennial." As a former resident of New Bedford—one of her territorial progeny—it would afford me real pleasure to be present with my adopted grandmother's household to celebrate her two hundredth birthday; but my other duties, I fear, will prevent. Through you, I herewith extend to the whole family my best wishes for a happy re-union. I have little skill at "sentiment," but here is one honest wish.

Dartmouth, the aged matron—mother of cities—in time to come, as now, may her children be her proudest jewels.

Yours, truly,

W. S. STUDLEY.

MESSRS. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., and others.

From Daniel Ricketson, Esq.

BROOKLAWN, 10th Sept. 1864.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, While I yield to my disinclination to be present at public festivities, I can most heartily unite with you in the commemoration of the first settlement of the old township of Dartmouth, within whose limits stands our beloved city.

As a native of New Bedford, and in a line of six generations from the first settler of my family name, who was also

one of the original proprietors of the township in the "eight-hundred-acre division," I need not assure you how much I am interested in the welfare and success of the several members of the ancient township, comprising the present towns of Dartmouth, Westport, New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet.

The early settlers of Dartmouth, as is known to many of you, were mostly Friends, and to their industry, as well as to their moral and religious character, we owe much of the prosperity of our place; not only in the cultivation of the soil, whereby they left a goodly heritage to their posterity, but in the more venturesome employment upon the ocean.

"The father of the whale fishery," as he has sometimes been called, though not himself a sailor, was Joseph Russell, a Friend, whose house stood within the memory of many of us, on County street, near the head of William.

He was an extensive land-holder whose domain comprised several hundred acres, now in the most busy and prosperous part of our city. His cart-way to the shore was on Union street, known prior to the Revolution as King street, and then as the Main street of our boyhood.

It was not however, until the removal from Nantucket of those eminent merchants, William Rotch, Sen'r, and William Rotch, Jr., and Samuel Rodman, Sen'r, that New Bedford became known much abroad as a commercial place. Others of our own people soon became engaged in business, and before the last war with the Mother Country, our place had become known to most of the commercial emporiums of Europe, whither our vessels had carried cargoes of oil, bringing return cargoes of the products of other lands, many of them articles of manufacture for household and agricultural use.

Although I have not personally taken a prominent part in the affairs of our city, none the less have I felt interested in her welfare; and while much is to be said in her praise, a word of counsel and caution may not be out of place. The looker-on at a play may oftentimes better see and

understand it than they who take parts therein: so often while observing the state of our affairs in the several fields of public interest, whether civil, commercial or religious, I have regretted the apparent decay of that ancient good faith and integrity which so marked the founders of our city, and in lieu thereof, that struggle for wealth irrespective of the rights of others.

The society of New Bedford from thirty to fifty years ago, would by no means lose in the comparison with that of the present. It could show many highly cultivated minds, of both sexes, and few houses of the better class but had their library, though small, of the choicest literature of the English language, while a generous and hospitable spirit almost universally prevailed.

Better days are, I trust, still in store for us, when the fierce spirit of war shall be quelled and the smiling spirit of peace shall return once more to our bleeding and sorrow-stricken people, which will undoubtedly be best secured by a close attention to those higher and more sacred interests of our moral and religious natures.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, and with my best wishes for the success of the celebration,

I remain your friend and fellow-citizen,

DANIEL RICKETSON.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Mayor,

and the other members of the committee.

From Hon. Stephen Salisbury, President of the American Antiquarian Society.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
Worcester, Sept. 13, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,

Mayor of the city of New Bedford:

MY DEAR SIR, Returning home yesterday afternoon from an excursion of a week, I find your respected letter of 5th instant, which invites the American Antiquarian Society to

the honor and satisfaction of participating in the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the good old town of Dartmouth, which will take place to-morrow. I present the thanks of the American Antiquarian Society for this distinguished hospitality, and I thank you for the personal compliment of the request, that I should represent the Society.

As I have an official engagement that must detain me from the enjoyment which you offer, I have attempted to exercise the privilege you offer to me, in selecting some other member to go as a delegate of our society, and at so short notice I have not been successful, to my great regret.

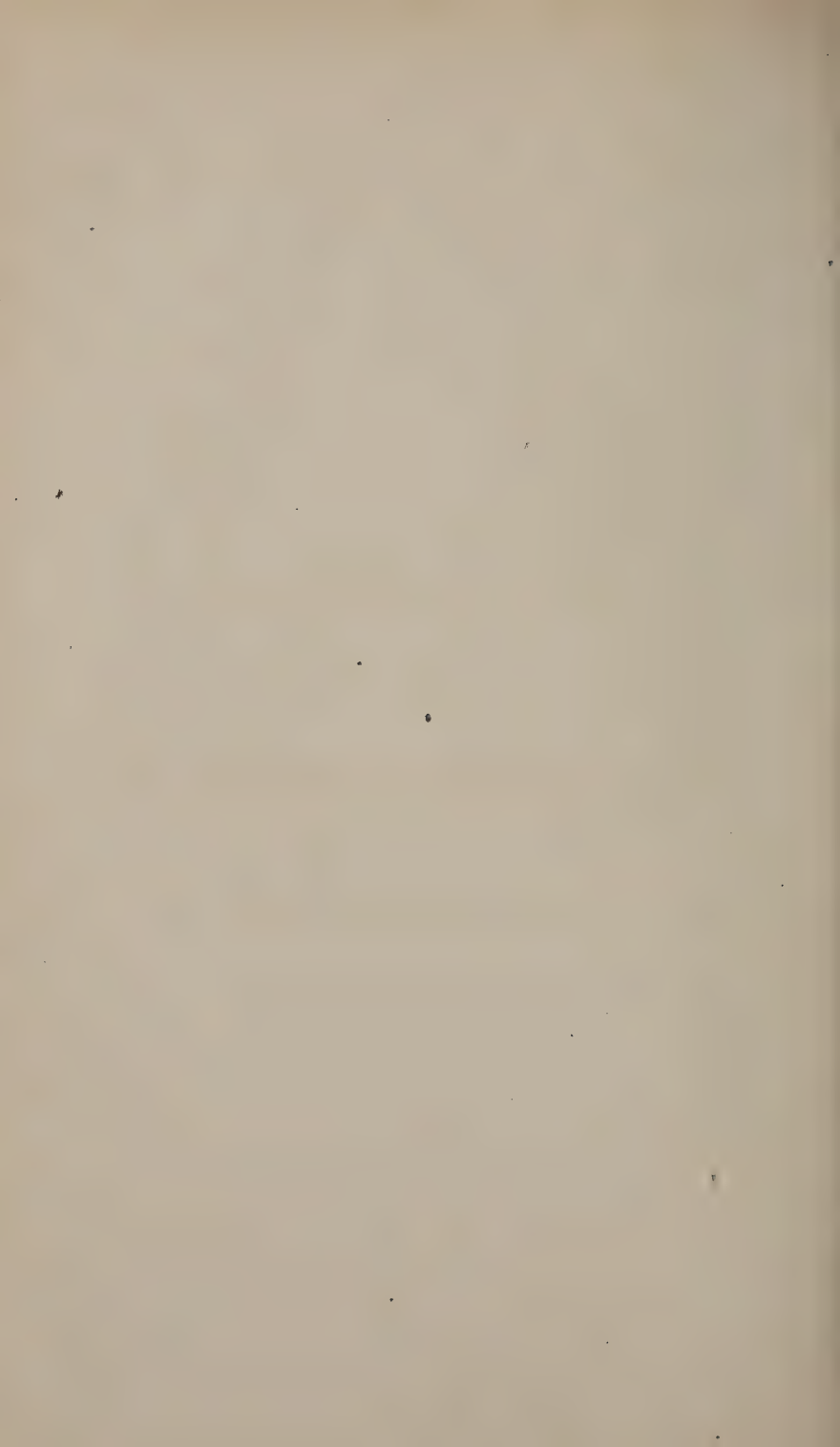
This society has the deepest interest in the combined efforts of the prosperous dwellers within the limits of that venerable town, to honor the virtues of the Fathers and to open the sources of history, which may show whence the life-blood and strength of that wealthy and intelligent population was derived.

Will you permit me to offer the sentiment written below and to assure you

Of my high and grateful respect?

STEPHEN SALISBURY,
President American Antiquarian Society.

“Old Dartmouth, the comely mother of more beautiful children, whose prosperity has a diverse origin. ‘The depth says it is wholly in me,’ for their line has gone out through all the earth, and their enterprise encompasseth the land and the sea.”



A D D R E S S

OF

HIS HONOR GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD.

A D D R E S S .

My friends and fellow-citizens of Old Dartmouth :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, We are convened this day on an occasion of no ordinary interest. We are met to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth in the year 1664. We find in the records of the Plymouth Colony for the year the following :

"1664, June.—Att this Court, all that tracte of land comonly called and knowne by the name of Acushena, Ponagansett and Coaksett, is allowed by the Court to bee a townshipe, and the inhabitants thereof have libertie to make such orders as may conduce to theire comon good in town consernments; and that the said towne bee henceforth called and knowne by the name of Dartmouth."

The territory within the limits described in that record, includes the present towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, and the city of New Bedford, and was at that time probably an almost unbroken wilderness; how different now! Where to-day we find the bustle and din of business, hear the hum of the spindle and the shriek of the locomotive, and see the gallant ships entering our harbors freighted with the rich products of other and far remote waters, then,

with the exception of an occasional settler engaged in clearing up a portion of the wilderness and reducing it to his necessities, or the swiftly gliding canoe of the Indian rippling the placid waters of the streams, all or nearly all partook of the silence of nature.

But leaving the remote past to abler hands, let us come down to a more recent period; there are those present whose recollections take them back to a very different condition of things from what we now see. Even I, at my comparatively early period of life, recollect when New Bedford contained only about three thousand inhabitants; the details of a painting, made some twenty-five years since by one of our native artists, representing the "Old Four Corners," are all familiar to me; many a time have I accompanied my respected father to the shed market there represented; the old store on one of the corners, then and now known as the "Four Corners," with the upper half of the window shutter propped up on a stick, and nearly all the other objects handed down to us of the present day by this picture, I recollect as though they were still extant, not forgetting some of the more prominent persons so faithfully represented, nor yet the little old No. 1 fire engine, nor the old chaise with the small round seat in front, upon which sat old "Tony," when he drove his excellent master, the venerable William Rotch, Sen., through the streets. I have heard my maternal grandmother relate, that when the house which stood upon the north-west corner of Union and First streets, on a portion of the site now occupied by Thornton Block, was raised, she sat at the window of her house on Water street, between School and Walnut streets, and

looking *through the forest* witnessed the operation. In that house, many years after I was born, I have been told by an uncle of mine, that when he was a boy, and went with other boys after berries, if they thought to go so far from home as where I now live, on Sixth street, they considered it necessary to take their dinners with them. These, and many other incidents that might be related, show the changes that have taken place in a few years.

I have also very pleasant recollections of many of the old people of forty or more years ago. Of the venerable William Rotch, Sen., before alluded to, who lived in what is now the "Mansion House," who on one occasion, when I was quite a boy, placing his hand upon my head, said to me, "Ah George, I have worn out, I have not rusted out." Of John Howland, my honored grandfather, who was acknowledged by all to have been a strong-minded man, a useful man too, and one who served his generation faithfully, who, once on the evening after a "town meeting" put to me this question: "George, been to town meeting to-day?" I replied, "No, grandfather, why should I go to town meeting?" (being only a boy,) when he immediately added in the style peculiar to that day, "Go to larn." Little did I at that time appreciate the force of the expression, "Go to larn." Whether or not I have heeded the injunction since, I leave for others.

These men, and such as these, acted on the belief that there was something for every one to do, and that it behooved every one to do something. With them there was no place for drones;—would that such sentiments prevailed more fully at the present day. There

would be more of "wearing out," and less of "rusting out."

I might name many other noble men of that day, whose descendants are still with us, such as the Allens, the Davises, the Grinnells, the Hathaways, the Rodmans, the Russells, the Spooners, the Tabers, the Thorntons, &c., &c., not omitting some who still live amongst us, and who, by the even tenor of their lives, and the excellent example which they set us, command the admiration and respect of all, and who, I hope, may yet be spared to us for years to come.

When I look over our city, and see the improvements which have taken place within my time, and over the territory represented by you, my fellow-citizens and neighbors, and then go further and embrace our whole country, I sometimes ask myself the question, Can these improvements continue? and will science and art make the same rapid strides for the next fifty or one hundred years, as for the past? The only answer I can make to the query is the real Yankee one; Why not? What reason have we to suppose that we have reached the *ne plus ultra* in anything? Although the steam engine in all its various appliances on the land and on the water, the magnificent clipper ship, the electric telegraph, and the photographic art, are attainments the origin of which is within the recollection of many of us, and which seem, each in itself, to have arrived at a high state of perfection, who of us can say the end has *yet* been reached?

I for one do not think it has; when this wicked rebellion which now presses upon us like an incubus, paralyzing our energies, or forcing us into unwonted chan-

nels, shall be ended, and peace shall again smile over our beloved and undivided country, may we not hope to go on improving in all that is real, in all that is enduring, until we shall have reached the highest position to which any country can attain, honorable, dignified, exalted, on a foundation like adamant, with a superstructure of truth and righteousness?

A D D R E S S

O F

WILLIAM W. CRAPO.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangements, Sept. 15th, 1864, it was

Voted, That the thanks of the committee be communicated to William W. Crapo, Esq., for his highly interesting, valuable, and appropriate address delivered on the 14th instant, on the day set apart for the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth, and that he be requested to furnish the municipal authorities with a copy for the press.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Chairman.

NEW BEDFORD, Oct. 1, 1864.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Chairman, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR, Yours of the 17th ult., accompanying the vote of the committee on the Centennial Celebration, has been received.

Herewith I inclose to you for publication a copy of the address delivered by me, as requested by your committee.

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM W. CRAPO.

ADDRESS.

At the June term of the Plymouth Colony court in the year 1664, it was ordered that

“All that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of Acushena, Ponagansett, and Coaksett, is allowed by the courts to be a township, and the inhabitants thereof have liberty to make such orders as may conduce to their common good in town concerns, and that the said town be henceforth called and known by the name of Dartmouth.”

This event—the birth of our municipality—demands a recognition.

There are duties which we owe to our fathers as well as to our children. While posterity claims of us a faithful transmission of all the rights and privileges and blessings which have come to us from the past, and insists that we add our contribution to the sum of human progress, our forefathers as justly demand that we recognize by grateful acknowledgments and filial remembrance, their services, self-denial, and heroism. There can be no more fitting occasion wherein to give expression to these sentiments than that which assembles us together to-day, upon the two hundredth anniversary of the municipal existence of the old town of Dartmouth.

The occasion dictates the character of the discourse. The thoughts turn instinctively to the early history of this ancient town, and to the incidents and institutions

and men which marked its origin and progress. In no better way can we commemorate the Past than by recalling these events, bringing to memory the names of those who then acted, and reciting their services and deeds. We come together to-day, a family of towns, the children of a common origin, having left from time to time the protection of the old Mother town for that separate corporate existence which the growth of population and the diversity of business interests rendered necessary. We come from all quarters of the old township to celebrate its two hundredth birth-day, reviving the feeling of the family bond by recalling olden times and linking the present with the past. We look back upon this history with the same emotions as those who trace the record of a revered and honored ancestry.

In the year 1664 our town received its corporate existence and name. Let me briefly allude to its history prior to that time. In the summer of 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold, while fortifying his settlement upon the little islet within the island of Cuttyhunk, had crossed the Bay—described by Gabriel Archer, the chronicler of the expedition, as a “stately sound”—and had trod upon our shores. The Indians from the main land had visited him and his band of adventurers in their island home, and Gosnold had returned their visits. He landed somewhere in the vicinity of the Round Hills, called by him Hap’s Hill, and followed the coast westward to Gooseberry Neck. The locality is described as possessing “stately groves, flowery meadows, and running brooks,” and the adventurers were delighted with the climate, the beauty of the country, and the fertility of the soil.

Gosnold's idea of planting a colony in this vicinity failed, and the territory was uninhabited by the white man until after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Looking back over this long period of time we can hardly fail to discern why the settlement at Cuttyhunk was a failure and the settlement at Plymouth a success. Gosnold and Gilbert and Archer and Rosier and Brier-ton were gentlemen adventurers, in quest of novelty and the excitement of a bold, daring enterprise, with a hope of gain ; and when they had unfolded this fair land and had collected a sufficient quantity of sassafras root and cedar and furs to load their little bark, the only bond which then united them was the cargo they had collected, and each one was ambitious to return with it to England to profit by its sale and tell the marvellous stories of their adventures. We do not wonder then that although they found the red and white strawberry "as sweet and much bigger than in England," with "great store of deer and other beasts," and feasted and grew fat upon the young sea fowl which they found in their nests, they did not build up a permanent settlement.

On the other hand, Carver and Bradford and Winslow and Brewster and Standish, the men of the Mayflower, came from far different motives ; not from gain, adventure, or novelty, but to plant a colony which should be permanent and enduring ; to carry out, heedless of privations and sufferings, heedless of the scorn and oppression behind, and the uncertainties and dangers before, their ideas of a government founded upon equality, justice, and religion. The colony at Plymouth, conquering all obstacles, achieved permanency and growth,

and from thence came the early founders of Dartmouth. We are proud of our ancestry,—proud that the men of Dartmouth were Puritans. Those “stout-hearted and God-fearing men” were our fathers. Never can they be mentioned but with honor, for none ever did more or suffered more for the human race. Oppression did not intimidate, nor privations turn them. They were stern and unyielding in their convictions of the right, and thoroughly fixed and resolute in their purpose to found a Christian Commonwealth. Inspired with the one grand idea of a government resting upon liberty and religion, they thought not of policy, expediency, or compromise, but listened only to the dictates of conscience and duty. Under their sturdy and unconquerable wills the wilderness yielded and the new world was opened to a nation of freemen.

In the history of New England not enough prominence has been given to the pioneer colony of Plymouth. The settlement of the Massachusetts Colony seems to have overshadowed in history the importance of this first civil body politic. The Plymouth Colony led the van, and in the years in which they were alone, rested the whole problem. Encouraged by the success of the Plymouth settlement the Massachusetts colonists were emboldened, under the protection and guidance of the former, to apply for a Royal charter. We would not detract from the merit of Winthrop, Dudley, Saltonstall, and their associates, “gentlemen of figure and estate,” for they were men of faith and fortitude, men of uncommon wisdom and heroism ; but let us not be forgetful of those earlier men who smoothed away some of the rough places of the forest and opened to the men

of Massachusetts Bay and Boston, even though for a short distance and in a rude way, the path which led so triumphantly to civil and religious liberty.

On the 29th day of November, 1652, the Indian Chief, Wesamequan (better known as Massasoit,) and his son Wamsutta (who was sometimes called Alexander by the English,) conveyed by deed to William Bradford, Captain Standish, Thomas Southworth, John Winslow, John Cooke, and their associates, all the tract or tracts of land lying three miles eastward from a river called Cushenegg to a certain harbor called Acoaksett to a flat rock on the westward side of the said harbor. In this conveyance was included all the land within these boundaries, "with all the rivers, creeks, meadows, necks and islands that lie in and before the same, and from the sea upward to go so high that the English may not be annoyed by the hunting of the Indians in any sort of their cattle."

The metes and bounds of this grant do not appear to be very definitely or clearly stated. More attention seems to have been given by the conveyancer to the consideration which the Indian chieftains were to receive. The price paid was thirty yards of cloth, eight moose-skins, fifteen axes, fifteen hoes, fifteen pair of breeches, eight blankets, two kettles, one cloak, two pounds in wampan, eight pair stockings, eight pair shoes, one iron pot, and ten shillings in other commodities. Even in those early days, when the forests and meadows and streams apparently were not valued very highly, dissensions and disputes arose concerning the title. A younger son of Wesamequan, Philip, Sagamore of Pokan-

nockett, afterwards known as one of the most bloody and remorseless of all the Indian warriors under the name of King Philip, had not been consulted, or had not given his written assent to the original conveyance. He soon began to annoy the settlers by frequent acts of trespass, and to question the correctness of the boundary lines. We find by the records, that agents—referees—were appointed “to set out and mark the bounds,” and in 1665 Philip gave a quit-claim which quieted the title.

This large tract of land, comprising the limits of old Dartmouth, was divided into thirty-four parts or shares. Two of these were subdivided, so that the original proprietors numbered thirty-six persons, of whom three were women—Sarah Brewster, Miss Jennings, and Sarah Warren.

Not all of the thirty-six original proprietors settled here. Some undoubtedly bought the land as a speculation or investment rather than for a home, but an inspection of the names convinces us that many of them located permanently within our borders. We find in the list, the names of Howland, Morton, Manasses Kempton, Dunham, Shaw, Cooke, Soule, Faunce, Sampson, Delano, Bartlett, Palmer, Doty, Hicks, Brown and Bumpass, names familiar to us even in this day, and constantly recurring in the history of the town.

It has always been stated that the old township of Dartmouth included and comprised the present townships of Dartmouth, Westport, New Bedford, Fairhaven, and Acushnet. The grant of land from the Indians embraces these towns. But the records of the colony of Rhode Island show that a part of the present towns

of Tiverton and of Little Compton were, prior to 1746, a part of Dartmouth.*

The origin of the name of our town is a matter of conjecture, yet the inference is an easy and natural one. The Mayflower and Speedwell, the latter having taken on board her priceless freight at Leyden in Holland, sailed from Plymouth in Old England, and that name was given to the spot where they landed in New England. After the vessels left Plymouth, England, a disaster occurred to the Speedwell which compelled both vessels to put back, and they made a harbor in the seaport town of Dartmouth in the British Channel. Many of the original purchasers and some of the early settlers of the town came in the Mayflower, and the name of Dartmouth was so associated in their minds with the home left behind that it may naturally be presumed it furnished them with the name for their new home. There is a further coincidence connected with the name. The little vessel—the Concord—which brought Gosnold to our shores in 1602, belonged to Dartmouth, in England. It has been very fairly inferred by one of our local historians that the reports of the fair land they had visited in the new world which were carried back upon the return of this vessel, had been kept alive, and stimulated the adventurous of that seaport town to seek their fortunes here, and give the spot the name of their former home. There can be no doubt but that we derive our name from this fishing town on the river Dart in the English Channel. How wonderful the change since then! While the Dart-

* Records of Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, vol. 5, p. 204.

mouth whose birthday we celebrate has an aggregate population of thirty-five thousand, with a commerce known over the whole globe, the old town in England, with a population of less than five thousand, is as little known to-day as it was two hundred years ago.

The inquiry naturally suggests itself, What were the prominent causes which led to this settlement? It might have been due in part to the spirit of emigration and change of locality which displayed itself even in those days as a trait in the New England character; it might have been the rich and fertile soil in the valleys of our rivers, fertile certainly when compared with the sand hills around Plymouth, enticing to agricultural labors; it might have been the accessible and capacious harbors of the Acushnet and Apponagansett, and the safe and sheltered anchorage they afforded, giving promise of future commercial importance; and attractions perhaps were found in the winding beauties of the Paskamansett and Acoakset. However much these and kindred influences may have contributed to the early settlement of Dartmouth, there is, in my opinion, a cause beyond them all, and which a careful reading of the records of the colony and the town forces me to adopt as the chief reason for the removal from Plymouth to Dartmouth. I have said our fathers were Puritans. They were more than that—they were the protestants of the Puritans. They were in sympathy with the established government at Plymouth in every thing except the one matter of compulsory taxation for religious purposes. Fully believing in freedom of conscience, they had early conceived a strong aversion to

the arbitrary imposition of taxes by the civil power for the support of a ministry with which they were not in unison and over which they had no control. The early records of the town, imperfect and fragmentary as they are, in connection with the history of the colony, plainly tell us how earnestly and even bitterly this controversy was waged, and for how many years it was the source of discord and of persecution. The Plymouth Colony court annually apportioned to the town a tax for the support of ministers, in addition to the Province tax, but the Baptists and Quakers of Dartmouth were inflexible in their resistance to it, and while the province rates were faithfully met, those for the maintenance of ministers were refused. It also troubled our good rulers at Plymouth that our fathers were so negligent in providing stated preaching according to the established puritan faith.

We find this order of the court, passed in 1671:

"In reference unto the town of Dartmouth it is ordered by court, that whereas a neglect the last year of the gathering in of the sum of fifteen pounds according to order of court to be kept in stock towards the support of such as may dispense the word of God unto them, it is again ordered by the court that the sum of fifteen pounds be this year levied to be as a stock for the use aforesaid, to be delivered unto Arthur Hathaway and Sergeant Shaw, to be by them improved as opportunity may present for the ends aforesaid."

But this order, like others, seems to have been of no avail, for three years afterwards, when the inhabitants of Dartmouth had met together for the settling

of the bounds of the town, the occasion was seized upon for haranguing the people, "at which time the Governour, Mr. Hinckley, the Treasurer, Mr. Walley, Lieutenant Morton, and John Tomson did engage to give meeting with others to propose and endeavor that some provision may be made for the preaching of the word of God amongst them."

Even the calamity which came upon them at this time from the violence and cruelty of the Indians, in the destruction of their homes and the loss of their property, did not soften the displeasure of the government at Plymouth, but rather served as an opportunity for renewed complaint and upbraiding. This appears by the order of court, passed in October of the following year.

"This Court taking into their serious consideration the tremendous dispensation of God towards the people of Dartmouth, in suffering the barbarous heathen to spoil and destroy most of their habitations, the enemy being greatly advantaged thereunto by their scattered way of living, do therefore order that in the rebuilding and resettling thereof, that they so order it as to live compact together, at least in each village, as they may be in a capacity both to defend themselves from the assault of an enemy, and the better to attend the public worship of God, and ministry of the word of God, whose carelessness to obtain and attend unto we fear may have been a provocation of God thus to chastise their contempt of His gospel, which we earnestly desire the people of that place may seriously consider of, lay to heart, and be humbled for, with a solicitous endeavor after a reformation thereof, by a vigorous putting forth

to obtain an able, faithful dispenser of the word of God amongst them, and to encourage him therein ; the neglect whereof this court, as they must and God willing, they will not permit for the future."

However earnestly the Plymouth court were determined to subdue the rebellious and heretical spirit of the early settlers, it does not appear that much success attended the effort. The Quakers and Baptists of Dartmouth were from the same stern, unyielding stock, and they were animated by a sense of religious duty as sincere and exacting as that which influenced the rulers at Plymouth.

Stringent laws were from time to time enacted, but much of the legislation was inoperative, as the people of the town, while complying with the letter of the law, would give no heed to its spirit. Laws were passed in 1692 and 1695 requiring the towns to provide able, learned and orthodox ministers to dispense the word of God. Dartmouth did elect a minister, but the question of orthodoxy then arose. In 1704 the town was indicted for non-compliance with the law. At the town meeting held January 4th, 1705, this indignant reply was sent back to the court:

"To the quarter sessions to be holden at Bristol the 8th day of January, 1705—we understand that our town is presented for want of a minister according to law, to which we answer that we have one qualified as the law directs—an honest man, fearing God, conscientious and a learned, orthodox minister, able to dispense the word and gospel to us."

The name of this minister does not appear upon the records of the town.

In order to meet this question of orthodoxy the Assembly passed a law in 1715, in which the prevention of the growth of atheism, irreligion and profaneness is suggested as a reason of its enactment, in which it was provided that the determination of who should be ministers should rest ultimately with the General Court or Assembly. Dartmouth still refused obedience, and claimed the selection of her own minister. At the March town meeting, 1723, in defiance of an Act of that year, Nathaniel Howland was chosen minister, receiving 55 votes, while Samuel Hunt, a Presbyterian or independent, and the first preacher of that sect in our town, received 12 votes.

The struggle culminated in 1724. In the year 1722 the Assembly of Massachusetts passed an Act to raise one hundred pounds in the town of Dartmouth and seventy-two pounds eleven shillings in the town of Tiverton, (then a part of Massachusetts,) for the support of ministers whose selection was subject to the approval of the General Court. These two towns were the only ones in the Province that had not received any Presbyterian ministers. To blind the eyes of the people this sum was put with the Province tax and was afterwards to be drawn out of the treasury. The spirit with which this was met by the inhabitants of Dartmouth can best be seen by quoting the record of the town meeting held November 26th, 1722. The record says: "It being put to vote whether the whole rate of one hundred eighty-one pounds twelve shillings, called Dartmouth's proportion of our province tax, be made by the selectmen, it passed in the negative. And it was put to vote whether eighty-one pounds twelve

shillings, being as we are informed by our Representative, to be our just proportion of our Province tax, be forthwith made by the selectmen of said Dartmouth. Voted that it shall be made. Thirdly, Voted that the charges arising or set on the selectmen of said Dartmouth either by execution on their bodies or estates or in appealing to his Majesty for relief be raised by town rates. Fourthly, Voted that seven hundred pounds be raised on the inhabitants of said Dartmouth by a town rate for securing the selectmen for not making the rate of one hundred pounds, and also for all expenses arising in our sending to England to his Majesty in the above premises. Fifthly, Voted that the selectmen are to be allowed shillings each of them a day for every day they lie in jail on the town account."

The town was thoroughly in earnest. Only five taxpayers protested against this appropriation of the seven hundred pounds. This sum, large for those days, was to be met by the tax of that year, and was not bequeathed to posterity in the form of a town debt. Prior to this—in 1696—the town had instructed the selectmen not to make the rates sent for by the General Treasurer for this purpose, and in the same year it was voted that Recompence Kirby and Mark Jenne should have fifty shillings apiece, part of the money they paid to Captain Pope, upon the account of their being "pressed,"—and it was also voted that there should be a rate made of twenty-four pounds for a town fund.

The bold and defiant attitude taken by the town could not be overlooked by the Province Rulers. The refusal of the selectmen to assess the tax was followed

by their imprisonment in Bristol jail, where they remained about eighteen months. The persons who were imprisoned were Philip Taber and John Akin, selectmen of Dartmouth, and Joseph Anthony and John Sisson, selectmen of Tiverton, a part of whom were Baptists and a part Quakers. An embassy was sent to England. Thomas Richardson and Richard Partridge, who were Quakers, interceded in their behalf. Their petition, addressed to the King in Council, was an able document, and nobly did it plead for freedom of conscience and security of religion, civil liberty and property. The petition was considered at the Court of St. James on the 2d day of June, 1724, when were present the King's most Excellent Majesty and all the Lords of the privy council, and it was ordered that the obnoxious taxes be remitted, and that Philip Taber and his fellow-sufferers be immediately released from their imprisonment, and the Governor and all other officers of the Province of Massachusetts Bay were notified to yield obedience to these orders.*

This brief but brilliant record of the sacrifices and sufferings, the persistent fidelity and the triumphant success of the humble fathers of the old town of Dartmouth, in the great struggle for the rights of conscience, which is still going on throughout the Christian world, entitles them to a high place in the veneration and gratitude of their posterity. They share, with Roger Williams, the exalted honor of declaring to their rulers, and to the world, that having fled from ecclesiastical oppression in the old world they would resolutely maintain their resistance to it in the new; and that

* Gough's History of the Quakers, vol. 4, p. 219. Benedict's Baptists, vol. 1, pp. 503-4.

through the confiscation of their goods, the incarceration of their persons, amidst all the hardships of a new settlement in the wilderness, and under all the horrors of savage warfare, they would never falter in the assertion and maintenance of the great principle of "perfect liberty in all matters of religious concernment." We, their descendants, have entered into the fruits of these sacrifices and sufferings. Let us never forget to whose heroism and fidelity we owe the priceless blessing of our spiritual freedom,—that it is to the hardy yeomanry who two centuries ago cleared these fields, now waving with the coming harvest, of the primitive forests which covered them, we are indebted as well for "a church without a bishop," as for "a state without a king."

The larger portion of the early settlers were Friends, and we find them recognized as a religious body in the town as early as 1683. Their first meeting house was built in 1699, and was located upon the spot now occupied by them at Apponagansett. Their influence as a sect can be plainly seen and felt even now, and much of the high toned morality, generous and practical philanthropy and pure minded Christianity which have blessed and developed our people is owing to their religious teachings.

Next to the Friends, in numbers and influence, stood the Baptists. John Cooke, whose name we meet with on the first and on nearly every page of the early records of the town as a deputy and a selectman, filling various offices of trust and honor, was a Baptist minister for many years. But this same town official, October 29th, 1670, was fined ten shillings "for break-

ing the Sabbath by unnecessary travelling thereon." If the record of the case had been preserved it would have appeared, we think, that Elder John Cooke was not a Sabbath-breaker but travelling upon his circuit as a Baptist preacher.

The first Congregational Society was formed at Acushnet. No history of this religious body in our town can be complete without a mention of Samuel West, D. D., who was the pastor of the Congregational Church at Acushnet from 1761 to 1803. Doctor West was a man of great learning, of earnest piety, and sincerely devoted to his pastoral duties. A lover of disputation, he was always ready and keen in argument; possessed of an original and vigorous mind, and thoroughly informed upon all of the doctrinal issues of the day, he was an able champion of the cause he espoused. His memory is cherished not only for his successful labors and his great influence in the religious teachings of a hundred years ago, but for his patriotic services in the war of the revolution. Few men have lived in our town who for so long a period of time exerted so beneficial an influence and commanded so high respect and confidence as Doctor Samuel West.

Nowhere upon the face of the globe has the principle of self government, the capacity and right of men to make laws for themselves and regulate their municipal affairs, been so fully illustrated as in the early history of New England. The most perfect democracies that mankind has ever known are found in the early New England towns. Their town meetings were the places where the whole body of the citizens met,

and where were discussed, with equal freedom by every one, all topics of importance, whether local or national, moral or political. Here they learned to understand their rights and privileges as citizens, and acquired moral and intellectual strength to defend them. In those days there was no centralization of official duties and responsibilities as now, the government did not rest upon a few, but every man was compelled to give his time and judgment to the administration of the town affairs. In order to secure that full and prompt attendance upon the deliberations of the town which the business required, Dartmouth voted,—in July 1674—ten years after its organization, “that all town meetings shall begin at 10 o’clock and continue until the Moderator duly release the town, not exceeding four o’clock. Also that all such persons as do neglect for a year all the town meetings shall forfeit to the town six pence apiece, and for coming to the meeting too late three pence an hour.”

No wonder that with such rules our early municipal affairs were ably administered. True, some of the legislation of the town may seem to us trivial, for example, that every householder shall kill twelve black-birds between the months of January and May or pay a penalty for the neglect, and that a crow should count for three black-birds, but yet every inhabitant became most thoroughly a part of the town and identified in its prosperity and well being.

This close attention to public business, as might be supposed, was at times annoying and irksome, and efforts were sometimes made by individuals to avoid these duties. In 1751, this article was inserted in the

warrant of the annual meeting — “Whereas the Easterly and Westerly villages in said town, experience teaches, have often neglected and omitted their duty in coming to said meetings to help carry on and manage the affairs of said town, especially in the difficult seasons of the year and foul weather, (and not in danger of being chosen to troublesome offices,) and so have at such times trusted and almost entirely relied and depended on the Middle village, of which the body of the people therein inhabiting live remote from said house, to do all the business of said town, which said Middle village is obliged to do though a hardship; otherwise said town would have incurred many a fine for neglect of duty, the want of grand and petit jurymen, and otherways suffered.”

In order to meet this difficulty it was voted to move the town-house. But the removal of the town-house did not remedy the evils complained of, or, if this end was attained new evils arose, for the next year the selectmen inserted an article in the warrant — “To see if the persons who carried away the town-house will bring it back again and set it up in the same place where they took it from, in as good repair as it was when they took it away, and for the town to act on the affair as they should think proper.”

This town-house I infer was the one voted in 1739 to be built, the dimensions of which were to be “nine feet between joints and twenty-two feet wide and thirty-six feet long, with a chimney at one end with a suitable roof and windows at the same.”

The mode of conducting the town business was similar

to that now adopted, but the style of some of the warrants would not be tolerated in these days. It was customary for the selectmen in calling a town meeting not only to state the business to be considered, but also very elaborately to discuss the several subjects, thereby furnishing to the people not only the question but the arguments in favor of or against it. It might have been that this full presentation of the merits of the case and the reasons for action elicited more attention, and in the language of the old town clerks was productive of "large debate." As an illustration of this peculiar and amusing feature in the presentation of the topics for town action, let me quote from the records.

The sixth article in the selectmen's warrant for the March meeting, 1741, reads thus:

"That whereas such course does much abound within said town, many running about from house to house to supply their own present want miserably neglecting their families at home, which is the only cause of manys suffering who are not capable of labour, which practise is to the grate detriment of that part of the inhabitants that are industrious and laborious, which pernicious practice together with spending idly what they have or earn is a grate if not the only cause of scarcity of bread in said town, now to pass a vote at said meeting for the building a workhouse in said town for the setting and keeping to work all such persons who misspend their time as above stated which said vote is thought by all those that request the same cannot be spoken against except by those which are in danger of breaking into said house themselves."

Another example of this presentation of reasons in the warrant of the selectmen occurs in 1746, when an effort was made to divide the county or create a new county seat. This question both before and after this date engaged the attention of the people of Dartmouth for many years. At one time it was proposed to divide the county and join Tiverton and Little Compton with us as a new county. At another time it was proposed to change the county seat to Assonet as more central than Taunton. The question was finally settled in 1828, after an agitation of over one hundred years, by making New Bedford a half-shire town. The article in the warrant for the town meeting held in 1746 is as follows :

“To consult and vote something with respect to petitioning the General Court that we may have a County taken off or made on this side of Assonet River, otherwise we must unavoidably be expressed to go and our children after us, for what we know, to Taunton, which will be upwards of thirty five miles distance for many of said inhabitants, which will be in the journey extremely tedious and expensive, it being too far to set out from our homes to get there before the Court Setts, as likewise the largeness of the County aggravates the case by reason that one case must waite for another and is at times the occasion of adjournment. In the whole it will be tedious and expensive to Plaintiff, Defendant, Jurymen and Evidences. But more especially to Poor Widows who are oft times obliged to go several times before an Estate can be settled with the Judge of Probate.”

It was certainly very convenient for the people to

have the arguments all arranged for them before they were called upon to vote. That our fathers took no offence at this course is evident from its constant recurrence.

The topics suggested by an occasion like the present are numerous. The subject is a fruitful one, and there should be written with fullness and accuracy the history of the town. No simple address, however carefully and elaborately prepared, can meet this want. Let this anniversary stimulate and encourage the work. The materials are fast fading away, and in a few years much that can now be recorded with precision and correctness must become a matter of mere conjecture. Of equal, if not of greater importance is the rescue and preservation of our early records, which have been heedlessly and, I am disposed to say, criminally suffered to become lost or destroyed, but whose restoration, so far as possible, is now in able hands.*

In the remaining time allotted to me on this occasion, I can only refer, and that very briefly, to two of the most prominent events of the past two hundred years.

No one epoch of the town deserves to be mentioned more prominently than its devastation by the Indians

* The importance of gathering together and arranging the fragments of town records which are still left to us may be inferred from the action of the town meeting held in May, 1774, when a committee was appointed "to overhaul the town records and make report what part of said records stand in need of new drafting." The committee reported, among other things, that some of the records "were so worn and in pieces and the leaves so defaced that the records stand in danger of being almost wholly lost or obliterated." Although Benjamin Aikin and Benjamin Russell, Jr., were authorized to new draft said records at the expense of the town, yet it does not appear that anything further was done, and there has been ninety years of wear and tear since then with all the casualties of time and neglect.

Measures were taken in 1862, by the authorities of New Bedford and Dartmouth, to have the town records now remaining arranged and copied. James B. Congdon, Esq., was appointed to execute the work, which has been prosecuted with his accustomed earnestness and fidelity and with the most satisfactory progress, ensuring its speedy completion.

during King Philip's war. No other portion of territory was so desolated by the ravages of the savage warfare carried on by this Indian Chieftain. Tradition informs us that every white habitation within the limits of the town was destroyed. The inhabitants took refuge in garrisons—the principal one of which was Russell's garrison, named after John Russell, a prominent man in the town, which was situated near the head waters of the Apponagansett on the east side of the river. Near this on the opposite bank the Indians had a rude fortification. There was also a garrison for the whites on Palmer's Island. During this war Dartmouth was relieved, on account of her home defences, from furnishing any men under the military levies, and during the war and for several years afterwards she was omitted in the tax rates of the colony. It is an interesting fact that while this destitution and suffering existed "contribution was made by divers Christians in Ireland" (so says the record) "for the relief of such as are impoverished, distressed and in necessity by the late Indian war."* How nobly has this charity been returned many times since then by the Christian people of Dartmouth in contributing relief to the famishing and suffering of Ireland! And whenever hereafter the cry shall come from that generous-hearted people for aid and succor, let it be liberally furnished, for it is but the payment of a debt which our fathers have charged upon us.

The other prominent event to which I would allude is the burning of Bedford Village in the war of the

* Plymouth Colony records 1676-7, 6th of March.

revolution. This act of the British army appears to have proceeded from motives of retaliation and punishment rather than for purposes of plunder. Our harbor had from the beginning of the war been noted as a rendezvous for privateers, and the damage inflicted upon English commerce by the whalemens of Dartmouth had excited the deepest resentment. As early as May, 1774—but a few weeks after the skirmish at Lexington and before the battle of Bunker Hill, the British cruiser *Falcon* had captured in the Bay three vessels belonging to Sandwich. A schooner was fitted out from Dartmouth under the command of Captain Equy which recaptured two of these vessels with fifteen British officers and marines. The captors were perplexed what disposition to make of the prisoners, but they were finally sent to the Provincial Committee of Safety then in session at Cambridge, the headquarters of the American army, and by that body were ordered into confinement at Concord. The privateer *Providence*, whose name is associated with so many brilliant naval achievements, had her rendezvous here. She was a sloop of about ninety tons, and had formerly been employed in the whale fishery. At one time, it is said, she was under the command of the illustrious John Paul Jones. Her most famous exploit, under Captain Hacker, was with His Majesty's brig *Diligent* of twelve guns, which she captured and brought into our harbor after a most determined and bloody engagement. The fame of this vessel and other privateers of Dartmouth excited to acts of retaliation and vengeance. Accordingly Major-General Grey, with a fleet of two frigates, an eighteen gun brig, and about thirty-six transports, comprising a force of

five thousand men, was ordered to the work of destruction. On Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1778, the British fleet appeared in the Bay. The official reports of the English are well known, but there never has been published any full and detailed American account of this affair. Edward Pope, Esq., a man of distinction and holding a judicial position in the town, furnished a brief notice of it in 1784. I am enabled, from the manuscript collections of a former resident* of the town to present the events of that day as gathered from the lips of those who were actors in its exciting scenes. Perhaps I cannot better use a portion of your time on this occasion than by a recital of those incidents. A company of artillery consisting of about eighty privates had been sent from Boston for the protection of the town. The building occupied by them as barracks was the "Poor House"—a long, low building which stood on Sixth street near the present site of Philip Anthony's dwelling house. The officers quartered at Mrs. Doubleday's, on Water street, a short distance north of the "Four Corners." The company was commanded by Captain James Cushing, Lieutenants Joseph Bell, William Gordon, and James Metcalf. This company, although stationed here, had, a short time previous to the landing of the British, been ordered to Howland's Ferry, now called Stone Bridge. But during the day, Lieutenants Gordon and Metcalf had returned with a small part of the company and one gun. There was a garrison at Fort Phoenix, commanded by Captain Timothy Ingraham, with Lieutenant Foster and thirty-six men,

* Hon. Henry H. Crapo.

where there were eleven pieces of cannon mounted, with a supply of twenty-five casks of powder.

About one o'clock in the afternoon Worth Bates, who lived near McPherson's wharf, at Bellville, and who had been down the Bay fishing, landed at the Fort and informed Captain Ingraham that a British fleet was in the Bay. The fleet soon made its appearance. The two frigates and brig anchored opposite the mouth of the Acushnet River and a little below Clark's Point. A portion of the transports were anchored outside the Great Ledge and opposite the mouth of the Cove, while another portion of them dropped in to the eastward of the larger vessels. The troops, including light horse, artillery, &c., were landed in barges. The larger portion landed on the west side of Clark's Point on the present Alms-House Farm. The others landed on the Fairhaven side a little east of the Fort, behind a point of woods and under cover of the guns of the frigates. The troops which landed on Clark's Point marched up the road now called County street, to the head of Main (now Union) street. At this time it was near sunset. A part of the troops here wheeled to the right, passing down Main street, while the remainder continued their march north on County street. The few men under Lieutenants Gordon and Metcalf (it has been stated there were not fifteen able-bodied men on this side of the river at that time) retreated with their single piece of artillery as the British advanced. At the point now made by the junction of North street with County street, on the west side of County street, were thick woods. Under cover of these woods, William Hayden and Oliver Potter fired upon the

troops and killed two horsemen. A few minutes after, three citizens of the town, Abraham Russell, Thomas Cook, and Diah Trafford, all of whom were armed, were discovered by the British coming up a cross street. When near the corner of County street these three men were fired upon and shot down. Trafford was shot through the heart and died instantly, after which his face was badly cut with the sabres of the British. Cook died about daylight, and Russell about ten o'clock the next morning. Lieutenant Gordon was taken prisoner but afterwards escaped. Lieutenant Metcalf was mortally wounded during the night at Acushnet. He died three days afterwards and was buried with military honors on the hill by the meeting house at Acushnet.

The detachment which marched down Union street immediately commenced the work of destruction. The first buildings fired were the rope-walk and the distillery. Soon after, all the stores and warehouses and a number of dwelling houses and barns were burned, together with every vessel in port except those anchored in the stream. The number of vessels destroyed was seventy, of which four were privateers and eight were large ships laden with valuable cargoes.

Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening the detachment which landed on the east side of the river advanced on the Fort. Two guns were fired at the fleet, and then, after spiking the guns, the garrison retreated to the north and concealed themselves, leaving the colors of the Fort flying. The British supposing the Fort to be still garrisoned, opened a heavy artillery fire upon it, but they soon ceased when no response was

made. The enemy discovering the position of the concealed soldiers, fired upon them, wounding a man named Robert Crossman, and taking two prisoners, John Skiff and his father. Before the evacuation of the Fort a train of powder was placed from the magazine to the platform. The British after taking possession applied a slow match to the magazine, which communicated with the train left by the garrison and an explosion occurred sooner than was intended, killing one, if not more, of the British. After burning the barracks, the detachment moved north and effected a junction with the force moving down from Acushnet. The next day the troops re-embarked near the Fort.

The night following, a number of barges came up the river, but were fired upon and driven back, a body of militia at this time having arrived from Middleborough. Major (afterwards General) Israel Fearing displayed great gallantry on this occasion.

On Sunday, the sixth day of September, two tories (named Eldad Tupper and Joseph Castle) who had been driven from the town, instigated the British to send a force into Apponagansett harbor. A family of Akinses, strong whigs, had been chiefly instrumental in the expulsion of the tories, and they were the principal sufferers by this raid. Captain Elihu Akins' dwelling house and a new brig on the stocks, were burned. The dwelling house of James Akins, his brother, and also a house belonging to Meribah Akins, were fired and burned to the ground.

After this the fleet proceeded to Martha's Vineyard, where the enemy seized a large quantity of fire arms, cattle, and sheep, and also one thousand pounds sterling,

the latter being a tax recently collected by authority of the Continental Congress.

Dartmouth was in no respect behind her sister towns of Massachusetts in devotion and sacrifice to the cause of liberty. She contributed freely in men and money, and although we find in the military annals of the period no names of distinction belonging to the town, yet we know that her people were thoroughly in sympathy with the revolution. On the nineteenth day of September, 1768, Walter Spooner was appointed by the town to represent it in Faneuil Hall, Boston, to consider what wise and prudent measures should be adopted to prevent the distress and misery which were likely to come upon them by reason of the number of regular troops to be quartered in Massachusetts. In 1774 a town meeting was called "to take into the most mature and serious consideration the melancholy and distressing situation of public affairs of this Province, and to adopt and pursue all those rational and justifiable methods which, by the blessings of Heaven attending our endeavors, will have the greatest tendency to remove from us and our fellow-sufferers those troubles we feel and fear under the present frowns of the British Administration."

The town meeting was held July 18th, 1774. Hon. Walter Spooner, Benjamin Akin, Esq., William Davis, William Tallman, Major Ebenezer Willis, Jireh Willis, Seth Pope, Seth Hathaway, and Hannaniah Cornish, were appointed a committee to prepare and draw up what they should deem most proper as expressing the sense of the meeting, and report in the afternoon for the town's consideration. The report of these gentlemen

was accepted. It was Voted—"That we are grieved at being necessitated to act a part which at first view appears unfriendly with respect to our manufacturing brethren and friends in Great Britain and Ireland, but we trust we shall readily be excused by them when they consider that this part of our conduct is wholly designed, and in our judgment will have the greatest tendency of anything in our power, to save both them and us from BONDAGE and SLAVERY, for upon mature consideration we judge the several late unconstitutional acts of the British Parliament have a direct tendency to destroy the harmony which has subsisted among all the British subjects and to entirely abolish the English Constitution and form of government, and therefore as the most probable means to prevent those destructive purposes we unite with our American brethren, and

RESOLVE, That we will not purchase any goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland which shall be imported from thence after this day; that we will not purchase any English goods of any hawker or pedler; that we will not purchase any foreign teas whatever; that we will not export any flax-seed to any foreign market; that we do acquiesce in the nature and necessity of raising our proportion of money to pay the Congress and to raise the same by subscription, and that these resolves do remain in force so long as the present grievous acts of the British Parliament remain unrepealed."

At this meeting a committee of correspondence was chosen to act with other committees in America. And also a resolve was passed advancing "the town's pro-

portion of the money to pay the committee of Congress."

In the county Congress held at Taunton the same year "to devise and act on such measures as the exigencies of the times require," the town was ably and patriotically represented.

Not the men alone, but the women of Dartmouth fully entered into the resolutions of non-intercourse with Great Britain. They had their League Society which was more exacting in the observance of its principles than the Ladies' League Associations of the present day. In January 1774, fifty-seven ladies of Bedford Village had a meeting at which they entered into an agreement not to use any more India tea; and having heard that a gentleman there had lately bought some, they requested he would immediately return it. This request he complied with, whereupon the ladies treated him with a glass of "this country wine" and dismissed him, highly pleased with his exemplary conduct. A number of gentlemen present gave him three cheers in approbation of his noble behavior.*

This occurred six months prior to the action of the town meeting, and doubtless contributed much in forming the public sentiment of the town.

There are many other events in our history which deserve a mention. Much might be said upon the circumstances and state of public feeling which attended the separation of the several towns from the Mother town, and the strong local political prejudices and antagonism which existed at times between the different sections of the town. The separation of Fairhaven from New Bed-

* Dodsley's Annual Register, vol. 17, page 97.

ford, the incidents of which are fresh in the minds of many here present, was caused by the earnestness of conflicting political opinions. The same independence of thought and persistency of action which characterized the early settlers in resisting the church-rates, can be seen throughout the whole political history of the town.

Another fruitful theme, and one richly entitled to a place in an address of this nature, is found in the treatment of the negro race by the inhabitants of the town. Dartmouth, and especially New Bedford, for many years has been to them a city of refuge and safety; and here, in a far greater degree than elsewhere, have been held out to these people the encouragements of quiet homes, the benefits of education, and the rewards attending fidelity of labor and diligence in business.

It was in Westport that Paul Cuffee, the negro sailor, merchant and farmer, lived, and they were his determined and manly efforts, and his appeals and arguments, accompanied with a refusal to pay the taxes assessed upon him, on the ground that he had no voice or vote with his neighbors, that finally secured from the Legislature of Massachusetts equal rights of suffrage for the colored man with the white man,—a system which the war of the rebellion is likely to incorporate into the political constitutions of all the States of the Union. Thus we see Dartmouth again in advance of the age, settling within herself another of the great problems in human progress.

Dartmouth, too, has her biographies. Although the peculiar religious training and teaching of her children, through the Society of Friends, has been such that we

find few names of distinction in professional or military life, yet no town or city in the world can boast of merchants more truly princely in nobleness of character and far-seeing mercantile ability, or of mechanics more skilled in the arts and craft they practise. William Rotch, Sen., the Christian merchant, and George Claghorn, the builder of the frigate Constitution, are names that any people in any age may cherish with pride.

But time forbids the further mention of these and many kindred topics.

And now, in conclusion, fellow-citizens of Dartmouth, what are the duties and responsibilities attaching to us in view of the Past? We have seen that our fathers were industrious, thoughtful, earnest men; that they were bold and independent in their opinions, resolute and unfaltering in their actions. They call upon us likewise to be brave for the truth, never to yield the right, never to tolerate an unjust enactment or a false public sentiment. Their frugal economy, laborious industry, and temperate, simple habits, enabled them to subdue the wilderness, and secured for them happy and comfortable homes. Their intrepidity and daring upon the ocean, and their energy in business, secured for them wealth and prosperity. The character of our fathers was formed among our granite rocks and sturdy oaks. They were faithful in purpose, patient and persevering in endeavor. They call upon us to resist the temptations of ease, and to stand firm against the encroachments of luxury. They bid us boldly to grapple with the storms of adversity, and with heroic valor and unfaltering faith struggle for the triumphs of human

advancement and liberty. Our fathers, who laid so broad the foundations of domestic peace and social order, and established, through much patience and suffering, our glorious institutions, call upon us to exhibit the same piety, integrity and courage in maintaining them. As they prospered, so may we prosper, advancing in resources, intelligence, virtue, and happiness, an enterprising and affluent population, invincible against domestic assaults and foreign violence.

Many of us here present are of the old stock. Let us acquit ourselves as worthy sons of noble sires. Let us emulate their virtues, and meeting the emergencies which arise in our paths practise their self-denial. Thus may we, while mindful of the memory of the great and good who have preceded us—who so faithfully labored for our benefit—receive the homage of grateful commendation from those who years hence will celebrate the return of this anniversary.

P O E M.

BY

JAMES B. CONGDON.

AT a meeting of the committee of arrangements, September 15th, 1864, it was

VOTED, That our thanks are due to James B. Congdon, Esq., for the poem delivered by him on the occasion of the commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Dartmouth, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr., Chairman.

*His Honor George Howland, Jr., Mayor of New Bedford,
Chairman of the committee of arrangements for the Centennial Celebration :*

MY DEAR FRIEND, The manuscript of the poem read by me on the 14th instant is at the disposal of the committee.

With the highest regard,

JAMES B. CONGDON.

New Bedford, September 27th, 1864.

P R E F A T O R Y .

Dartmouth was incorporated **1664**. In **1676**, during the war with Philip of Mount Hope every white man's dwelling was destroyed, and the inhabitants who escaped with their lives found refuge in the garrisons. In **1764** the blundering legislation of England began—war soon followed, and in **1778** the raid of General Grey laid the fairest portion of Dartmouth in ruins. The ending of the second century and the beginning of the third finds us again at war. The Indian has not fired our dwellings or massacred our people; no foreign raiders have laid waste our homes or shot down our citizens: but many a home and many a heart between "Cushnet and Coackset" are desolate, and the bones of our strong men and youth are bleaching upon the battle-fields. We celebrate the close of the second century of our municipal existance in the midst of the most awful civil war known in history. A blow is now, as before, aimed at our NATIONAL LIFE; and now, as before, shall we triumph, and secure, may we not hope, liberty for all within our borders and more than a century of peace and prosperity.

POEM.

I.

From *NACATA to †COAKSET'S shore,
Where many a happy home before,
In peace and plenty stood,
Now silent desolation reigns :
Upon the quiet hills and plains,
Descends full charged with direst woe
The vengeance of the savage foe,
In storm of fire and blood.

II.

By broad ACUSHNET'S rising shore,
On PASKAMANSET'S banks, no more,
The peaceful hamlets rest;
By COAKSET'S gently moving stream,
No more the cottage hearth-fires gleam,
No more the happy toilers there
Guide through the soil the cleaving share,
In healthful labor blest.

* Nacata—generally known as West's Island, belonging to the town of Fairhaven. Many years ago John West gave by will one half of this island to trustees, who were to bestow the income upon the industrious and worthy poor. As but little income was derived from it, the property was sold. The New Bedford monthly meeting of Friends has the appointment of the trustees, and the fund is now a means of relief to many a poor but worthy person.

“From Nacata to Coakset,” that is from West's Island to Westport, was the description of the old town of Dartmouth.

† Coakset—Westport. Dartmouth was early divided into three settlements, constantly referred to in the old records. Acushnet, now New Bedford, Ponagansett, the present Dartmouth, and Coakset. The settlements were on the banks of the three rivers generally called by the same names, so that the names sometimes were used for the villages and sometimes for the rivers. The tract of land in the neighborhood of the Acushnet is frequently called the Acushnet country.

III.

Again the kingly *METACOM—
 The brave WAMPANOAG'S chief has come
 In triumph 'to his ancient home;
 No pale-faced foeman near:
 With savage joy his eyes behold
 The burning cot, the scattered fold,
 The scalp displayed by warrior bold,
 The prisoner's torturing fear.

IV.

Thus from the vengeful Philip came
 Baptismal rite of blood and flame,
 A storm of waste and woe;
 Thus by a sad and mournful fate
 Were Dartmouth's homes made desolate
 TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

V.

But POCKANOCKET'S king no more
 Shall scourge with blood the southern shore;
 The gallant CHURCH has met the foe,
 And METACOMET'S head lies low:
 A noble chief in war and chase;
 The last of MASSASOIT'S race.
 But where is Philip's son?
 See holy men in stern debate
 Resolve the question of his fate—
 The deed of shame is done.

* Metacom, Metacomet, Philip. This warrior is known in our history by all these names. It never has been fully determined what relation he and his brother Alexander bore to Massasoit. By most writers they are called his children, by some his grandchildren, and by others his nephews. Much difference of opinion has been expressed as to his character. Let all who are disposed to judge him harshly remember that he was a monarch struggling for the throne of his ancestors.

All hope forever to destroy,
 The mother and her gentle boy
 Are sold!! beneath Bermuda's sky,
 They toil in life-long slavery.*

VI.

The land had rest—on †CUSHNET's shore
 The red man's whoop is heard no more:
 No more on ‡PASKAMANSET's tide,
 The swift canoe is seen to glide:
 One hundred years have rolled away,
 Since PHILIP with his wild array,
 Had fought and fell, and closed the sway
 Of Indian Sagamore for aye.

VII.

The land had rest—on hill and plain,
 The lights of home are bright again,
 And golden fields of ripened grain
 Are waving in the gale:
 While by each stream and river's side
 The village homes are spreading wide,
 And on the peaceful waters glide
 Full many a gallant sail.

* This is a sad but a true story. When the ministers, after the custom in the early days of the Plymouth Colony, were consulted as to the disposition to be made of the widow and son of Philip, they advised that the latter should be put to death. John Hopper, son-in-law of Philip, and Betty Hopper, Philip's grand-daughter, were residents of Rochester and died there. Betty was proud of her descent and refused all intercourse with the common people of her race.

† Acushnet was often written without the A. This letter was added to the names of the three villages—Cushnet, Aponaganset, and Acoakset.

‡ The Slocum's River of the maps. The geographers have connived to get rid of nearly all our beautiful and significant Indian names.

VIII.

On calm ACUSHNET's western slope,
 BEDFORD, the future city's hope,
 Is rising in its fortunes bright,
 Ambitious that the wood-crowned height

One day should be its own —
 While on the eastern plain we see
 Its modest looking vis-a-vis,
 FAIRHAVEN, on its quiet way,
 To take upon a future day,
 An honored place alone.

IX.

Upon the hill-side's gentle rise,
 * "*Between the Rivers*," whence the eyes
 Of GOSNOLD saw the sunlight gleam
 On field and forest, bay and stream,

See PADANARAM rest:
 Not any lovelier spot, I ween,
 Had England's noble captain seen,
 Since, by the Virgin Queen's command,
 From † DARTMOUTH's old historic strand,
 The wide-spread ocean-field to plough,
 He guided forth the CONCORD's prow
 Upon his venturous quest.

X.

Nor less the prosperous work has sped
 At PASKAMANSET's tidal head:

* The meaning of Padan-Aram.

† Dartmouth, County of Devon, England. See address to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder of Dartmouth, in this publication.

The toiling wheels that clatter there,
 The sturdy yeoman's labors share:
 With peace and competence are crowned
 The humble dwellings ranged around,
 On rocky hill and plain:

A spot to nature's lover dear;*
 A spot the poet's heart to cheer:
 An honored too—there first appear
 The steps of hardy pioneer

 On DARTMOUTH'S wide domain.
 Dear to my heart thy rock-ribbed hills,
 Thy valleys green, thy gentle rills,
 Thy sunny nooks, where 'neath the snows
 The fragrant Epigæa blows,
 And tempts, ere winter yields her sway,
 The blooming maiden's steps away,
 In many a wooded, warm recess,
 To seek its starry loveliness.

XI.

ACOAKSET, with her sea-washed strand—
 † The WEST-PORT of the border land—
 The western limit of the sway
 And rule of Massachusetts Bay,
 Has sprung to life anew:
 Along the gentle ‡ NOQUOCHOKE,
 How cheerfully ascends the smoke,

* The scenery in the neighborhood of Russell's Mills, as the village at the head of the tide-waters of the Paskamanset is called, is very attractive. There are many other beautiful spots within the domain of the old town—neither of its divisions being without them. Our fellow-citizen, William Allen Wall, Esq., by a series of paintings in water colors, has, at the same time, exhibited the beauty of our local scenery, and his own rare artistic talent in its delineation.

† "From Eastport to Westport" was the expression that defined the eastern and western coast limits of Massachusetts before Maine became a State.

‡ Westport River.

From cots of sturdy freemen spread,
 From *PACHACHUCK to River-Head!
 No spot upon the southern shore,
 A nobler race of freemen bore:
 To God and country true.

XII.

The patriot's plea was urged in vain;
 The dogs of war are loose again.
 From o'er the stately †Dartmouth's side
 To ruin in the rushing tide,
 By patriot hands is hurled the tea,
 An offering dear to liberty.
 At Bunker Hill and Lexington
 Are freedom's battles fought and won.
 From Georgia's hot palmetto plain,
 North to the pine-clad hills of Maine,
 And from the broad Atlantic's shore
 To Niagara's thundering roar,
 War's ensigns are unfurled:

War on the mountain and the plain—
 War on the river and the main—
 War in the crowded city's street—
 War in the hamlet's lone retreat;
 Wide o'er the groaning land we see
 By war's death-dealing enginery,
 The storm of ruin hurled.

XIII.

And who the foeman? whose the hand,
 That wields the bloody battle-brand,

* Westport Point.

† The ship Dartmouth, of Bedford in Dartmouth, New England. She was owned by Francis Rotch.

That brings upon the bleeding land
 The storm of war again?
 Does a new PHILIP head the strife,
 With tomahawk and scalping knife?
 Has PONTIAC's shade returned to life?
 And have the mighty twain,
 Summoned from forest, field and flood,
 Their warriors to the work of blood?

XIV.

The ranks by Howe and Pigot led,
 Which strewed the hill-side with their dead,
 And twice in rage and terror fled

From PRESCOTT's patriot band—
 The foe o'erthrown at Bennington,
 Where STARK the double conflict won—
 The haughty Burgoyne's boasted power,
 At Saratoga brought to cower

To gallant GATES' command—
 The squadrons which in terror yield
 At Trenton's glorious battle-field—
 The thousands which without a blow,
 To WASHINGTON and ROCHAMBEAU,
 With grounded arms and colors cased,
 Subdued, disheartened and disgraced,
 Surrendered! leaving to the free,
 Sacred to peace and liberty,

A consecrated land!—
 These are not red men! not the foe
 Who came in wide-spread storm of woe,
 Summoned a hundred years ago
 From forest, field and flood:

No fierce WAMPANOAG leads the strife;
 No OTTAWA grasps the scalping knife,
 To end the nation's infant life,
 In agony and woe.

XV.

They came from GOSNOLD'S native land —
 The birth-place of the PILGRIM BAND —
 The mother land of all:
 But not like *him*, new worlds t' explore,
 Sought they the distant western shore:
 And not in Faith' and Freedom's name,
 As BRADFORD, STANDISH, WINSLOW came,
 At Heaven's appointed call.

XVI.

It was an autumn day serene,
 Nature still wore her robes of green;
 As summer, bright the sunny gleam
 On lake and inlet, bay and stream;
 Balmy the quiet western breeze,
 That stirred the gently swelling seas,
 And rustled through the lofty trees,
 On PADANARAM'S height:
 On COAKSET'S long and level shore,
 Low is the never-ceasing roar;
 Beneath *HAPS' double-crested hill,
 The gently swelling waves are still;
 The GREAT †NAUSHON, the distant ‡NOPE,

* Haps' Hill, thus called by Gosnold, now known as The Round Hills, near the entrance of Buzzard's Bay.

† The largest of the Elizabeth Islands, at one time the favorite residence of James Bowdoin, now owned by John M. Forbes, Esq., of Milton.

‡ Martha's Vineyard.

The sheltered floods of *GOSNOLD'S HOPE,
 Clear from the crown of CUSHNET'S slope
 Break sweetly on the sight.

XVII.

Below, the rising †village see
 Strong with a vigorous infancy:
 From shop and pier and rocky strand,
 The music of the craftsman's hand
 Is blending with the jovial note
 Poured by the tuneful sailor's throat,
 From many a gallant craft afloat

On calm ACUSHNET'S tide.

Beside the rude unfinished quay,
 The modest looking whalers lay;
 While swinging at her moorings near
 Is seen the jaunty privateer;
 Tall ships with flag and pennon gay,
 Bright flashing in the sunny ray,
 With many a gentle sail between,
 Give life and gladness to the scene

Of beauty and of pride.

Yet ere this western sun shall set
 Beyond the woods of ‡SECONET,
 The gazer from ACUSHNET HEIGHT
 Shall look upon far other sight—
 Shall see approaching from afar,
 "The pomp and circumstance of war."

* Buzzard's Bay. Gosnold fared much like Columbus. But few of the names given by him have been retained.

† Bedford.

‡ Seconet Point, the southern extremity of the town of Little Compton, R. I., the town bordering on Westport.

And ere the moon the coming night,
 Shall yield to day her waning light,
 The gazer from ACUSHNET HEIGHT
 Shall look with horror and affright
 On ruin deep and wide.

XVIII.

Why on *POINT PERIL's reach of sand,
 Inactive does the fowler stand?
 Why heeds he not the feathered prey
 Which near him wing their southern way?
 Why is his fixed and troubled eye
 Intent upon the western sky?
 "THEY COME!" he cries—at once he knew
 The hardy boatman's story true:
 That he had seen for many a day,
 A vast and terrible array
 Of ships whose crowded decks betrayed
 The secret of the coming raid,
 With mighty war-craft riding near,
 Along whose lofty sides appear
 The guns which thunder forth the power
 Of Britain in the conflict's hour.

XIX.

"They come!" exclaims the fisher-boy,
 Among the rocks of †BARNEY'S JOY—
 And from the heights of bald †MISHAUM,
 The farmer sees the threatening storm:

* Gooseberry Neck of the maps, in Westport, near Horse Neck. Upon the latter is that beautiful beach, the rival of Nahant. This is a noted place for the sportsman. The sea-fowl in their annual migration fly across this sandy beach, and great numbers are taken.

† Points of land projecting from the southern shore of Dartmouth.

“They come!” he cries, “they come!”
 And quickly from HAPS’ lofty hill
 Starts forth the messenger of ill,
 And through the forest pathway hies
 To where in peace ACUSHNET lies,
 And shouting as he leaps, he cries,
 “They come! they come! they come!”

XX.

Majestic moves the vast array,
 Nor pauses on its eastern way—
 And now from PONAGANSETT’S height,
 The village group have caught the sight,
 As bending in the gentle gale,
 With streamers gay and sun-lit sail,
 The leader’s prow directs the way,
 O’er the smooth surface of the bay,
 To where ACUSHNET’S waters lay

In evening’s calm repose.

The * Carysfort is on the van—
 Secure with traitor †guide she ran;
 Her consorts’ guns protect the rear,
 While lofty ships between appear
 In crescent line, whose work of fear
 Their swarming decks disclose.

XXI.

A gun! from ‡ WINSEGANSETT shore
 Returns the startling echo’s roar:

* See the address of Mr. Crapo in this publication.

† The fleet had a tory pilot from Padanaram.

‡ A part of Sconticut Neck, the southern extremity of Fairhaven, forming the eastern shore of the lower part of the Acushnet.

Each ship th' appointed signal hears,
 And quickly to the windward veers;
 With sails aback, like generous steed
 Checked in his swift and graceful speed,
 The convoy in its proud array
 Rests on the bosom of the bay.
 It is the boatswain's whistle shrill
 That darts along the waters still;
 The ponderous anchor loosened now,
 Drops from each vessel's stately prow;
 With magic speed and hearty cheers,
 The furling canvas disappears;
 Ranged by the transports' lofty side
 The boats are resting on the tide.
 Wide o'er the quiet waters float
 The sound of drum and bugle's note:
 The boats below in order wait;
 And quickly with a warrior freight,
 Each to the gunwale laden deep,
 They onward to * CLARK'S headland sweep.

XXII.

Ne'er had yon island-belted bay
 Beheld so gallant an array:
 No foe so mighty e'er before
 Had landed on New England's shore.
 The ships are swinging to the tide;
 While o'er the parting waters glide
 Long lines of boats, by bending oar
 Moved quickly to the fated shore.
 The glassy surface of the bay

* Clark's Point, the southern extremity of New Bedford, running out into Buzzards Bay.

Reflects the hues of parting day;
 Each red-clad warrior's burnished gun
 Is flashing in the setting sun,
 Which brightens with its closing ray,
 Saint George's meteor standard gay,
 Drooping in graceful lines of red,
 From mizzen-peak and topmast-head.
 The stately barge that proudly bore
 The lordly chief, has reached the shore:
 And ere the gently fading light
 Had yielded to the reign of night,
 Ranged on that woody headland's strand,
 Four thousand veteran warriors stand.

XXIII.

Now moving to their destined prey,
 The close-formed ranks are on their way,
 And soon they reach the gentle rise,
 Whence to the east the village lies.
 A halt—and does the veteran * Grey,
 The work of spoil and vengeance stay?
 Say, does he at this lovely hour,
 Brief homage pay to beauty's power,
 And pause ere to the spoiler's hand
 He gives the desolating brand,
 To change a scene so sweet and fair,
 To wide-spread ruin and despair.

XXIV.

The full-orbed moon a flood of light
 Pours on the bosom of the night;

* There was but little romance about General Grey. He was a Peer of England and father of Lord Grey of Reform Bill notoriety.

The quiet waters of the bay
 Are burnished by the gentle ray,
 And calmly on its silvered breast,
 The foeman's ships at anchor rest.
 Below the broad ACUSHNET's stream
 Is brightened by the silvery beam,
 Which to the vengeful raider's gaze
 The thickly crowded fleet displays —
 The treasure-bearing ships that ride
 At rest upon the gentle tide.
 At hand beneath the gazer's eye,
 The dwellings of the village lie;
 And ranged along the rocky strand,
 Full many a shop and warehouse stand,
 Each on that calm and lovely night,
 Seen clearly in the flooding light.

XXV.

And who is he, with gentle mien,
 Now gazing on this lovely scene?
 Apart he stands, and with delight
 Drinks in the beauty of the night.
 As in that calm and peaceful hour,
 He owns the sway of beauty's power,
 The wood, the village, and the stream,
 With England's loveliest features gleam;
 With soul to love and beauty true,
 He sees clear rising on his view,
 That British home, that cherished spot,
 The home of her, who o'er his lot
 Has spread the shade of doom.

He thinks not of the war, the raid;
 His heart is with HONORA SNEYD:
 And as her features sweet and fair
 Crown every thought and feeling there,
 He from its secret resting place
 Draws the dear image of her face,
 And by the moon-beam's welcome light,
 With rapture views those features bright
 With beauty's richest bloom.
 In that adoring soldier see
 The flower of British chivalry.
 ANDRE!—the beautiful and brave!
 So soon to fill a felon's grave.
 No shadow of a coming woe
 Darkens the tender moment's glow;
 No vision sad is imaged there
 Of treason, capture, and despair.
 ANDRE! how dark that hour had been,
 Hadst thou that awful future seen!—
 The patriots stern who speak thy doom—
 The fettered limb, the dungeon's gloom—
 *The gibbet, and the tomb.

XXVI.

"Forward!"—and now the war's array
 Is moving on its northern way.
 A flash, a sharp report, a groan—
 The mighty column passes on.

* There can be no doubt of the fact of Andre's participation in the raid upon Bedford under General Grey. See the official accounts in "The Remembrancer or Impartial Repository of Public Events," 7th vol. p. 36, and Sargent's "Life and Career of Major John Andre," page 194. For the incident of the picture see "Irving's Life of Washington," volume 4th, page 109.

The neighbors by the morning light,
 Shall look upon a ghastly sight —
 Shall by the crimsoned road-side spy
 The Dartmouth dead and dying lie:
 Moved to a friendly shelter near,
 The flickering life shall disappear,
 And side by side in death are laid
 These victims of the British raid.
 And ere that raiding host has sped
 Across ACUSHNET's tidal-head,
 Another volley ringing clear,
 The scattered villagers shall hear:
 True to its mark the missile flies,
 And gallant *METCALF bleeding lies.
 His country's martial garb he wore;
 His country's loved commission bore:
 To-morrow o'er his honored grave
 His country's shrouded flag shall wave,
 And thrice the volleyed peal shall tell
 That METCALF for his country fell.

XXVII.

The river crossed, the war's array
 March southward on their weary way;
 And ere the coming morning's light
 Shall lift the curtain of the night,
 Near where their ships at anchor ride,
 Upon the peaceful river's tide,
 Shall bivouac by th' ACUSHNET's side.

† See Mr. Crapo's address.

XXVIII.

And was the work of vengeance o'er
 Upon th' ACUSHNET'S moon-lit shore?
 Had Grey his master's bidding done
 When such a field as this was won—
 When RUSSELL, COOK, and TRAFFORD died,
 And from the gallant METCALF'S side,
 Was gushing forth the crimson tide?
 From whence the wild demoniac cries
 Which from the fated village rise?
 From whence that wide and spreading light
 That bursts upon the startled sight?
 What means that loud, unceasing roar,
 That rolls along th' ACUSHNET'S shore?
 See by the flame's revealing glare,
 A band of British raiders there:
 Crazed by the demon of the * still,
 They work their vengeful master's will.
 Like furies fierce, in either hand
 They bear aloft the burning brand,
 And speed the midnight work of shame,
 By spreading wide the raging flame.
 See them from store to store-house go,
 And blazing brands around them throw;
 Nor do they in their fury spare,
 The humble village dwellings there.
 Not METACOMET'S Indian band,
 When, at their sagamore's command,
 Descending in an awful flood
 Of desolating flame and blood,

* The distillery was one of the first buildings destroyed, and the excesses of the soldiers were, no doubt, to a great extent, owing to the contents of the vats.

A hundred years before,
 They shouted in their savage glee,
 The white-man's burning home to see,
 The tortured prisoner's agony,
 And murdered victim's gore,
 With deeper hate or fiercer joy,
 Went to their demon-like employ.

XXIX.

And now a flood of flame and smoke
 Wide o'er the fated village broke.
 Hope, home and dear-bought wealth expire
 Wrapped in a winding sheet of fire!
 The river's placid breast below
 Reflects the fiery column's glow,
 Revealing in its horrid glare
 The treasure-laden vessels there.
 Quickly the frenzied raiding crew,
 The helpless, floating, prey pursue.
 The flames upon the river's side,
 At once a ready torch supplied;
 And while from burning village site,
 Undimmed, the arch of lurid light
 Illumes the bosom of the night,
 Forth from the crowded fleet there came
 Another pyramid of flame,
 Joining its awful light and roar,
 To fiery column from the shore.
 And now towards the reddened sky,
 The mingled flames are mounting high,
 And with the brightest glare of day,
 Spreading o'er river, hill and bay;

And with a telegraphic glare,
 Shall wide the tidings sad declare,
 That by the British foeman's raid,
 ACUSHNET is in ruin laid—
 That on OLD DARTMOUTH'S wide domain
 The storm of war has burst again—
 And that in blood and flame and tears
 Has closed the century of years.

XXX.

One hundred years have rolled away
 Since England, in a luckless day,
 Strove to enforce a tyrant's sway

 Upon this western world;
 And near a century of years,
 On history's sealed page appears,
 Since by the haughty Briton's hand
 Fierce on our firm united land

 The bolts of war were hurled—
 Again by sad and mournful fate,
 Fair Dartmouth's homes made desolate.

XXXI.

What means that weeping widow's wail,
 And what that sorrowing orphan's tale?
 Why flow that mourning mother's tears?
 And whence that father's brooding fears?
 And why with every passing hour,
 Flashed by the swift-winged lightning's power,
 Come tidings from the field and flood,
 Of rapine, ruin, and of blood?

XXXII.

The dogs of war are loose again—
 War on the mountain and the plain—
 War on the river and the main—
 War in the crowded city's street—
 War in the hamlet's lone retreat—
 Wide o'er the land the work we see
 Of war's death-dealing enginery.

XXXIII.

You crave not of the muse to-day
 The story of the mighty fray:
 Small need have I the tale to tell,
 Why *RANDALL fought, why †RODMAN fell.
 It was a fratricidal blow
 That laid our noble townsman low—
 A brother's and a traitor's hand
 That crushed the glorious Cumberland!

* William Pritchard Randall, of New Bedford.

"We reached the deck. There Randall stood:

'Another turn, men,—so!'

Calmly he aimed his pivot gun:

'Now, Tenny, let her go!'

"Brave Randall leaped upon the gun,

And waved his cap in sport;

'Well done! well aimed! I saw that shell

Go through an open port.'

"It was our last, our deadliest shot;

The deck was overflowed;

The poor ship staggered, lurched to port,

And gave a living groan.

"On board the Cumberland, March 8, 1862."

By GEORGE H. BOKER.

† Lieutenant Colonel William Logan Rodman, of New Bedford, killed at Port Hudson, May 27th, 1863. He was attached to the 38th regiment. New Bedford paid a large part of her debt to the country when she sent Colonel Rodman to the battle fields of freedom. But he stands not alone. Of "living valor in the field," and of "valor sunk to rest," New Bedford, and the towns which, with her, once formed the territory of Old Dartmouth, can display a roll at which their children will not need to be ashamed when the muse of history shall make the enduring record.

XXXIV.

Hail! to our Chiefs on sea and land—
All honor to the warrior band,
Who firm a living bulwark stand:

Green be the soldier's bays;
To living valor in the field,
To valor sunk to rest, we yield
Our gratitude and praise.

CITY DOCUMENTS.
MAYOR'S ADDRESS
TO THE
CITY COUNCIL;
CITY GOVERNMENT;
AND
REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,
COMPRISING
THE FINANCE, ENGINEERS' OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OVERSEERS' OF THE POOR, CITY MARSHAL'S,
CAPTAIN OF CITY WATCH, FREE PUB-
LIC LIBRARY, AND SCHOOL
REPORTS,
FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.



NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1865.

ADDRESS
OF
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,
MAYOR,
TO THE
CITY COUNCIL OF NEW BEDFORD,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE
TWO BRANCHES IN CONVENTION,
JANUARY, 2d, 1865.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1865.

capture of Savannah, to be followed up, I have no doubt, by that of Charleston, Wilmington, and finally Richmond itself, the capital of the Confederacy; when I can but hope the rebellion will be ended and peace and quiet will take the place of fratricidal war and its horrible consequences, and our country stand forth more than ever the land of the free and the home of the brave.

By an act of Congress of July 4, 1864, No. 196 Sec. 8, it is enacted, "That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24th, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, district, ward or state, in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

Immediately upon receipt of the information of the passage of this act, measures were taken to enable us to avail ourselves of its benefits, which resulted in obtaining credit for 1188 men, who had been enlisted in our city for the naval service.

In addition to this number we have succeeded in obtaining allowance for the men enlisted in the early part of 1863, in the 6th unattached heavy artillery, and also for those in the 54th regiment. As the result of these allowances, and deducting previous deficiencies our city now stands credited with something over 1100 men towards future drafts.

Our financial condition at the present time is very satisfactory. Within the last two years the city debt has been reduced from \$424,150 to \$386,250 or \$37,900. The amount of the outstanding temporary loans

is \$32,000 ; a sum less than the amount due from the Commonwealth for advances for State aid, which stands at \$35,271.83.

The amount due for uncollected taxes for the year 1863 and the four years previous, is \$20,457.63 ; uncollected taxes for 1864, \$12,676.83 ; making an aggregate of uncollected taxes of \$33,134.46, which with \$3,271.83, the balance due from the State after deducting the temporary loan, and the cash on hand, about \$5,700, amount to \$42,106.29.

The balances now standing to the credit of the different appropriations amount to about \$42,000 ; thus showing that if the indebtedness to the Treasury could be made available, it would liquidate all the demands upon it. But, as these arrearages of collections must be a work of time, of course, for the immediate needs of the department a resort must be had to a farther temporary loan, which it will be proper that the committee on finance, soon to be appointed, should be authorized to make.

The amount of appropriations last year, \$225,000, was larger than ever before made, which with the State and County tax amounted to some \$315,000 ; and yet, in relation to it, the Treasurer, in a communication addressed to me, under date of the 21st ultimo, says : "The small amount of the unpaid taxes, particularly for the present year is highly gratifying and encouraging. The sum of \$20,457.63 for 1863 and previous embraces a period of five years. Of the taxes of 1864 the largest in amount ever assessed, *ninety-six per cent.* has been paid, leaving, of an aggregate of about \$315,000, only about \$12,000 unpaid."

The amount of appropriations for the coming year may be somewhat reduced, as there are no existing de-

mands upon the Treasury for any deficiencies from last year.

This subject of appropriations will at the proper time claim the attention of the Committee on Finance.

By the Constitution of the Commonwealth Art. 21 and 22, of the Amendments, it devolves upon the several cities and towns to return into the office of the Secretary, on or before the last day of June in the present year, "a census of the inhabitants of each city and town on the first day of May." And by Chap. 20 of the Revised Statutes, "There shall be taken in the several cities and towns in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and every tenth year thereafter, a census of the inhabitants, ratable polls, and voters as they were on the first day of May in the same year."

As this census is a basis for a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives for the next ten years, a new arrangement of the wards of the city becomes necessary; and as by Chap. 20 before referred to, it is made the duty of the Mayor and Aldermen of cities to appoint agents to take such census, it will devolve upon the present Board to give attention to that duty.

I would suggest that the proper agents be appointed and ready to enter upon their duties immediately after the said first day of May.

I am informed by the Secretary of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, that the average number of inmates supported at the Alms House has been 76 4-12. The whole number of families relieved *out of* the Alms House has been 443, comprising 1401 persons; of these persons 313 only belong to New Bedford; 373 belong to other towns in the State, by whom the expense is reimbursed; the remaining 715, more than one half of the whole number, have no rightful claim upon the city, nor does

the law recognize, in relation to this class, any method of relief, but through the instrumentality of the State Alms House system.

The law, which restricts aid to State paupers, to the relief of their immediate wants only, and which makes it the duty of those who administer it, to place under the charge of the State officials, all applicants, whose settlements are not in our city or State, is clear and stern in its provisions.

The Overseers of the Poor are sworn to administer the law, and they have no right to disburse a dollar in any way not recognized by its provisions. They are not a Board of Charity. It is their sole duty to relieve the wants of the poor of our own city and those of other towns in the State, upon a *direct* application from the person or persons seeking the aid, and to refer all those who are not embraced in one or other of these classes, to the means which the State and not the city has provided for their support.

The number of applications from persons residing within our limits, but whose settlement is elsewhere, is increasing, and much perplexity arises in consequence. Many of the applicants are worthy, industrious persons, generally females, who put forth every energy to support themselves and their families, but being unable to do so, must to a greater or less extent depend upon the charities of their friends, or as a last resort, upon the Overseers of the Poor, for assistance during the inclement season of the year. To such as these the article of fuel, the cost of which, as we all full well know, is at the present time greatly increased, is the most difficult to obtain; and if they can have occasionally a few feet of wood, or a few hundred pounds of coal, they can manage to provide the other necessities

of life ; while others are perfectly reckless of their time and earnings, during the period when they can obtain labor, squandering and sometimes worse than wasting their means—such always considering themselves equally entitled with the meritorious to the consideration of the department.

And then again, there are those having no legal settlement any where within the State, who are by far the most importunate of all, and who constitute as has been shown, the largest proportion of those who receive the *outside* assistance. I know of my own knowledge, that they are repeatedly offered the opportunity of going to the State Alms House, which they as repeatedly decline.

Here the question naturally arises, how far can the department go in granting relief to this class ? As before stated, the law does not recognize this kind of relief. The appropriations annually made only contemplate the necessities of our own people ; the diversion therefore of any considerable portion of such appropriations must have the effect, either to reduce the amount furnished to our own people, which idea I trust no one would for a moment entertain, or to require an additional appropriation to meet the amount so diverted.

And still again, applications come *indirectly* from persons whose legal settlements are in other towns in the State, and who are unwilling to make a *direct* application, lest the town, to which the applicant belongs, should be notified by our Overseers of the granting of such relief, in order to make the demand upon that town valid, and the applicants rendered thereby liable to removal, very much against their will, to the towns where they rightfully belong.

I am induced to make these remarks, in consequence of discussions which arose just prior to our late muni-

cipal election, and which indicated to my mind that the public were not fully informed on all the points which bear upon the question.

I cannot leave this subject without thus publicly bearing my testimony to the promptness, fidelity and efficiency, with which the gentleman, who has for the last seven years filled the important position of Secretary of the Board of Overseers, has discharged the duties of that office.

In accordance with an order of the Council adopted on the 6th of October last, the City Treasurer has prepared a statement of the disbursements made by the city during the year 1861 and '62 for the protection of the harbor under the head of "Home and Coast Guard."

By a provision of the same order, the Mayor was requested to cause the account, together with the vouchers to be presented to the Governor, under a belief that by the Resolve of the General Court, Chap. 78, approved May 12, 1864, he is authorized to act definitively in relation thereto.

The statement has been forwarded as requested, and shows an expenditure of \$19,442.24 under the following heads, viz :

For pay rolls,	\$4,170 97
For Breast Works at Forts Taber and Phoenix,	2,157 03
For repairs Fort Phoenix,	675 09
For supplies Forts Taber and Phoenix,	1,988 18
For personal expenditure,	295 02
For rents,	559 14
For arms, ammunition, &c., &c.,	3,273 52
For clothing,	2,239 87
For labor,	1,320 75
For miscellaneous,	2,762 67
	<hr/>
	\$19,442 24

It is proper that I should state for your information, that for a portion (about one ninth part) of this outlay,

we were reimbursed by the town of Fairhaven ; so that whatever amount we may receive from the Commonwealth, will be divided between this city and Fairhaven in the same proportion. It is understood by the Governor that our account embraces the claims of both places.

Should the Governor decide that under existing provisions of law, he is not authorized to order the payment of this account, I would recommend that the application made, by my direction, to the General Court near the close of the last session, and prior to the passage of the resolve, be renewed.

The council will be duly notified, should the action of the Executive render such a course necessary.

Of our streets and highways I will simply say, that during the past year the attention of the Superintendent has been principally directed to the repair of those most requiring them ; the greatest item of expenditure has been upon the line of Purchase street, the paving upon which has been relaid from Willis to Union streets, a distance of about 3200 feet. Considerable repairs were also made upon the paving on Water and Union streets ; and sections of many other streets and some of our highways have been gravelled. During the year just commencing the repairs upon our paved streets must continue to a considerable extent.

The " Clark's Point Road " has had very little done to it for the last two or three years ; but from its present condition, partly in consequence of a very high tide accompanied by a heavy gale of wind in November last, it will require a large outlay to put it again in good order. It will be for the Council to determine whether a special appropriation shall be made for this purpose, or the amount necessary therefor be added to the appropriation for streets and highways.

Agreeable to the suggestions which I presented to the City Council a year ago, and in accordance with the recommendations of a report from the committee on roads, bridges, &c., to whom the subject was referred for investigation, the wooden bridge on North Water street, the last on the line of any public way within our limits, has been removed, and by an arrangement made with the owner of the dock over which it passed, a permanent way has been constructed, which, when paved, as it will be when properly settled, will forever supersede the necessity of repairs, beyond what is incident to any portion of street of the same length.

In the early part of May last, the city purchased at auction, a lot of land containing over 3 1-2 acres, (formerly a part of the estate of John Howland, and adjoining land of Gen. J. D. Thompson) for about \$830, from which there were taken during the year 800 yards of the very best gravel and 600 tons of excellent paving stones, for which at current rates the city would have paid about \$700. There is material enough upon this lot, of both kinds, to supply those portions of the city within reasonable distance from it, for many years to come.

By the resignation, in the early part of the year, of the Superintendent of Public Schools, Abner J. Phipps, and the vacancy thus created having continued to the present time, our schools have almost from necessity failed to receive that close attention which had been accorded to them for several previous years. The Chairman of the School Committee has, as far as in his power, supplied the vacancy, giving to them both time and attention, and I believe they are now in a good and healthy condition. They have also to some extent been interfered with, by the prevalence, in some sections of

the city, of a contagious disease, which is now happily nearly eradicated.

The committee, at a meeting held on the 26th ult., instructed their chairman "respectfully to communicate to the City Government, that the School Committee find it utterly impossible to secure the services of a person competent to discharge the duties of a Superintendent of Public Schools, at the salary fixed by the ordinance creating the office, and to request the Council to increase the amount of that officer's compensation to a sum which will command the services of a man with the requisite qualifications, or to repeal the ordinance."

As the ordinance referred to makes it imperative upon the committee "annually on the second Monday of January" to appoint a Superintendent of Public Schools, immediate action upon the communication recited will become necessary, and I respectfully commend it to your consideration.

I have always, since the establishment of the office of Superintendent, been decidedly in favor of it, and am not now convinced of the propriety or expediency of discontinuing it. I have no doubt that the services of a suitable person can be procured, if the remuneration is made equivalent to the requirements, and to the high cost of living. It is not, in my opinion, a good policy to fix the salary of any important officer below the standard of the requirements made upon him.

I have no doubt you will give to the subject the consideration its importance demands.

From the Librarian of our Free Public Library, I learn that the number of books taken has been 35,482, a daily average of 115, which very nearly corresponds with the previous year, being only four less on the daily average; that the whole number of books on the

shelves is upwards of 17,000; and that it has during the year been made the recipient of many additions, both by gift and purchase, of rare and valuable works.

The Fire Department continues promptly to meet all the demands made upon it. During the year there have been 29 fires, destroying property to the amount of about \$50,000. The occasion which caused the greatest anxiety and resulted in the greatest loss of property, was the burning of Liberty Hall building in February last, but which, by the efficiency of the steam fire engines, aided by the character of the structure, was fortunately confined to that building.

The facilities of the department have been increased recently by the addition of another steamer, which is intended to be kept as a reserve, only to be brought into service when circumstances may require.

The force of the department consists of 3 steamers (2 only being in commission,) 6 hand engines, and 1 hook and ladder carriage, operated by 304 men.

In April of last year, as you all recollect, the "Act for supplying the city of New Bedford with pure water" was accepted by our citizens by a vote of 781 yeas to 591 nays. The act is therefore within the control of the city, to be carried into effect at such time as the City Council may determine.

The grounds now set apart by the City for the interment of the dead, with the exception of the Pine Grove Cemetery near the Head of the River, are so nearly all sold off or otherwise appropriated, that but very few if any lots can now be obtained. I would therefore respectfully call your attention to this subject, and recommend that it be referred to the proper committee to investigate and report to the Council the result.

Permit me in this connection to call your attention to a subject which I trust you will agree with me is entitled to consideration. I refer to the propriety of erecting in some proper position in one of our public cemeteries, a fitting monument, upon which to record in imperishable stone, the names of those brave sons of New Bedford who have during the present rebellion, laid down their lives in the cause of their country.

It seems to me, we shall be derelict in our duty if we fail to make such record, and thus express our high appreciation of the great sacrifices which they made.

The subject of the early records of the towns of Dartmouth and New Bedford has received as much attention as the Commissioner, in whose hands they have been placed, has been able to bestow upon them; some progress has been made in the work, but from the condition in which some of the records were found, much time has necessarily been occupied in reducing them to a tangible form, and they are now approximating completeness. The Commissioner in his report to me, says, "With a reasonable outlay of time, patience, and labor, nearly every page can be read, and the manuscript is now in a condition to allow the work of transcribing to commence. I have said nearly complete. I regret to say that the records of part of the year 1776, the whole of the year 1777, and nearly the whole of 1778 are missing. The period embraced by that portion of the manuscript which is missing belongs to the most interesting part of the history of the old town of Dartmouth. It was during this period that the village of Bedford was destroyed, and a blow struck at its prosperity from which it took many years to recover. I have not, however, yet given over the search for the lost pages. It

will be continued until every spot shall be explored in which they may possibly be found."

The already great value of these old records increases with the passing years. We have had some practical evidence of their value during the past autumn, in the exceedingly interesting and highly instructive address delivered by our townsman, Wm. W. Crapo, on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the old town of Dartmouth; the historic details of which address were collected from these tattered and fragmentary records, and were for the first time, many of them, brought to the knowledge of our citizens.

This celebration was probably the first public occasion in which persons from *all the towns* have ever participated since their separation from the parent town, and was, as was repeatedly expressed by many, especially those more advanced in years, of whom there were many present, a season which they highly enjoyed, and was also one which will be long remembered by many others.

The address and poem delivered on the occasion, with the other proceedings, will soon be issued in pamphlet form, agreeable to an order of the Council.

Having thus briefly brought to notice some of the subjects which will claim your consideration, let us now enter upon the discharge of our several duties in accordance with the obligation we have assumed, looking to the only source of ALL Good for right direction.

GOVERNMENT

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1865.

MAYOR,

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—WARREN LADD.

WARD 2—GEORGE G. GIFFORD.

WARD 3—JOSEPH KNOWLES.

WARD 4—GEO. F. KINGMAN.

WARD 5—MATTHEW HOWLAND.

WARD 6—JOHN H. PERRY.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

President, ANDREW G. PIERCE,

WARD ONE.

WILLIAM G. EDWARDS,
CALEB HAMMOND,

AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN,
SAMUEL T. PATTERSON.

WARD TWO.

ELLIS PERRY,
ANDREW G. PIERCE,

HENRY TABER, 2d,
LEMUEL M. KOLLOCK.

WARD THREE.

ELIJAH H. CHISHOLM,
OLIVER P. BRIGHTMAN,

THOMAS H. SOULE,
CHARLES H. TABER.

WARD FOUR.

HENRY J. TAYLOR,
JOHN P. KNOWLES, 2d,

JOHN W. MACOMBER,
EDWARD H. ALLEN.

WARD FIVE.

CORNELIUS HOWLAND,
WILLIAM N. CHURCH,

DAVID B. KEMPTON,
WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.

WARD SIX.

CHARLES H. GIFFORD,
CHARLES H. SHERMAN,

FREDERICK H. VINAL,
JOSIAH W. BONNEY.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

ASSESSORS.

EZRA K. DELANO, DAVID B. WILCOX,
TILSON B. DENHAM.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1—RUFUS W. WHITE.

“ 2—JOHN BRYANT.

“ 3—THOMAS G. BATES.

“ 4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

“ 5—HUMPHREY S. KIRBY.

“ 6—HENRY HOLCOMB.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1—CHARLES M. PIERCE, JR.,

“ ASA B. BESSEY,

“ CHARLES ALMY.

WARD 2—EDWARD R. GARDNER,

“ EDWIN L. BARNEY,

“ WILLIAM HOWE.

WARD 3—E. WILLIAMS HERVEY,
“ HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
“ WILLIAM R. CHISHOLM.

WARD 4—CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN,
“ HENRY B. CLARK,
“ SAMUEL P. BURT.

WARD 5—CHARLES C. SAYER,
“ CHARLES T. BONNEY,
“ EDMUND RODMAN.

WARD 6—BARTHOLOMEW OTHEMAN,
“ ISAAC H. COE,
SYLVANDER HUTCHINSON.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex officio*.

WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.
“ 2—SILAS ALDEN.
“ 3—JOHN N. BARROWS,
“ 4—SHEARJASHUB T. VIALI.
“ 5—WILLIAM G. WOOD.
“ 6—SETH K. AKIN.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., (Mayor,) President *ex officio*
WARREN LADD, Chairman of the Committee on Public
Instruction.

ANDREW G. PIERCE, President of the Common Council.
JAMES B. CONGDON,
CHARLES H. PIERCE,
JOHN P. BARKER.

WARDENS.

- WARD 1—CHARLES M. PIERCE, JR.
“ 2—JOSHUA C. HITCH.
“ 3—J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL.
“ 4—LEONARD B. ELLIS.
“ 5—WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.
“ 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.
-

WARD CLERKS.

- Ward 1—JOSHUA W. FROST.
“ 2—GEORGE PERRY.
“ 3—OTIS N. PIERCE.
“ 4—SAMUEL H. COOK.
“ 5—JAMES H. C. RICHMOND.
“ 6—JETHRO C. BROCK.
-

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

- Ward 1—JOHN KIRK,
“ ASA B. BESSEY,
“ GEORGE W. EDWARDS.
- Ward 2—CHARLES E. MAXFIELD,
“ ELIHU BUNKER,
“ GEORGE W. PAINE.
- Ward 3—PHILIP E. COLBY,
“ GEORGE B. TOBEY,
“ NEWTON F. BARROWS.
- Ward 4—ALDEN WORDELL,
“ GILES L. DENHAM,
“ JAMES C. HITCH.
- Ward 5—EDWARD B. WHITING,
“ HERBERT P. BRYANT,
“ HENRY A. TABER.
- Ward 6—THOMAS B. TRIPP,
“ FREDERICK A. WASHBURN,
“ EDWIN P. TAYLOR.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

- On Police*—The Mayor, and Aldermen Perry and Knowles.
On Licenses—Aldermen Ladd, Perry and Gifford.
On Enrollments—Aldermen Kingman, Howland and Gifford.
On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor, and Aldermen Ladd and Perry.
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STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

- On Elections*—Councilmen Sherman, Macomber and Vinal.
On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Perry, Sherman and Patterson.
On Enrolled Ordinances—Councilmen Gifford, Soule and Taber of Ward 2.
-

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

- On Finance*—The Mayor and President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Cushman, Brightman, Taylor, Kempton and Bonney.
On Accounts—Aldermen Kingman and Knowles, and Councilmen Knowles, Allen and Gifford.
On Public Property—Aldermen Howland and Gifford, and Councilmen Hammond, Church and Chisholm.
On Public Instruction—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Church, Cushman and Taber of Ward 5.
On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—Aldermen Perry and Gifford, and Councilmen Macomber, Vinal and Bonney.
On Fire Department—Aldermen Gifford and Ladd, and Councilmen Howland, Kollock and Taber of Ward 3.
On Lighting the Streets—Aldermen Perry and Kingman, and Councilmen Kollock, Brightman and Taber of Ward 5.
On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Howland and Kingman, and Councilmen Taber of Ward 3, Knowles and Edwards.
On Alms House and Poor—Aldermen Ladd and Knowles, and Councilmen Kempton, Patterson and Soule.
On Printing—Aldermen Knowles, and Councilmen Perry, and Taber of Ward 2.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

On Military Relief—The Mayor and Alderman Perry, and Councilmen Howland, Church and Taber of Ward 2.

On the Erection of Wooden Buildings in the Fire District—Aldermen Ladd and Howland, and Councilmen Hammond, Taber of Ward 3, and Howland.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN COMMITTEE, 3d mo. 28th, 1865. }

The Committee on Finance, in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinances, present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1st, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including balance on hand March 1, 1864, have been \$543,183.29; that the expenditures have been \$541,823.03; leaving a balance in the treasury March 1, 1865, of \$1,360.26.

The receipts into the Treasury have been,

From balance of last year,	\$3,379.64
From Collector of Taxes,	217,259.60
From Liquor Agency,	11,802.78
From Lighting the Streets,	46.05
From Highway Department,	707.56
From School Department,	993.41
From Commonwealth, (advances for State Aid,)	41,623.05
From Overseers of the Poor,	5,606.72
From Fire Department,	71.70
From Temporary Loan,	202,000.00
From Real Estate Tax Account,	1,519.35
From Incidentals,	4,671.05
From Common,	27.00
From Library,	24.56
From Corporation Tax,	30,132.60
From Allotment Rolls,	23,228.21
	<hr/>
	\$543,183.29

The expenditures have been,

For Real Estate Tax Account,	\$374.83
For Repairs of Public Buildings,	4,477.01
For Liquor Agency,	9,109.11
For Highways and Streets,	20,128.85
For Temporary Loan,	258,000.00
For the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State Aid,)	37,161.79
For support of Schools,	40,193.40
For support of the Poor,	27,458.66
For Night Watch,	13,478.62
For Fire Department,	11,840.85
For Free Public Library,	2,524.56
For Lighting the Streets,	7,720.17
For City Debt,	40,562.00
For Salaries,	11,930.00
For Incidentals,	32,969.43
For Common,	500.54
For Payment of Allotment Rolls,	23,228.21
For Deposit in Bank to Cr. of Seleck Baker,	175.00
For balance of cash in Treasury,	1,360.26
	<hr/>
	\$543,183.29

The funded debt of the city March 1, 1864, was \$405,300.; paid during the year \$19,050., leaving the amount of the debt March 1, 1865, \$386,250.00, of which there will fall due this year \$18,550.00.

The temporary loan stands at \$44,000., which is a little more than the amount due the city from the Commonwealth for advance for State aid.

The reports of the sub-committees, who have examined the accounts of the City Clerk and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes, and who have prepared a schedule of the city property, are herewith presented.

For the Committee,

GEO. HOWLAND, JR., Chairman.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d mo. 30, 1865.

Received and ordered to be printed and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

NEW BEDFORD, March 21, 1865.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

The Sub-Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes for the year ending March 1, 1865, have attended to the duties assigned them and respectfully report,

That they have examined said accounts and find them correct.

HENRY J. TAYLOR,
OLIVER P. BRIGHTMAN,
JOSIAH W. BONNEY.

To his Honor the Mayor and the Members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to lay before you my accounts for the financial year ending March 1, 1865.

I think upon examination you will agree with me in the opinion, that they present our financial affairs in a favorable aspect.

I also send you a table showing the amount of the Permanent City Debt, and the annual payment of principal and interest to the date of the last payment. The amount to be paid this year is \$38,990.50; Bonds \$18,550; Coupons \$20,440.50; one half of the last named sum becomes due April 1st, \$10,220.25.

With the highest respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON,

Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d mo. 30th, 1865.

Received and ordered to be printed and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 3d mo. 30th, 1865.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

FINANCIAL YEARS.	UNPAID March 1, 1864.	PAID during the year and remitted.	UNPAID March 1, 1864
1850 to 1858 inclusive.	\$14,000.86		\$14,700.86
1859	3,472.61	\$10.30	3,462.31
1860	4,492.86	190.70	4,302.16
1861	5,919.32	1,057.10	4,862.22
1862	5,995.47	1,285.68	4,709.79
1863	13,466.77	8,682.05	4,784.72
	\$48,047.89	\$11,225.83	\$36,822.06

TAXES OF 1864.

Amount of tax bills per warrant of Assessors,	\$314,513.60	
Amount of special assessments by Assessors and Treasurer,	108.00	
Whole amount of assessments,		\$314,621.60
State tax,	\$61,623.00	
County tax,	19,358.55	
City tax,	225,000.00	
Overlay,	8,523.05	
Unappropriated,	108.00	314,621.60

PAYMENTS.

State tax,	\$61,623.00	
County tax,	19,358.55	
City tax,	206,823.57	
		\$287,814.12
Discount for prompt payment,		14,820.32
Remittances by Assessors,		834.88
Balance unpaid,		11,152.28
		\$314,621.60
Unpaid taxes 1863 and previous as above,	\$36,822.06	
Unpaid taxes 1864,	11,152.28	
		47,974.34
Whole amount unpaid,		48,047.89
Difference,		\$73.55

Thus it appears that there has been, during the year, a greater amount paid of the taxes previous to 1864, than remains unpaid of the taxes of that year. In this calculation is not included the taxes upon property which had been sold by the Collector to the city, which have been collected by the Treasurer the past year. [*See Treasurer's Statement.*]

Including the additions of 1864, (1863 taxes,) the Treasurer's Real Estate Tax account has been reduced \$1,144.52; the amount collected by the Treasurer of this class of taxes is \$1,519.35.

The balances due upon the appropriations previous to 1864, based upon the taxes assessed previous to that year, have been met from other sources. so that the unpaid taxes, excepting those for 1864, are not to be relied upon to meet any demands upon the treasury.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES, March 1, 1865. }

JAMES B. CONGDON, Collector of Taxes.

Statement of James B. Congdon, City Treasurer.

The Treasurer charges himself with, \$3,379.64

Balance in the treasury March 1, 1864, and with sundry amounts received into the treasury during the year, as follows:

Of Collector of Taxes.

1859,	\$10.30	
1860,	177.70	
1861,	961.40	
1862,	1,103.71	
1863,	8,182.93	
1764,	206,823.57	\$217,259.61

Liquor Agency.

Of George Perry, Agent, 11,802.78

Light Department.

Bill against Street Department, 46.05

Highways and Streets.

Sales of street-dirt, gravel, and old lumber,	\$355.15	
Bill to Fire Department, exchange of horses,	100.00	
Bill to Alms-House,	252.41	707.56

Schools.

Duplicate bill, A. Gifford,	3.00	
Duplicate bill, I. L. Ross,	10.00	
Duplicate bill, L. P. Hathaway,	95.45	
Of State Treasurer, from School fund,	839.96	
Of H. A. Kempton, sale furniture,	5.00	
Of H. A. Kempton, tuition,	40.00	993.41

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On account State Aid disbursements 1861 and 1862,	\$233.97	
On account State Aid disbursements 1863,	40,000.00	
Sundry allowances not paid out and not included in the account of 1864,	1,389.08	41,623.05

Poor Department.

Received from town of Dartmouth,	479.69	
Received from city of Fall River,	135.19	
Received from town of Acushnet,	77.94	
Received of Wood & Brightman, lead,	32.28	
Received of Superintendent of Streets,	1,365.58	
Received of Overseers of the Poor,	2,569.57	
Bill to Highways and Streets,	512.35	
Bill to Fire Department,	284.12	
Of State Treasurer,	150.00	5,606.72

Fire Department.

Bill to Poor Department, 71.70

Temporary Loan.

Received at sundry times upon demand notes of the Finance Committee. 202,000.00

Real Estate Tax Account.

Received of sundry persons for taxes upon property which had been sold by the Collector of Taxes to the city.

John F. Emerson, 1862,	39.40
Sarah F. Butler, 1861,	16.00
John Sawyer, 1862,	7.82
Cornelius Jordan, 1862,	7.81
P. O. Leary, 1862,	12.52
Patrick Jordan, 1862,	16.04
John G. Allen, 1862,	8.99
Grafton G. Phillips, 1862,	5.27
George Clark, 1862,	30.13
John Briggs, 1862,	19.49
Christopher Andrews, 1860,	87.55
Christopher Andrews, 1861,	82.83
Samuel Blain, 1860,	10.25
Samuel Blain, 1861,	10.25
W. Crapo, 1862,	13.51
J. H. Bates, 1862,	8.80
Isaac Francis, Jr., 1861,	18.15
N. B. Noble & Co., 1861,	82.99
Charles Danzill, 1861,	7.31
William H. Hall, 1859,	6.17
William H. Hall, 1860,	6.43
William H. Hall, 1861,	6.31
Henry Bates, 1860,	22.87
William Bates, 1861,	18.14
Lydia T. Howland, 1862,	30.28
William Gifford, 2d, 1861,	10.26
Charles Allen, 1862,	17.24
Peter J. Peters, 1862,	6.68
Sarah Ann Butler, 1861,	11.41
James Fairweather, 1862,	16.06
Christopher Andrews, 1859, 1860 & 1861,	48.34
Thomas Childs, 1860 & 1861,	12.34
Josiah Terry, 1862,	8.80
W. J. Cunningham, 1861,	8.29
John W. Howland, 1861,	13.21
John C. Warren, 1862,	6.80
John Kehew, 2d, 1862,	38.00
Leonard Ellis, 1861,	7.31
Apollos Ricketson, 1860,	12.47
William Gifford, 2d, 1861,	27.43
A. G. Hathaway, 1862,	14.88
John Parkhurst, 1861,	14.00
J. W. Ellis, 1860,	8.51
J. W. Ellis, 1861,	7.31
William T. Wood, 1862,	11.35
Samuel Newhall's Estate, 1861,	9.08
Warren Hathaway's Estate, 1861,	28.98
Keziah R. Price, 1860 & 1861,	126.78
John L. Paddock, 1863,	6.62
Elisha W. Kempton's Estate, 1863,	62.67
Allen Read, 1861,	10.12
Prince L. Taber's Heirs, 1860,	13.71
Prince L. Taber's Heirs, 1861,	13.21

James Tripp, Jr.'s Heirs, 1861,	13.21	
Ansel O. Backus, 1862,	5.47	
Edmund B. Coffin, 1861,	19.52	
William G. Covell, 1863,	12.45	
Christopher Andrews, 1859, 1860 & 1861,	184.20	
Jerome Joseph, 1863,	22.93	
Alden G. Snell, 1861,	18.93	
Joseph Peters, 1863,	11.29	
John Green, 1861, [Albert Greene's tax,]	20.11	
Albert Greene, 1861,	26.81	
Stetson Raymond, 1863,	36.92	1,519.35

NOTE. In nearly every one of the above enumerated cases, all taxes subsequent to the dates given were paid. This account, notwithstanding the additions of 1864, has been reduced during the year from \$2,134.67 to \$990.15; in each case of payment, a deed is given by the City Treasurer.

INCIDENTALS.

Rents.

Of Clerk of Market, rent of Stalls,	\$338.00	
Of City Clerk, use of City Hall,	306.35	
Of Clerk of Police Court,	250.00	
Of T. P. Terry. Ground rent,	6.00	\$900.35

Interest.

On demand notes dated previous to issue,	112.33	
Of Collector of Taxes, received by him on taxes past due, including interest on payments to the Real Estate Tax Account,	886.08	998.41

Police Court.

Of Clerk, Fees, &c.,	1,967.00	
Of City Marshal, Fees, and Licenses,	415.69	2,382.69

Rural Cemetery.

Of Superintendent, sale of lots.		318.00
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Licenses.

Of City Clerk,	160.00	
Deducted from a bill after audit,	1.00	161.60

Common.

Sale of grass,		27.00
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Free Public Library,

Error in bill,	15.45	
Of Librarian,	9.11	24.53

State Treasurer.

For this city's proportion of the State Corporation Tax,		30,132.60
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Allotment Rolls.

Received of State Treasurer, on ninety-five rolls, for sums allotted by Volunteers in the Army of the United States, two hundred and fifty-four payments,		23,228.21
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\$543,183.29

The Treasurer credits himself with the warrants drawn by the Mayor during the year as follows, to wit :

Real Estate Tax Account,	\$374.83	
Repairs Public Buildings,	4,477.01	
Liquor Agency,	9,109.11	
Highways and Streets,	20,128.85	
Temporary Loan,	258,000.00	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	37,161.79	
Support of Schools,	40,193.40	
Support of the Poor,	27,458.66	
Night Watch,	13,478.62	
Fire Department,	11,840.85	
Free Public Library,	2,524.56	
Lighting the Streets,	7,720.17	
City Debt,	40,562.00	
Salaries,	11,920.00	
Incidentals,	32,969.43	
Common,	500.54	\$518,419.82
Payments on allotment rolls as per the debit side of this account,		23,228.21
Deposits made in the Five Cents Savings Bank of the amount to the credit of Seleck Baker.		175.00
Balance of cash in treasury,		1,360.26
		<hr/>
		\$543,183.29

BALANCES.

DR.		CR.
\$11,044.28	Appropriations.	
\$42,461.70	Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	
990.15	Real Estate Tax Account.	
589.64	Liquor Agency.	
1,360.26	Cash.	
	Relief Fund.	\$3,000.00
	Temporary Loan.	44,000.00
	State Corporation Tax Account.	3,475.55
	Incidentals.	5,970.48
		<hr/>
<hr/>		\$56,446.04
\$56,446.04		

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 1, 1865. }

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

Table showing the amount of the Permanent City Debt, with the amount of the Bonds and Coupons due each year from 1865 to 1884.

YEAR.	BONDS.	BOUPONS.	AMOUNT.
1865	\$18,550.00	\$20,440.50	\$38,990.50
1866	19,650.00	19,399.00	39,049.00
1867	19,050.00	18,291.50	37,341.50
1868	19,850.00	17,220.00	37,070.00
1869	21,050.00	16,100.00	37,150.50
1870	22,050.00	14,939.50	36,989.00
1871	18,959.00	13,717.50	32,667.50
1872	13,450.00	12,689.00	26,139.00
1873	14,150.00	11,935.50	26,085.00
1874	16,500.00	11,140.00	27,640.00
1875	15,000.00	10,250.00	25,250.00
1876	15,000.00	9,450.00	24,450.00
1877	25,000.00	8,650.00	33,650.00
1878	20,000.00	7,400.00	27,400.00
1879	20,000.00	6,400.00	26,400.00
1880	22,000.00	5,400.00	27,400.00
1881	20,000.00	4,300.00	24,300.00
1882	20,000.00	3,300.00	23,300.00
1883	20,000.00	2,300.00	22,300.00
1884	e6,000.00	1,300.00	27,300.00
	\$386,250.00	\$214,622.50	\$600,872.50
Outstanding bonds March 1, 1864,			\$405,300.00
Paid October 1, 1864,			19,050.00
Amount now outstanding as above,			\$386,250.00

The Temporary Loan now stands at \$44,000, which is about the amount due the city from the Commonwealth for advances under the State Aid Law.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d mo. 30, 1865.

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 3d mo. 30, 1865.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

SALARIES.

1865. 3d mo. 1st. To paid salaries for 1864-5,	\$11,920.00	
To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	1,080.00	\$13,000.00

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,		\$13,000.00
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CITY COMMON.

To paid salary of Superintendent for 9 months,	\$356.25	
To paid repairs on fences,	74.13	
To paid gravel for walks,	63.41	
To paid wheelbarrow and hoe,	6.75	
1865. 3d mo 1st. Balance transferred to incidental expense account,	26.46	\$527.00

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$500.00	
By sales of hay,	27.00	\$527.00

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

To paid outside support,	\$5,773.74	
To paid groceries and provisions,	5,680.86	
To paid fuel,	5,515.17	
To paid dry goods,	1,160.61	
To paid oxen and cows,	1,045.00	
To paid labor, farmer, domestic, cook, nurse,	991.64	
To paid repairs on buildings at City Farm,	958.81	
To paid salary of Overseers of the Poor,	900.00	
To paid Superintendent of alms-house,	700.00	
To paid salary of Physician and medical services,	570.16	
To paid carting fuel,	566.25	
To paid undertakers,	461.50	
To paid feed, and hay-seed,	396.70	
To paid manure and fish,	352.31	
To paid repairs on wagons, carts, harnesses, shoeing horses, &c.,	300.85	
To paid medicines,	297.71	
To paid boots, shoes, leather, hats, caps, &c.,	290.96	
To paid repairs of stoves and steam apparatus,	232.49	

To paid J. Macy, bill of sundries,	201.95	
To paid railroad fares,	151.19	
To paid crockery, glass-ware, and furnishings,	150.61	
To paid oil and soap,	146.00	
To paid tools, hardware, nails, &c.,	135.70	
To paid Chaplain at alms-house,	98.00	
To paid incidental expenses,	380.45	
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Total expenditures,	27,458.66	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	605.58	\$28,064.24

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$18,500.00	
By amount received of Secretary from cities and towns for support of their poor.	3,262.39	
By amount received from Superintendent of alms house for sale of produce, &c.,	1,365.58	
By amount received for hay,	796.47	
By amount received of State Treasurer,	150.00	
By amount received from sales of lead,	32.28	
By transfer from incidental expense account,	3,957.52	\$28,064.24

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To paid Teachers' salaries,	\$30,388.72	
To paid fuel,	3,930.14	
To paid cleaning, sweeping, making fires, &c.,	1,718.81	
To paid repairs of stoves, furnaces, pipes, &c.,	1,087.23	
To paid books and stationery,	953.01	
To paid alterations and repairs on school-houses,	948.06	
To paid printing and advertising,	176.81	
To paid mats, brushes, pails, crockery, &c.,	166.30	
To paid rent of school-room for adult evening school,	131.25	
To paid hardware, nails, &c.,	92.02	
To paid gas,	46.38	
To paid horse hire for School Committee,	43.65	
To paid carting,	36.88	
To paid repairing clocks,	33.75	
To paid incidentals,	440.39	
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Total expenditure,	70,193.40	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. To balance transferred to incidental expense account,	.01	\$40,193.41

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$36,200	
By amount received of State Treasurer, school fund,	839.96	
By amount for bills and salary duplicated,	108.45	
By amount received of H. A. Kempton, sales of furniture,	45.00	
By transfer from incidental expense account,	3,000.00	\$40,193.41

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To paid firemen, engineers and drivers of steamers, &c.,	\$7,575.04	
To paid hostler,	575.00	
To paid grain,	418.16	
To paid repairs on engine and hose,	376.59	
To paid cleaning engine and hose,	355.85	
To paid hay and straw,	319.58	
To paid stewards and torch-boys,	290.62	
To paid fuel,	289.57	
To paid salaries of Assistant Engineers, each \$62.50,	250.00	
To paid salary of Chief Engineer,	225.00	
To paid shoeing horses, repairing harnesses, &c.,	166.17	
To paid rent of Hook & Ladders house lot 2 years,	150.00	
To paid ringing fire alarm bells,	125.00	
To paid exchange on horse with Highway Departm't,	100.00	
To paid oil and tallow,	96.60	
To paid gas,	55.92	
To paid repairs on stoves, pipes, &c.,	47.33	
To paid salary of Secretary of Board of Engineers,	40.00	
To paid repairs of flags, flag-staffs, &c.,	37.76	
To paid repairs on engine houses,	31.60	
To paid incidental expenses,	315.06	
Total expenditure,	11,840.85	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. Balance transferred to incidental expense account,	730.85	\$12,571.70

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$12,500.00	
By amount received from sales of manure,	71.70	\$12,571.70

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

To paid labor and team work,	\$13,322.87	
To paid grain, hay, and straw,	1,989.66	
To paid William Beetle for privilege of filling up his spar-dock on North Water Street,	1,750.00	
To paid repairs of carts, wagons, harnesses, and shoeing horses.	1,142.06	
To paid horses,	950.00	
To paid repairs on reservoirs, sand catchers, &c.,	185.54	
To paid gravel and sand,	174.28	
To paid shovels, hoes, and hardware,	150.86	
To paid flagging, paving and curbing-stone,	142.82	
To paid repairing plank sidewalk on Kempton St.,	96.37	
To paid drain-tile and cement,	84.15	
To paid gas,	10.68	
To paid incidental expenses,	129.00	
Total expenditure,	20,128.85	
1865. 3d mo 1st. To amount transferred to incidental expense account,	\$578.71	\$20,707.56

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st, By annual appropriation,	\$20,000.00	
By amount received of the Superintendent of Streets for sale of dirt, gravel, &c.,	281.55	
By amount received for sales of lumber from bridge on North Water Street,	73.60	
By amount received by sales of manure to City Farm.	252.41	
By amount received for difference in exchange of horses,	100.00	\$20,707.56

LIGHTING OF STREETS.

To paid gas,	\$2,716.74	
To paid oil,	2,269.25	
To paid lamplighters,	2,122 00	
To paid repairs on lanterns and posts,	221.57	
To paid new lanterns,	221.00	
To paid glass and paint,	102.73	
To paid oil-can, wicking, matches, &c.,	57.16	
To paid ladders, and repairing do.,	9.72	
Total expenditure,	7,720.17	
1864. 3d mo. 1st. Balance transferred to inci- dental expense account,	325.88	\$8,046.05

Credit.

1854. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$8,000.00	
By received for sale of oil,	46.05	\$8,046.05

CITY WATCH.

To paid night watchmen,	\$13,027.05	
To paid Officer of the Watch,	150.00	
To paid gas,	255.54	
To paid incidental expenses,	46.03	
Total expenditures,	13,478.62	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. Balance transferred to inci- dental expense account.	21.38	\$13,500.00

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$13,500.00	
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CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	\$3,283.31	
To paid liquors,	7,042.29	
To paid salaries of Agent and Clerk,	1,418.75	
To paid rent of store,	151.66	
To paid coal,	49.80	
To paid repairs of stove pipe, &c.,	8.58	
To paid incidental expenses,	438.03	\$12,392.42

Credit.

By amount received of Agent for sales,	\$11,802.78	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. By balance to new account,	589.64	\$12,392.42
1865. 3d mo. 1st. To balance brought down,	\$589.64	
By stock of liquors on hand,		\$4,924.32

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To paid salaries of Librarian and Assistant,	\$1,300.00	
To paid books, &c.,	743.53	
To paid fuel,	282.20	
To paid gas,	149.92	
To paid repairing furniture,	15.92	
To paid hanging pictures and curtains,	13.61	
To paid printing,	11.25	
To paid incidental expenses,	8.13	
Total expenditure,		\$2,524.56

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$2,500.00	
By error on bill audited 7th mo. 5th.	15.45	
By amount received of Librarian,	9.11	\$2,524.56

REPAIRS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

To paid repairs and alterations on Fifth St. school house,	\$1,001.26	
To paid repairs and alterations on engine house for steamers,	949.30	
To paid repairs and alterations on Library building,	409.42	
To paid repairs and alterations on City Hall,	139.55	
To paid repairs and alterations on city stables,	2,069.23	
To paid repairs and alterations on engine house,	8.25	
Total expenditures,	4,477.01	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. Balance transferred to incidental expense account,	522.99	\$5,000.00

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. By annual appropriation,		\$5,000.00
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INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

To paid interest on Temporary Loan,	\$7,810.17	
To paid new steam fire engine Excelsior, \$3,500. extra for copper tubes, \$150,	3,650.00	
To paid new barn at City Farm,	3,288.00	
To paid extra salaries,	1,600.00	
To paid Assessors for extra services and office expenses,	1,248.67	
To paid advertising and printing,	1,224.23	
To paid fuel for city offices, &c.,	1,093.82	
To paid support of insane,	1,054.34	
To paid expenses of Police Court room and Station houses,	874.83	
To paid rent of halls for armories, &c.,	851.30	
To paid gravel lot,	830.41	
To paid firing salutes, recruiting, and other military expenses,	804.56	
To paid expenses of Water survey,	705.56	
To paid repairs on public buildings,	526.51	
To paid salaries of officers in attendance at Police Court,	500.00	
To paid labor, &c., in cemeteries,	406.41	
To paid services of Special Police Officers,	356.50	
To paid election expenses,	353.50	
To paid conveyance of prisoners,	229.15	
To paid postage and Revenue stamps, railroad tickets, express, &c.,	314.26	
To paid services of Janitor at Library building,	262.50	
To paid gas in City Hall and offices,	255.44	
To paid repairs on City Clock,	174.30	
To paid City Aid,	172.00	
To paid books, stationery, ink, &c.,	138.30	
To paid feeding prisoners,	117.59	
To paid board at reform schools,	90.37	
To paid hardware, nails, brushes, pails, &c.,	73.31	
To repairs on stoves, pipes, &c.,	52.75	
To paid incidental expenses,	3,810.50	
Total expenditures,	32,969.43	
To amount transferred to Military Relief Fund,	3,000.00	
To amount transferred to support of public schools,	3,000.00	
To amount transferred to support of the poor,	3,957.52	
To paid City Clerk for dog licenses received of him due the County,	138.40	
To paid bill duplicated,	8.00	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. To amount transferred to new account,	5,970.48	\$49,043.83

Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By balance from old account,	\$4,957.20	
By annual appropriation,	35,287.32	
By amount received of Clerk of Police Court,	2,217.00	
By amount received of Collector of Taxes for taxes, interest and costs,	886.08	
By amount received of City Marshal, fees, and licenses,	415.69	
By amount received of City Clerk, use of City Hall, and licenses,	368.35	
By amount received of Clerk of Market, rent of stalls,	352.00	
By amount received for sales in cemeteries,	318.00	
By amount received of City Clerk for dog licenses,	200.00	
By amount received for interest,	112.33	
By amount received of Committee on Public Property,	37.00	
By error in bill,	1.00	
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	45,151.97	
By balance of account of salaries transferred,	1,080.00	
By balance of account of Fire department, trans- ferred,	780.35	
By balance of account of support of the poor, transferred,	605.58	
By balance of account of repairs of highways transferred,	578.71	
By balance of account of public buildings transferred,	522.99	
By balance of account of lighting streets transferred,	325.88	
By balance of account of City Common transferred,	26.46	
By balance of account of City Watch transferred,	21.38	
By balance of account of support of schools transferred,	.01	\$49,043.83
1865. 3d mo. 1st. By balance brought down,		\$5,970.48

REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	\$2,134.67	
To amount real estate sold for taxes,	374.83	\$2,509.50

Credit.

By amount received of sundry persons for taxes,	\$1,519.35	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. By balance to new account,	990.15	\$2,509.50
1865. 3d mo. 1st. To balance brought down,	\$990.15	

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. To balance from old account,	\$46,922.97	
To amount advanced the Commonwealth for State aid,	37,161.79	\$84,084.76

Credit.

By amount reimbursed by State Treasurer,	\$40,233.97	
By sundry amounts audited and not paid, \$1,336.63		
By amount included in the account wrong, 52.45	1,389.08	
1865. 3d mo. 1st. By balance to new account,	42,461.71	\$84,084.76
1865. 3d mo. 1st. To balance brought down,	\$42,461.71	

MILITARY RELIEF FUND.**Credit.**

1865. 3d mo. 1st. By amount transferred from incidental expense account,	\$3000.00
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CITY DEBT.

To paid Bonds and Interest Coupons, due in 1864,	\$40,562.00
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Credit.

1864. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$40,562.00
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SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY, FOR 1865.

The sub-committee appointed to appraise the city property, submit the following report:

VALUATION OF PROPERTY OF ALMS-HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

New alms-house, barn and outbuildings,	\$20,000	
New barn,	3,000	
Old alms-house, barn and out-buildings,	1,400	
Small-Pox hospital,	400	
Farm containing 76 acres,	12,500	
Furniture in keeper's department,	150	
Furniture in inmates department,	2,000	
Furniture in small-pox building,	25	
Mechanics' tools,	150	
Stone and mowing machines,	300	
Carts, gears, lumber and light wagons,	450	
Farming utensils,	575	
Farm stock,	2,000	
Wood shed in city yard,	300	
Hay and grain on hand,	1,000	\$44,250

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

Ten horses,	\$1,500	
Wagons, carts and gears,	750	
Sundry harnesses, &c.,	200	
Sundry tools, &c.,	400	\$2,850

Valuation of Stock in CITY LIQUOR AGENCY
over the amount standing to the debit of the
account,

\$4,000

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LAND, &c., &c.

City Hall and lot,	\$70,000
City Library building,	45,000
City Common,	40,000
Land on William street including Library lot,	12,000
Old Town Hall and lot,	7,500
Volumes in City Library,	12,000
City Stable, outbuildings and lot,	7,500
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	1,500
Pine Grove Cemetery,	1,000
Oak Grove Cemetery,	100
Powder Magazine,	500

Land at Clark's Point,	200	
South Pound lot,	200	
Land at Clark's Cove,	100	
Gravel lot on Dartmouth road,	200	
Gravel lot at Clark's Point,	500	
One acre of land near Tobey's,	25	
Land on Willis street, Watch-house and lot,	400	
Land near Hayden Coggeshall's,	300	
Land near P. Terry's,	500	
Windmill lot,	300	
Land west of County street, near J. D. Thompson's,	700	
Land opposite Daniel Ricketson's,	200	
Standard weights and measures,	300	
Surveying instruments,	300	
Two brass field pieces,	800	
Muskets and other equipments,	200	\$202,325

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

North school-house and lot,	\$700	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300	
Bellville school-house and lot,	1,200	
Plainville school-house and lot,	1,000	
Haskins' Corner school-house and lot,	1,200	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,000	
Merrimac street school-house and lot,	11,000	
Parker street school-house and lot,	12,500	
Cedar street school-house and lot,	2,500	
Maxfield street school-house and lot,	4,500	
Charles street school-house and lot,	1,500	
Kempton street school-house and lot,	4,000	
High School, house and lot,	15,000	
William street school-house and lot,	6,000	
Arnold street school-house on leased land,	200	
Bush street school-house and lot,	5,000	
Fifth street school-house and lot,	25,000	
Sixth street school-house and lot,	2,500	
Griffin street school-house and lot,	800	
Dartmouth street school-house and lot,	4,000	
Grove school-house and lot,	2,500	
Apparatus in High School house,	700	
Apparatus in City Library,	50	
Clark's Point school-house, &c.,	700	\$107,350

VALUATION OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	\$300
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	400

Engine-house and land, Purchase north of Maxfield street,	3,000	
Engine-house and land, Middle street,	600	
Engine-house and land, Purchase street, Steam Engines,	7,000	
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	500	
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300	
Hook and Ladder house, on leased land,	250	
Engine No. 3,	700	
Engine No. 4,	300	
Engine No. 5,	1,800	
Engine No. 6,	2,000	
Engine No. 7,	200	
Engine No. 9,	700	
Engine No. 10,	700	
Engine No. 11,	700	
Hook and Ladder carriage No. 1,	800	
Hook and Ladder carriage, old,	100	
Steam Engine Onward and hose-reel,	4,000	
Steam Engine Progress and hose-reel,	4,000	
Steam Engine Excelsior,	3,650	
Two water tanks,	1,000	
Six horses for steam engines,	1,200	
Six sets of harnesses,	150	
One two-horse wagon,	50	
Spare hose, &c.,	1,800	\$36,200

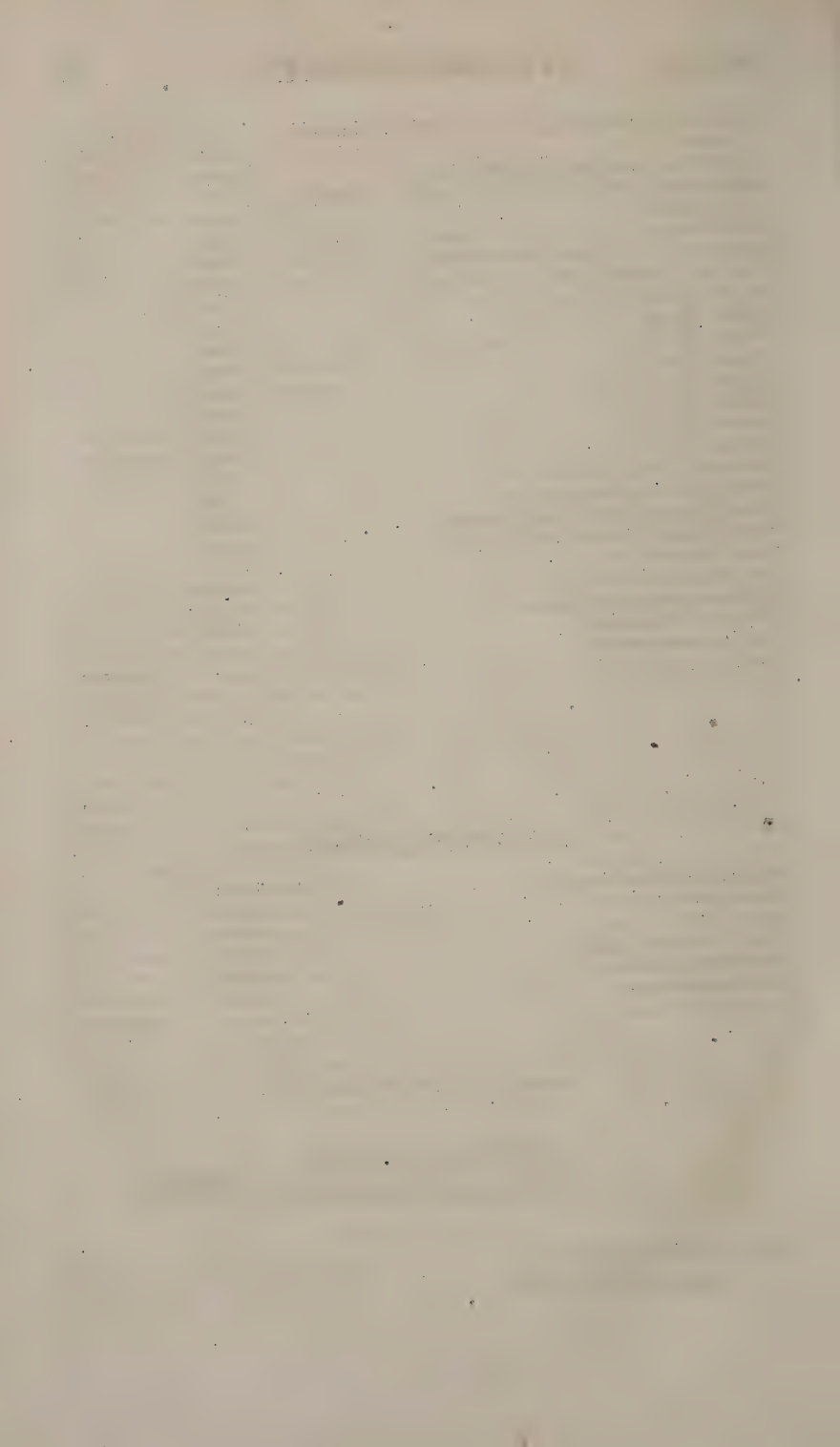
RECAPITULATION.

Alms-House Department,	\$44,250	
Highway Department,	2,850	
Liquor Agency,	4,000	
Public Buildings, Land, &c.,	202,325	
School Department,	107,350	
Fire Department,	36,200	
Total valuation,		\$396,975

Which is respectfully submitted,

ANDREW G. PIERCE, }
DAVID B. KEMPTON. } *Committee.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
March 28th, 1865. }



REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their Report for the year ending February 25, 1865.

The expenses out of the alms-house have been,	\$12,704.03
The expenses at the alms-house have been,	14,754.63

Amount expended,	\$27,458.66
Balance on hand March 1st,	605.58

\$28,064.24

The receipts have been as follows:

Appropriation,	\$22,457.52
From towns for support of poor,	3,262.39
From Commonwealth,	150 00
Sales from farm,	2,162.05
Sales of lead,	32.28

\$28,064.24

Number of admissions to the alms-house,	156
Average number supported per month,	95
Number of deaths,	8

Cost of maintenance per week, not including interest on the alms-house establishment,	\$3.34
Including interest, estimated value \$40,000.00,	3.94

Admissions by sentences as follows:

For intemperance,	44
For truancy,	22
For larceny,	16
For being idle and disorderly,	19
For vagrancy,	6
For violation liquor law,	2

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The amount expended out of the alms-house as before stated, \$12704.03, has been distributed to 726 families comprising 2036 persons, of this number 144 families comprising 408 persons belong to this city, 168 families comprising 453 persons belong to other towns, and their expenses will be reimbursed by those towns, 414 families comprising 1175 persons have no legal settlement in this State, and the amount expended on their account is \$3,415.32.

The principal products of the farm are as follows:

Corn,	200 bushels.
Barley,	122 bushels.
Oats,	366 bushels.
Potatoes,	115 bushels.
Cabbages,	825 heads.
Other vegetables,	460 bushels.
Beef,	5261 pounds.
Pork,	9170 pounds.
Veal,	341 pounds.
Milk,	23,068 quarts.
Hay,	90 tons.

In behalf of the Board of Overseers.

SILAS ALDEN, Secretary.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 30, 1865.

Accepted, ordered to be printed and sent down for
concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 30, 1865.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his Honor, the Mayor, and City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—The Board of Engineers, of the Fire Department, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance relative to this Department, present the following report for the year 1864.

The Department is under good organization, each Engine having its complement of members, and the Engines and all apparatus attached to the department, being in good repair and condition, perfect harmony prevails in the department between all its members, making it for order and efficiency, more complete and effective than at any time since its organization.

The houses have been kept clean and in good repair the past year.

There has been added to the department, the past year, a new Steam Fire Engine of the same class as the steamer Progress, with new improvements, manufactured by the same Company, which is at the present time held as a reserve, in case of a large conflagration, or accident to the other steamers at fires. In other respects,

the department continues to hold in active service the same number of Engines and apparatus as given in our last annual report.

During the present year the department has been called out by fire alarms 32 times.

The estimated amount of property destroyed and damaged by fires the present year is \$52,316.25. Insurance on the same, \$37,826.25.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SCHEDULE OF FIRES, &c.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES &c.
1864.						
1 mo. 10	Liberty Hall Association.	Chas. Dehn.	William Street.	\$25		Slight burning of restaurant.
26	Wm. M. Howard.	Wm. M. Howard.	Cor. Arnold & Cottage streets.	150		Burning of barn, hay, &c. Incendiary.
2 mo. 10	Liberty Hall Association.	Wm. Little.	N. W. cor. Wm. & Purchase sts			
		Peleg Allen.	55 Purchase street.			
		Hathaway & Keith.	57 Purchase, & 57 & 59 Wm. st.			
		B. G. Wilson.	61 & 63 William street.		25,000	
		City Liquor Agency.	65 William street.			
		E. Wing.	67 William street.			
		Lecture Hall, &c.	69 William street.			
		Eaton & Smith.	2d Floor.			
		Club Room.	3d Floor.			
		Wm. H. Topham.	3d Floor.			
		Chas. Dehn.	Basement.			
13	Wm. G. Blackler. } Hon. J. H. Clifford. }	Wm. G. Blackler.	Anthony street. }	1,000		Burning of barn and hay &c. of W. G. Black-
		Hon. J. H. Clifford.	do. do. }	150		ler, and partial burning of J. H. Clifford's } barn. Incendiary.
3 mo. 14	Mrs. Fisher, Philadelphia.	Peter Williams.	7 William street.	250		Partial burning of building and Boot-maker stock.
17			South part of the City.			Burning of bushes.
20			76 North Second street.			Burning of wood placed in an oven to dry.
4 mo. 21	Benj. Rodman.	Smith's Bakery.				False alarm.
			82 North Second corner }	2,206		Partial burning of dwelling house, }
		Wm. Cauty. }	of High street.			furniture, &c.
		Geo. Flood. }				Burning of dwelling houses, stores, barns, &c. }
5 mo. 23	Estate of P. Crapo.	Unoccupied. }	Rear of North side of Smith }	1,200		Burning of two unoccupied dwelling houses. }
			street West of Cedar.			
21 mo. 20	John Glover.	J. Glover.	Rear of 78 Linden street.	600		Partial burning of dwelling house.
			Cor. So. Water & Griffin sts.			Slight burning of building.
6 mo. 20	New England Gutta } Percha Roofing Co. }	New England Gutta }	South end of Prospect street. }	Trivial.		Burning of N. E. Gutta Percha Roofing Co. }
		Percha Roofing Co. }				Factory and contents. Explosion.
7 mo. 4	S. Churchill.	S. Churchill.	Purchase street.	1,500		Slight burning of awning. Cause, fire-works.
			9 Cannon street.			Slight burning of Cooper shop.
21 mo. 11	Wm. Almy.	Wm. Swanton.	Rear of Robeson street.	Trivial.		Burning of barn and hay. Incendiary.
			Rear of 59 Summer street.	300		Partial burning of dwelling house.
8 mo. 11	Wm. Swanton.	Wm. Swanton.	59 South Second street. }	300		Slight burning of building and fixtures in a }
		Paul Wainer. }				Fish Market. Bursting of a petroleum lamp. }
12				50		

SCHEDULE OF FIRES, &c., Continued.

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1864.						
8 mo. 23	Mrs. F. M. Stevens.	Mrs. F. M. Stevens.	8 School street.	500	500	Partial burning of building, &c.
9 mo. 11		C. W. Hammond.	238 Ray street.	50	50	Slight burning of building by defect in stove-pipe.
						False alarm by fire from chimney at Bradford's } Foundry.
11 mo. 22	7 Hon. T. D. Eliot.	T. D. Eliot.	Orchard street.	1,800		Burning chimney, south part of city.
15		Foundry.	South Water street.	Trivial.		Burning of barn, hay, horses, &c. Incendiary.
16	N. B. Boot & Shoe Co.	N. B. Boot & Shoe Co.	Durfee street.	25		Slight burning of Shot and Shell Foundry.
16	Wm. J. Rotch, Trustee.	W. Casley & H. Ryder.	54 School street.	150		25 Slight burning in boiler house. Kindlings ignited.
19		D. A. Snell.	Cor. No. Water & Rodman sts.	4,500		Slight burning of building and furniture.
12 mo. 1	B. Cummings' Estate.	Mrs. H. C. Kelley.	Cheapside.		3,800	Partial burning of the stone Mechanical Bakery, machinery and contents.
		Mrs. C. D. Fales.	do.			
		Mrs. L. J. Nye.	do.			
		Mrs. Carpenter &	do.			
		Crocker.	do.	3,620	3,045	Partial burning of block of stores, and burning and damaging the stock of occupants.
		H. F. Hatch.	do.			
		Dr. Mara.	do.			
		Dr. Bayne.	do.			
		Mrs. A. E. Bates.	do.			
	Mrs. A. E. Bates.	Emeline Gray. }	47 & 49 South Second street. }			Slight burning of building by defect in }
15	J. H. W. Page. }	J. H. Upham. }		50		stove-pipe.
18	D. A. Snell.	D. A. Snell.	Loo Choo, Mount Pleasant.	200		Burning of a tool-house.
23	Ward M. Parker.	G. W. Ellis, Jr.	34 Union street.	1,500	1,200	Slight burning of building and damage of gro- cery stock.
				52,316	37,826	

The amount paid for services of firemen from December 1st, 1863, to December 1st, 1864, is \$8832.71.

In conclusion, the Board with great pleasure extend their thanks to the members of the department, for the prompt and energetic co-operation they have given at all times when attending to the duties of the department.

Per order of the Board.

T. P. TOMPKINS, Chief Engineer.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
12th, mo. 26th, 1864. }

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 31st, 1864. }

Accepted ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

MARSHAL'S REPORT

FOR 1864.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 31st. 1864. }

*To his Honor the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council
of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit to your honorable body my Annual Report of the labors of the Police Department for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1864.

In conducting the business of this department I have endeavored to pursue that policy which, in my judgment, was calculated to promote the best interest of the City. The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court was 581, of which 377 were males, and 204 females.

The following are the offenses:

Drunkenness,	271	Polygamy,	2
Assault and Battery,	89	Violation of Sunday Law,	3
Larceny,	55	Unlawful use of property,	2
Idle and Disorderly,	49	Inciting witness,	2
Selling Liquor,	37	Cattle going at large,	2
Burglary,	13	Malicious mischief,	2
Fast Driving,	9	Selling fire-works without license,	1
Disorderly houses,	9	Perjury,	1
Adultery,	6	Fornication,	1
Vagrancy,	7	Indecent exposure,	2
Violation of Dog Law	5	Obtaining goods under false	
Stubborn Children,	4	pretenses,	1
Contempt of Court,	4	Carrying dangerous weapons,	1

The following is the amount received by me:—

Received from Licenses,	\$388.00
Received from Officers' fees, Superior Court,	75.55
Received from assessment for damage to Watch House,	2.00
	<hr/>
	\$466.55

The amount paid out by me:—

Paid for incidental expenses,	\$466.00
Paid J. B. Congdon, City Treasurer,	415.69
	<hr/>
	\$466.55

I have no suggestion to make of change in the Department, nor praise to offer in behalf of any particular one of my assistants; where all have performed their duty faithfully and well, it would be unjust to single out any one as being more worthy than the other.

I cannot agree with those who believe that the absence of crime is a true test of vigilance in the Police Department, but the speedy arrest of the criminal, is undoubtedly within the range of its duties, and herein will be found the efficiency of the Department.

In connection with this subject it will not be claiming too much to say that I have, with the aid of my assistants, been very successful in securing the arrest of all who have been guilty of offences, punishable by law, within the city limits.

In conclusion, I tender my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor, and the City Council, for the confidence they have reposed in me, with the hope that they will feel that such confidence has not been misplaced.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

OLIVER M. BROWNELL, City Marshal.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Concurred,

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1st, 1864.

To his Honor the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:

In compliance with my duty as Officer of the Watch, I submit to your honorable body my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1864. The whole number of arrests made by the Watch is 351, of which 222 were males and 129 females. Offences as follows:

Assault and Battery,	16	Deserters from the Army,	9
Adultery,	2	Disturbing Meeting,	1
Assault on Watchman,	1	Fornication,	2
Attempt to rescue prisoner,	1	Idle and Disorderly,	37
Assault with knife, and Robbery,	1	Larceny,	10
Burglary,	1	Malicious mischief,	1
Crazy,	1	Man in female clothing,	1
Drunkenness,	229	Night walking,	2
Disturbing the peace,	12	On Warrants,	18
Disorderly House,	2	Stealing a ride,	1
Deserter from the Work-house,	1	Vagabonds,	2

Whole number of lodgers 612,—males 396, females 94, deserters from army 101, substitute for the same 21.

The Watch have assisted quite a number of persons to their homes, rescued one man who had hung himself, and also secured quite a number of stores, which they found open by the neglect of the occupants.

The Watch Department consists of one Officer of the Watch, two Sergeants, and twenty-four men, and the city is divided into twelve sections or beats, six north

of Union Street and six south, two men being designated by the Officer of the Watch to each beat, whose duty it is to patrol said beat and see that law and order are maintained and to give an immediate alarm in case of fire; the Sergeants patrol, one the north beats and the other the south beats, changing alternately every week; their duty is to have a general supervision over the men and the condition of the district which they are on, and report the same to the Officer of the Watch, whose duty it is to make a written report to his Honor the Mayor, every morning. The roll is called at nine o'clock, and five minutes past the Watch is broke out, each one going to his respective beat; at twelve o'clock one from each beat goes to the Station and stops until one o'clock, when he goes out and the other goes in, and so alternately one hour in and one hour out. Beats two, three, and four, south, take their ins at the South Station and the same numbers north take their ins at the North Station, the other six beats take theirs at the Central Station; at daylight they all report at the Central Station, when the roll is called, and the Watch discharged.

The Department is in a healthful condition, and I feel proud that I can bear testimony to the faithful manner in which the members have performed their duties, and to their ever ready and cheerful discharge of all special orders they have been called upon by me to execute.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. A. HOWLAND, Officer of the Watch.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 31st, 1864.

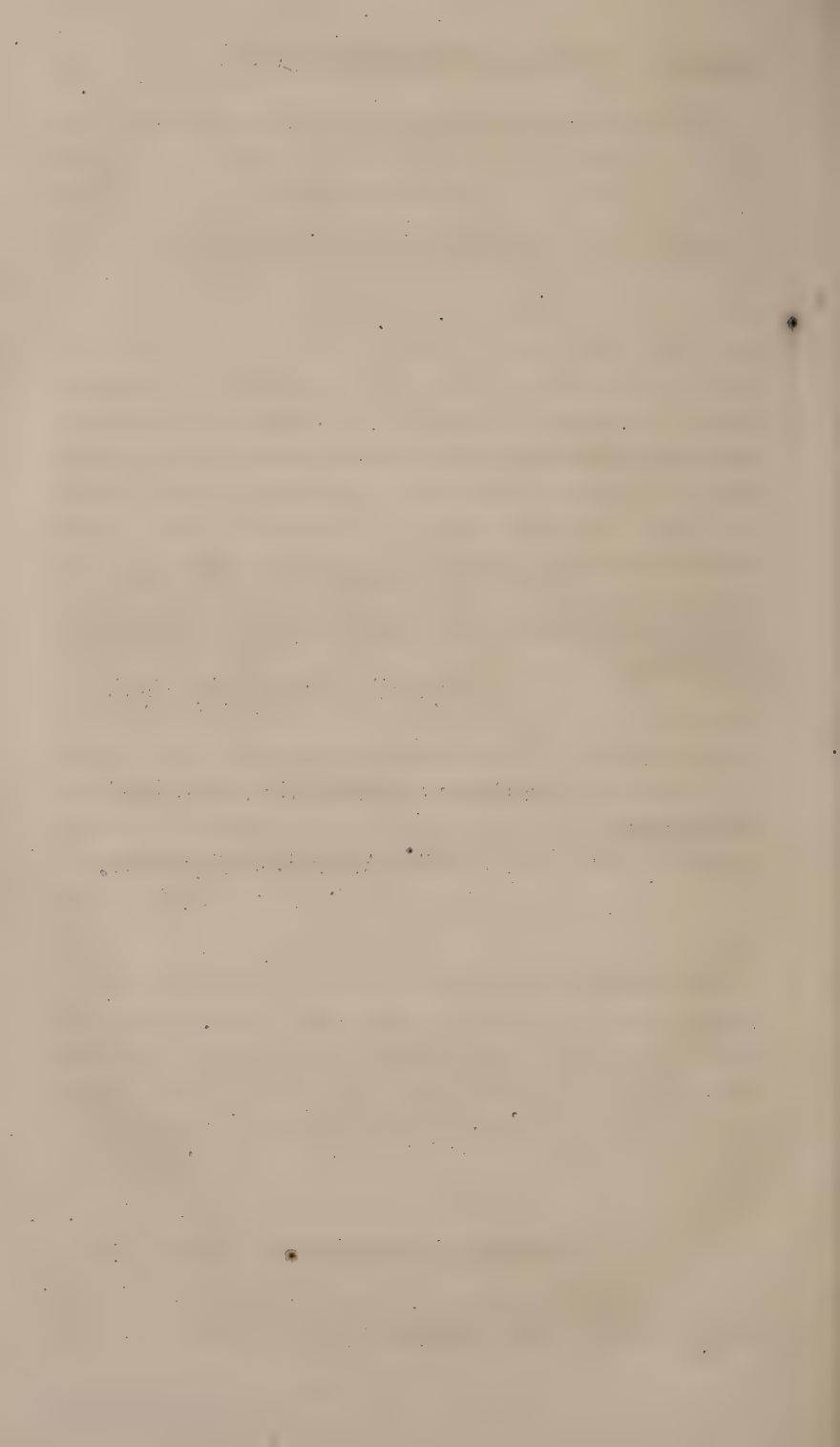
Accepted, ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Concurred,

WM. A. CHURCH, City Clerk.



1865—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1865.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, FEB. 2, 1865. }

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for
concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Feb. 2, 1865.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FOR THE YEAR 1865.

TRUSTEES.

His Honor, GEO. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor of the City.
ANDREW G. PIERCE, Esq., President of the Common
Council.

WARREN LADD, Esq., President of the Joint Standing
Committee on Public Instruction.

JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,
CHARLES H. PIERCE, Esq., } at large.
JOHN P. BARKER, Esq.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., JAMES B. CONGDON,
WARREN LADD.

BUILDING.

CHARLES H. PIERCE, ANDREW G. PIERCE,
JOHN P. BARKER.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, CHARLES H. PIERCE,
JOHN P. BARKER.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

MARIA A. PIERCE.

JANITOR.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Almy, Charles,	1		
American Antiquarian Society,			1
American Philosophical Society,			
Bache, A. D., Supt. U. S. Coast Survey,	1		
Bartlett, J. R., Sec. of State of Rhode Island,	1		
Bierstadt, Edward,	1		
Butler Hospital,			1
Cadwell, Wm. P. S.,	2	1	
Chandler, Wm. H.,			1
Congdon, Charles T.,	2		
Congdon, James B.,	1	1	55
Clark, Thomas,	2	3	
Delano, Joseph C.,			13
Dewey, Orville,			1
Dexter, Benjamin,	1		
Dexter, Frank B.,		1	31
Drown, Charles,			2
Eliot, Thomas D., M. C.,	15	3	30
Faxon, Wm., Chief Clerk Navy Department,	1		
Fessenden, C. B. H.,			2
Freeman, Isaac,	1		
Goodwin, Wm. F.,			1
Greene, Thomas A.,			1
Grinnell, Joseph,	1		
Hammer E. C.,		1	
Harvard College,			1
Hussey, John B.,	2		
Jenny, William,	2		
Kempton, Horatio A.,		4	
Library Company, Philadelphia,			1
Lowell City Library,			1
Mercantile Library Association, New York,			1
New Bedford Horticultural Society,	3	4	
Newburyport Public Library,			1
New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane,			1
Palmer, Thomas H.,	1		
Parsons, Israel F.,	1		1
Phipps, Abner J.,			25
Pitman, Robert C.,			2
Providence Athenaeum,			1
Richmond, Anthony D.,			34
Rodman, Edmund,	6		1
Rodman, Samuel,	67	4	57
San Francisco Mercantile Library Association,			1
Seward, F. W.,	2		
Smithsonian Institution,	1	1	
Swett, J.,			1
Taber, Abram,	2		14
Taber, A. & Brother,	1		
Taber, William C.,		1	
Trustees Peabody Institute,			1
Warren, William,			2

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1864.

(CONTINUED.)

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Wilmington Institute, Del.,			1
Willey, Henry,	6	1	25
Wood, Henry T.,			2
Wood, Jabez,			1
Worcester Public Library,			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati,			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg, Pa.,			1

NEWSPAPERS.

Howland, Mrs. Abby,—Columbian Courier, 1799, 1803; Essex Journal, 1774-76.

Rodman, Samuel,—Imperfect files of the Liberator, Anti Slavery Standard; Columbian Centinel; and of various New Bedford papers, in all 1290 numbers.

MAPS, DOCUMENTS, &c.

Congdon, James B.,—Map of the city of New Bedford and the village of Fairhaven. By H. F. Walling, 1850.

Farrington, Wm. H.,—Six War Maps.

Delano, Jabez,—“Valuation of that part of Dartmouth called Cushnet, 1765,” MS., pp. 20. Oration prepared for the Quarterly Meeting of the Philomathean Society, by Elihu Doty. MS., pp. 31.

Taber, George H.,—Early State Documents concerning Dartmouth. “Valuation of Cushnet, 1773.” MS., pp. 24.

PICTURES.

Bierstadt Brothers,—Eighteen photographic views of public and private buildings of New Bedford.

50-112

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting.
The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.
The names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership
of the Society since the last meeting are given in alphabetical order
of the surnames.

1900

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting.

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with that provision of the “Ordinance for the establishment and government of the Free Public Library,” which provides, that “the Trustees shall annually lay before the City Council, a detailed report of their doings and of the condition of the Library,” the Trustees for the year 1864, would now, respectfully present to you the Thirteenth Annual Report.

There have been taken from the library during the year *thirty-five thousand four hundred and twelve volumes*.

This is a daily average of *one hundred and fifteen*.

The number of cards issued up to this date is *six thousand two hundred and sixty-seven*.

The increase during the year has been *five hundred and thirteen*.

The number of volumes has been increased not far from *one thousand*, making the present number in the library, but little short of *eighteen thousand*.

These statistics vary but little from those contained in the report of the last year. The average daily issue of books varies but *four*, and the number of cards issued but *eleven*, from the highest number ever reported.

An examination of our list of donations, which is attached to and makes a part of this report, will show that our benefactions have not been reduced in number or in value. Not as a matter of form or of courtesy merely, would we again send forth to the benefactors of the New Bedford Free Public Library, our thanks for the interest they have felt towards the institution and the valuable donations by which that interest has been manifested. We feel assured that we are but giving expression to your sentiments, and the feelings and wishes of your constituents, when, on your behalf and theirs, we communicate the thanks of the people to those generous hearted and public spirited individuals, who have during the year, and many of them not for the first time or the second, enriched our catalogue with their benefactions, and the cause of learning and enlightened intellectual recreation by their sympathy and support.

A view of our institution that includes the whole period of its existence discloses the fact, that the volumes of the library have increased at an average rate of *one thousand* a year. Thirteen years ago we commenced with the small but valuable collection of the New Bedford Social Library, of five thousand volumes. We have now eighteen thousand. The retrospect is encouraging; and the City Council from whom must come the pecuniary means of increase as well as of support, and the trustees upon whom shall devolve its future management, will, it is earnestly hoped, keep this fact in view, and not allow the coming years to fall behind the past, in the work of increasing the number of books, or in efforts to spread abroad through the community the enlightening and elevating influences of the institution.

Deeply impressed, as all our predecessors in this trust have been, with the great advantages, the community are deriving from the Public Library, we do not hesitate to renew the appeal so often and so forcibly made by them, not only to the Municipal authorities, but to the enlightened and public spirited among our people, for still greater efforts for its enlargement. While every year it has been the privilege of the trustees to make public a long list of donors, whose gifts have constituted a valuable item of that increase, no benefaction, with one exception, which has been of such a character as to constitute the time of the donation an era in the history of our institution, has been bestowed upon it. While we have, from year to year rejoiced over its growth, while the continued liberality of the Municipal Authorities has given evidence of the fact of a deep and wide spread interest in its prosperity; while the large and continually increasing circulation of the books and of the numbers of our visitors have evinced the high estimate the people have formed of its importance and value, the Trustees have felt that their record was yet wanting in some of those particulars which have given to the annals of kindred institutions their most luminous and attractive pages. Not now, for the first time, have they presented to your body, and through you to the public, the thoughts and feelings which have originated in the fact, that our Free Public Library has not been enlarged and enriched by that sympathy and munificence which have so often and to such a great extent marked the history of Public Libraries in other communities. The Trustees have felt, and have often and earnestly expressed the feeling, that our institution is yet wanting in that evidence of public favor and of an appreciative interest on the part of the intelligence and

wealth of our city, which has given such an impetus to the growth and prosperity of the libraries of Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Danvers and other towns and cities of our Commonwealth. The founders of our institution hoped for it and relied upon it, when they took the initiative in the work of its formation, and its managers have never ceased to hope for and plead for it as a "consummation devoutly to be wished." The name of him who alone has met this hope and expectation stands alone upon the records of the institution. Are there not others among us, who, while they, like Everett, Bates, Peabody and Greene, are blessed by Providence with a large share of worldly wealth, and an equal share of public spirit, are ready like these munificent and enlightened public benefactors, to regard the multiplication of the means of knowledge and of the opportunities for innocent recreation and enlightened culture, as objects worthy the emulation of the most elevated in intellectual, official or social position ?

We renew the presentation of this subject to the minds of this wealthy and enlightened community, not only because we would strive earnestly and unceasingly in behalf of the institution whose interests we advocate, but because of the deep and ever increasing conviction of its great importance to the welfare of the inhabitants of our city. We look beyond this. We would plead in behalf of the reputation of New Bedford. We would have presented to the world the evidence, that we are emulous of a reputation far more exalted and enduring than that which is acquired by the possession of wealth, the reputation which follows such a disposition of it as gives elevation to the character of a public, and diffuses through all ranks and conditions of men the blessings of wisdom, knowledge, taste, and elevated and elevating pursuits and recreations.

We would have our people true to the sentiment which they have adopted as a motto for the seal of the body politic,

To enlighten "LUCEM DIFFUNDO,"

and make as prominent as their wealth and their enterprise their efforts to enlighten the minds, refine the manners, and improve the moral and religious condition of the inhabitants of our city.

One of the most effective instrumentalities in this work is the Free Public Library. The managers of this institution feel assured that they are engaged for its promotion when laboring for the prosperity of the library, and when they appeal in its behalf to those whom God has blessed in basket and in store, that its interest may feel the vivifying influence of their sympathy and munificence.

The work of such an institution as ours, should not be restricted to the limits of supplying the people with useful and entertaining reading. This is an important, the principal, but certainly not the only object for the accumulation of a large, carefully selected and well arranged library. The mind of a community should grow with the food it feeds on; and there should be a harvest commensurate with the means which are provided for that "looking before and after" which is the distinguishing attribute of enlightened humanity.

The reproach rests upon our community, that we have not, as a people, contributed our share to that intellectual wealth which constitutes so large and so exalted a proportion of the reputation of a nation. In their last report, the trustees of the Free Public Library alluded to the imputation, and attempted some explanation of the apparent deficiency. To that report and to the able appendix contributed by our librarian we would

refer all who feel sufficient interest in the subject to give it a portion of their attention. If this reproach does rightfully attach to us, if we are justly chargeable with the imputation of having failed to perform our part in carrying forward the work of the world's intellectual progress, it is another reason why we should labor to multiply, to the extent of our ability, the instrumentalities by the aid of which the reproach may be wiped out and the imputation no longer rest upon us as a burthen.

No agency can be so effective for this purpose as a large and well selected and carefully arranged library. Let us then cherish our Free Public Library and in every possible manner increase its growth and its usefulness, not only that it may give elevation and enjoyment to the people generally, but that it may aid that intellectual activity which would fain be sustained and assisted, in the efforts it is making to contribute its share to the great work of human progress and welfare.

May we not venture upon the expression of the belief that the time has already arrived for us to expect some manifestation of this increasing devotedness to scholarly pursuits. Few in number as are the books upon our catalogue, compared with the vast accumulations which are to be found at the principal seats of learning and in the large cities of our own and of other countries, much may be found to aid and to stimulate the scholar in his labors; and when it shall be found that a diligent use of the means at hand has been made, and that the hungry devotee of learning and knowledge is "asking for more," we are confident that the call will not remain unheeded.

In the last annual report of the Trustees in connection with some remarks upon the importance of collect-

ing, arranging and preserving the materials of our early history, occurs the following paragraph :

“As accessory to this, and as an event interesting to all who have been born, and to all who may have lived upon the soil of that ancient town, the Trustees would recommend that measures be taken to notice in a suitable manner the two hundredth anniversary of the municipal existence of the town of Dartmouth.”

The subject having been brought to your attention by the Mayor of the city, the suggestion of the Trustees met from the City Council a willing and unanimous response. Under the direction of a committee of your body assisted by delegations from the Municipal Authorities of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet, the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Dartmouth took place on the 14th day of September last. It belongs not to us to give a history of that deeply interesting occasion. The little volume which will give the addresses and the poem which so well met the expectations of the people and the circumstances of the anniversary, and the details of the arrangements and highly satisfactory manner in which they were carried into effect, is now in the press, and will soon be accessible to the public.

That the subject was first presented to your attention through the medium of the report of our board, would appear to justify the notice which we have now taken of the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dartmouth. But we trust that we shall not be considered as departing from the sphere of duty that belongs to us as Trustees of the Free Public Library, if we refer to this celebration in connection with the subject to which we had the honor of directing your attention in this report, im-

mediately preceeding our mention of the anniversary. It belongs to the history of the library, that the proposition suitably to celebrate the bi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the mother town had its origin in its board of managers, and it may, we think with propriety be added, that the interest with which its proceedings were regarded by the large gathering which attended upon them, were, to some extent at least, the fruit of that intelligent desire to become more familiar with the early settlers upon our soil and with the incidents of their history which may be traced to the influence of this institution. That so wide an interest was felt and manifested in the observance of the occasion must have been gratifying to you, justifying as it did the course pursued by you in ordering and directing its arrangements, and providing the means for carrying them into effect.

But more gratifying still must it have been to you, to find as you participated in the proceedings, that they had an attractiveness and value, which elevated them far above our ordinary holiday observances.

The last board of trustees, speaking of the importance of cultivating the study of our local history, after alluding as evidences of their position to certain incidents connected with it made use of this language.

“With these facts before us, how clearly does it appear, that the work of giving to the people the history of our own municipality, and that of which for more than a century we formed a part, is in harmony with the design of our Institution, and calculated to aid in the effort to extend to all the advantages of a more enlightened culture than the restricted sphere of the schools will allow.” “All true history elevates while it enlightens. It is the prerogative of our nature ‘to look

before and after.' No human being who truly regards the position which he occupies, can be indifferent to that wonderful past out of whose activities has been formed the wonderful present, and which must give direction and character to that still more wonderful future which lies before us." "The people who lived upon the territory which in the year 1664 constituted the township of Dartmouth, would find in their own annals, faithfully written, lessons of patriotism and virtue, better calculated to help them forward in their struggles to maintain the institutions of republicanism and an enlightened and purifying faith, than any that can be imparted by reading the story of Grecian valor or of Caledonian devotion."

And did you not find in the address of the orator, William W. Crapo, Esq., who had been selected by you for the occasion, a most gratifying verification of the declaration of the report? Were there not lessons of patriotism and virtue imparted to all who listened, when the story of the conflicts and struggles of our fathers were recounted, and the speaker showed us how true to the great principles of our faith and of a genuine democracy were the simple peasant pioneers upon our soil? To the interest inherent in the subject were united the charms of a style clear, vigorous and polished, and a delivery forcible and eloquent. The occasion upon which it was pronounced, and whose prominent feature it clearly constituted, will long be remembered as one in which, for the first time, the prominent incidents of our local history were presented to us, clothed in the becoming garb of a graceful scholarship and a finished elocution. We hail with a heartfelt satisfaction this valuable contribution to the history of this portion of the Old Bay State. And while it is an earnest of what

we may have a right to expect, as the rich vein now opened shall be followed up by the writer and kindred explorers, it will not take many such well and forcibly written productions as this, to take from us the reproach of which we have spoken, that we have failed to contribute our share to the enduring literature of the country.

The address of the Mayor, and the poem, by James B. Congdon, Esq., which had for its subject the raid of General Grey in 1778, were efforts well adapted to the occasion and will constitute an interesting and valuable portion of the publication containing an account of the proceedings, soon to be issued from the press.

The notice taken of the early records of the old town of Dartmouth, and the testimony borne to their value and importance on the occasion of the celebration, furnish additional proof of the wisdom of the course the City Council has taken for their arrangement and preservation. The Trustees of the library have more than once called attention to the fact, that immediate and effectual measures should be taken to place whatever may remain to us of official, corporate or individual history of the early days of the mother town of Dartmouth, beyond the reach of accident or time. "There is much traditional lore, rapidly passing away to be gathered and preserved; many records decaying unregarded, to be saved from destruction."

We would adopt this wise and earnest language, and again give it forth as the result of our own deep convictions of what is required of us as individuals and as a community. Let every individual who dwells upon the soil once trodden by the footsteps of the pioneers in the settlement of Dartmouth, and all who feel an honest pride in the sterling worth of those who in the

early days strove manfully and successfully for mental, religious, and civil freedom, look upon it as a solemn duty, carefully and industriously to labor to present, at least, one contribution towards the erection of a fitting and enduring memorial of their faithfulness. Let each municipality into which the territory of the old town has been divided, do all in its power to treasure up what may be found of the flitting monuments of the past; and by a careful attention to the matter, the manner and the preservation of its own municipal records, make easy and pleasant the work one day to be performed, of weaving into the useful and attractive texture of history the material thus carefully arranged and preserved.

These remarks upon our interesting centennial, and upon the subject of the records of social, civic and municipal existence which we would fain save from irretrievable decay, have partaken very much of the feelings which had their origin upon that occasion. We have felt and have spoken, as if we were addressing, not our own constituted authorities and our own people only, but the authorities and people of all the communities whose soil once made a part of the mother town of Dartmouth. And under the influence of this sentiment of fraternity with all who thus claim a common origin, we would repeat the language of our predecessors upon the subject of extending, beyond our own municipal limits, the advantages of our large and constantly increasing collection of books. "We would," they say, "so far enlarge the application of this invitation [to consult the official documents] as to allow it to embrace all who may desire to visit our library in the pursuit of knowledge, and all the books which it contains. With a view to the extension of its useful-

ness and the enlargement of the number of those who would take an interest in its prosperity, we would welcome to our rooms all who would seek them for the information which the books upon our shelves may contain." "Our catalogues will inform them of the contents of the shelves, and the information of our gifted librarian, accurate and extensive, will always be found available and at the service of every lover of learning and seeker after knowledge."

In the statistics which have been published of the public circulating libraries of the country, the fact has always been made to appear that a large proportion of the books which have been taken by the people have been works of fiction. Although no record has been kept by our librarian of the character of the works which have been delivered by him, we have no reason to suppose that our own experience would essentially vary from that of similar institutions.

We have heard this fact alluded to as an unfavorable feature in the character of Free Public Libraries and sometimes as an objection to their establishment and support.

The term "works of fiction" is by far too indefinite and comprehensive, to give any weight or force to the remarks to which we have alluded. *Paradise Lost* is a fiction—and the *Book of Job*, that most wonderful and sublime narrative, has been by many learned men placed in the same category. A sweeping condemnation of all works of fiction would take from us thousands of volumes which are the glory of the literature of the world.

The regret and the censure, when restricted to books which are generally termed novels and romances apply to but a limited number of works of fiction. But when thus applied, we are satisfied that they are often unfounded and unjust.

We are no advocates of indiscriminate or exclusive novel reading. We esteem it a great misfortune, when the intellectual tastes and the moral feelings of an individual have become so perverted that he is satisfied with such reading only as ministers to an unhealthy and injurious excitement. Light reading, as that phrase is generally understood, if inclination or habit has made it the *only* reading, is a practice which is condemned alike by right reason and sound morality.

But we feel bound to deny the charge, if such a charge is made, to allay the alarm if such alarm is felt, that the Free Public Library originates or fosters such an unprofitable condition of thought and feeling.

On the contrary we are confident that the operation of our library upon those who are its most constant visitors, is to refine and improve the taste, and gradually so to expand the intellect and increase the desire after useful and elevating knowledge as essentially to change the course of reading, and substitute, for the employment whose only object was the passing away of a leisure hour, a love of mental pursuits and a constant and well directed effort for intellectual improvement.

We are rejoiced to know and to record the fact, that among those whose principal reading is of the kind of which we have been speaking, there has been a marked advancement in the character of the works which they are desirous to obtain. The fictitious literature which is now the oftenest called for is the best of its class. The reading public of New Bedford are to day by the constant call which they make for the works of the great masters of fiction, giving in their testimony to their own purity of taste and intellectual refinement, and to the truth of the verdict that the

world has pronounced upon that glorious catalogue of its benefactors which includes the names of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Edgeworth and Austen, and Cooper, Irving, Hawthorne, Sedgwick and Stowe.

We regard it as a most interesting and important fact, that the works of fiction which are now issuing from the press, are of a class which indicates this improvement in the taste of the reading public and are calculated not only to satisfy it, but to help onward the work of attaining a still higher elevation.

We could fill many pages with the titles of books which sustain this assertion. The "Chronicles of the Schonberg-Cotta Family," "The Early Dawn," and "The Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevelyon," are "works of fiction," which, to adopt the language of Dr. Johnson upon the writings of Addison, not only give elevated enjoyment to the leisure hour, but, to use a more solemn expression "turn many to righteousness." The author of these works, while she has aimed to consecrate fictitious narratives to the service of a sound morality and an elevated religious faith, has but supplied that craving for a higher order of writing in this branch of literature, which the public have so earnestly demanded. Jean Ingelow, the sweetest, the purest, the most earnest religious poet since the days of Cowper, and one of the most attractive story tellers in the language, how directly and elevatingly is she meeting the public wants and the public demands, by her beautiful volumes of "Poems" and "Stories."

"Enoch Arden," if written in prose would be a "story;" as it is, it is a "work of fiction," and one of the loveliest ever penned by the hand of genius. All classes read it, all understand it, all are permeated and subdued by its sweetness, its pathos, its elevated morality and

calm religious spirit. All read it, because they are no longer satisfied with the lower and more common forms of fiction, and as they read and ponder, the taste is refined, the intellectual powers stimulated, and the love of the higher forms of literature is increased and made permanent.

While the amount of appropriation which the Council has made for the support of the library, has restricted our purchases of books to such of the present issues of the press as the public have a right to expect to find upon our shelves, we have felt it to be our duty to give an increased compensation to our faithful and efficient librarian. Deducting from the salaries now allowed them, there remains but the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars for the expense of warming and lighting the library and rebinding of our much used volumes and the purchase of books.

We hope that in view of this, the appropriation of the coming year will be so increased, that the trustees may not be obliged to deprive the public of such publications of the day, as are called for by the character of our institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,	}	Trustees.
HENRY J. TAYLOR,		
WARREN LADD,		
JAMES B. CONGDON,		
JOSHUA C. STONE,		
CHARLES H. PIERCE.		

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 1, 1865.

APPENDIX.

NEW BEDFORD DOCUMENTS.

[1.] City Documents:

Documents for 1863-64.

Mayor's Address to the City Council, City Government, and Reports of Committees, comprising the Finance, Engineer's of Fire Department, Overseers of the Poor, City Marshal's, Captain's of City Watch, Water, Free Public Library, and School Reports, for the year 1863-64. New Bedford: E. Anthony, Printer to the City. 1864. 8°.

- Contents: No. 1. Address of George Howland, Jr., Mayor, to the City Council of New Bedford, delivered before the two Branches in Convention, Jan. 4th, 1864. pp. 15.
- No. 2. Government of the City New Bedford, 1864. pp. 5.
- No. 3. Report of the Committee on Finance. pp. 20.
- No. 4. Report of the Board of Engineers. pp. 3.
- No. 5. Report of the Overseers of the Poor. pp. 2.
- No. 6. Marshal's Report, [with the] Report of the Officer of the Watch. pp. 4.
- No. 7. Report of the Joint Special Committee of the City Council, on the Introduction of Fresh Water, with the Act of the Legislature authorizing the same; the Report of Professor George I. Chase on the valley of the Acushnet River, with an analysis of the water; and the Report, Plan [map of the proposed Water Works], and estimates of George A. Briggs, City Surveyor. pp. 41.
- No. 8. Twelfth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Free Public Library of the City of New Bedford, with an Appendix, containing a list of New Bedford Writers and Publications. pp. 61.
- No. 9. Annual Report of the School Committee of the City of New Bedford, 1864; [with the] Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools [Abner J. Phipps], for year 1863, [and Appendix: Statistics, &c.] pp. 72.

[Docs. not numbered.] Correspondence between the School Committee and the City Solicitor. 8°. pp. 10.

Centennial Celebration, Proceedings in connection with the celebration at New Bedford, September 14th, 1864, of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dartmouth. Printed by order of the City Council of New Bedford. New Bedford, Mass.: E. Anthony & Sons, Printers, 67 Union Street. 1865. 8°. pp. 129.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

- [2.] Acushnet.—Reports of the Selectmen of Acushnet on the Financial Affairs of the Town; and of the School Committee, for the year 1861-62. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1862. 8°. pp. 8, 8.

Reports of the Selectmen of Acushnet, on the Financial Affairs of the the Town; and of the School Committee, for the year 1863-64. New Bedford: Printed by E. Anthony. 1864. 8°. pp. 8, 8.

- [3.] Address of the New Bedford Institute of Instruction, to the Parents and Guardians of Scholars. [Prepared by a committee of the Institute, consisting of David Mack, John F. Emerson, and Nathaniel Clark.] New Bedford: [Printed by B. Lindsey?] January 1835. 12°. pp. 8.

- [4.] Allen, W.—Thoughts on the Importance of Religion. [By William Allen.] London: Printed and sold by W. Phillips, 1808. New Bedford: Re-printed [by B. Lindsey] for Abraham Shearman, Jr., and sold at his Book Store. 1816. 12°. pp. 14.

- [5.] Congdon, J. B.—The Centurion and his Servant. [A Tract, by James B. Congdon. New Bedford: Printed by Fessenden & Baker. 1864.] 8°. pp. 4.

- [6.] Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order of the Acushnet Section of Cadets of Temperance, No. 14, State of Massachusetts. New Bedford: Printed by Charles H. Kingsford, (S. of T.) Reporter Office, 16 and 18 North Water Street. 1848. 12°. pp. 14.

- [7.] Crapo, H. H.—1851—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, cultivated and for sale by Henry H. Crapo, at the Wasemequia Nurseries, 106 Washington Street, New Bedford, Mass., Second Edition. Boston: Tuttle and Dennett, Printers, 21 School street. 1851. 8°. pp. 32.

- [8.] Crapo, W. W.—Poem by William W. Crapo [of New Bedford], and Valedictory Oration, by Homer B. Sprague, pronounced before the Senior Class in Yale College, June 16, 1852. Published by request of the class. New Haven: Printed by Thomas J. Stafford. 1852. 8°. pp. 47.

- [9.] Curtis, G. T.—Two Letters to the Editor of the New Bedford Mercury. First published in the Boston Courier. By George T. Curtis. Boston : Printed by Alfred Mudge & Son, No. 21 School Street. 1854. 8°. pp. 12.
[Written in reply to Articles in the Mercury, by Chas. T. Congdon, Esq. See N. B. Daily Mercury of June 1st, 12th, and 19th, 1854.]
- [10.] Directory.—No. 10. The New Bedford Directory, containing a City Register, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a List of Citizens who have served or are serving in the Army and Navy. January, 1865. New Bedford : Abraham Taber & Brother, No. 49 Union Street, and No. 47 Purchase Street. Fessenden & Baker Printers. 12°. pp. 223.
- [11.] Eliot, T. D.—Speech of Thomas D. Eliot, of Massachusetts, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 10, 1864, on the bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Freedman's Affairs. [Wash. 1864. 8°.] pp. 16.
- [12.] Fairhaven Documents.—By-Laws of Fairhaven. Approved June Term, 1838. New Bedford : Printed by Benjamin Lindsey. 1838. 12°. pp. 11.
- An Act concerning the Schools, together with the Report of the School Committee of Fairhaven, for the year 1839-40. Press of Benjamin Lindsey, New Bedford. [1840.] 8°. pp. 16.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Financial Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1, 1843. [New Bedford : B. Lindsey, Printer? 1843.] 12°. pp. 4.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Financial Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1, 1844. [New Bedford : Printed by B. Lindsey? 1844.] 12°. pp. 4.
- Statutes in Relation to the Public Schools, and the Report of the School Committee of Fairhaven, for the years 1843-44. 1844. H. Tilden's Press : New Bedford. 8°. pp. 45.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Financial Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1st, 1846. [New Bedford : 1846.] 12°. pp. 4.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, 1845-'46. [With a tabular synopsis of the Report.] New Bedford : Evening Bulletin Press. 1846. 8°. pp. 18, and table.
- Extracts from the State Laws, with the Regulations of the Public Schools, in District No. 12 and 13, of the Town of Fairhaven, drawn up in accordance with the following vote of said District, passed April 27, 1846. Voted : to instruct the Prudential Committee to confer with the School Committee, and, with their concurrence, establish proper rules to secure the punctual attendance of Pupils, and the good government of the schools. New Bedford : Evening Bulletin Press. 1846. 8°. pp.

- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Financial Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1st, 1847. [New Bedford. 1847.] 12°. pp. 4.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, [1846-47.] New Bedford: Press of B. Lindsey. 1847. 8°. pp. 23.
- Fairhaven Documents.—By-Laws of the Public Schools, in District Number 12 and 13, of the Town of Fairhaven, drawn up in accordance with the following vote of said District, passed April, 1847. Voted, That the Prudential Committee, in concurrence with the School Committee, be empowered to establish the same By-Laws relative to the government of the schools as were established the past year, with such amendments as they may think proper. New Bedford: Press of Benjamin Lindsey. 1847. 12°. pp. 8.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Finance Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1st, 1848. New Bedford: Press of the Evening Bulletin. 1848. 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1847-48. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1848. 8°. pp. 25.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1847-48. Boston: Printed by N. S. Dearborn, No. 1 Water Street. 1848. 8°. pp. 19.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven on the Financial Concerns of the Town, for the year ending March 31st, 1849. New Bedford Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1849. 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven for the year 1848-49. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1849. 8°. pp. 12.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Finance Concerns of the Town, for the year ending March 31st, 1850. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1850. 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven for the year 1849-50. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1850. 8°. pp. 12.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Finance Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1st, 1851. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1851. 8°. pp. 8.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1850-51. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1851. 8°. pp. 12.
- Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1851-52. New Bedford: Benj. Lindsey, City Printer. 1852. 8°. pp. 16.
- Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Finance Concerns of the Town, for the year ending April 1st, 1853. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1853. 8°. pp. 8.

Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1852-53. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1853. 8°. pp. 26.

Report of the Selectmen of Fairhaven, on the Finance Concerns of the Town, for the year ending March [3]1st, 1854. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1854. 8°. pp. 8.

Report of the School Committee of the Town of Fairhaven, for the year 1853-54. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1854. 8°. pp. 21.

[13.] Fairhaven Insurance Company.—The Charter and By-Laws of the Fairhaven Mutual Marine Insurance Company, incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, April 6th, 1855. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1855. 12°. pp. 10.

[14.] *Hobart, J.—A Confession of Faith and Covenant adopted by the Church of Christ in Berlin [Vermont]. By Rev. James Hobart. New Bedford: 1810. 8°. pp. 8.

[15.] Memorials of Deceased Friends, of New England Yearly Meeting. Published by the meeting for sufferings, 1850. Providence. 1850. 8°. pp. 52.

[Contains the testimony of New Bedford Monthly Meeting respecting Abraham Shearman, Jr., and Mary Card, pp. 3-17.]

[16.] Mitchell, Mary.—A Short Account of the Early Part of the Life of Mary Mitchell, late of Nantucket, deceased, written by herself. With selections from some other of her writings; and Two Testimonies of Monthly Meetings of Friends on Rhode Island and Nantucket, concerning her. New Bedford: Printed [by Benj. Lindsey] for Abraham Shearman, Jr. 1812. 12°. pp. 74.

[17.] Mudge, E.—David Roberts; or, Grace Displayed in the Conversion and Pious Life of a Sailor. By Enoch Mudge, Minister of the New Bedford Port Society. Providence: H. H. Brown, Printer. 1841. 12°. pp. 12.

[18.] Peabody, E.—An Address, delivered at the Centennial Celebration in Wilton, N. H., Sept. 25, 1839. By Ephraim Peabody, with an Appendix. Boston. 1839. 8°. pp. 103.

*Peabody, E.—The Object of the Ministry. A Sermon Preached at the Installation of Rev. Samuel Osgood, as Pastor of the Westminster Congregational Church, in Providence, December 29, 1841. By Ephraim Peabody. Providence: B. Cranston. 1842. 8°. pp. 40

[Contains, besides the Sermon, the Charge by Mr. Folsom, the Right Hand of Fellowship by Mr. Simmons, and the Address to the People by Mr. Thompson of Salem.]

[19.] Port Society.—Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the New Bedford Port Society, for the Moral Improvement of Seamen. Presented and accepted at the Annual Meeting, Jan.

29th, 1864, and read at the Public Meeting, Feb. 21st, 1864.

[Written by Edmund Rodman.] New Bedford: Mercury Press, 92 Union Street. 1864. 8°. pp. 16.

- [20.] Proceedings of the Whig Congressional Convention, of District No. 11, held at West Falmouth, on Wednesday, August 31, 1836. New Bedford: J. C. Parmenter, Printer. 1836. 8°. pp. 16.

- [20a.] Rugg, C. P.—Amherst College. Decennial Meeting of the Class of 1854, with a Biographical Record. [By Charles P. Rugg, Class Secretary.] New Bedford, Mass.: E. Anthony & Sons, Printers. 1865. 8°. pp. 28.

- [21.] Society of Friends.—Extracts from the Minutes of New England Yearly Meeting of Women Friends, with the Epistles received by that meeting, 1854. Printed by direction of the Meeting. New Bedford: Press of Benj. Lindsey. 1854. 8°. pp. 18.

Report to the Executive Committee of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends, upon the condition and needs of the freed people of color in Washington and Virginia. New Bedford: E. Anthony & Sons, Printers. 1864. 8°. pp. 8.

See Nos. 4, 15, 16.

- [22.] Spare, J.—The Differential Calculus; with unusual and particular analysis of its elementary principles, and copious illustrations of its practical application. By John Spare, A. M., M. D. Boston: Bradley, Dayton, and Company. 1865. 12°. pp. 244.

- [23.] Stubbs, J.—The Seaman's Star and Guide to Happiness. By James Stubbs: a Reformed Drunkard. Written by himself. Boston: Published for the Author. 1843. 12°. pp. 140.

- [24.] Turner's Longitude Tables, for correcting the observed distance of the Moon and Sun, or Moon and Star, for the effects of Parallax and Refraction, whereby the distance is in a new and much shorter method obtained, and the Longitude found with as great ease as the Latitude, by a meridian altitude of the Sun. William C. Taber & Son. New Bedford. 1845. 8°. pp. 26.

- [25.] West, S.—Essays on Liberty and Necessity, in which the True Nature of Liberty is stated and defended; and the principal arguments used by Mr. Edwards and others for Necessity are considered. In two Parts. By Samuel West, D. D., Pastor of the First Church of Christ in New Bedford. Part First. Printed at New Bedford, Massachusetts, by John Spooner. 1795. 8°. pp. 48.
[Title, Advertisement, and Introduction, pp. 1-14; The Three Essays, pp. 15-48.]

- [26.] Westport.—Report of the Auditing Committee, and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Westport. New Bedford: Mercury Job Press, 92 Union Street. 1864. 8°. pp. 16.

1865—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

1864.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1865.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 31st, 1864. }

Accepted and ordered to be printed. Sent down for
concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

REPORT.

The School Committee present the following report of the department of public instruction for the year 1864:

We are happy to be able to report that notwithstanding the existence of some unfavorable circumstances during the past year, the general condition of the department entrusted to our charge is prosperous.

The unexpected and much regretted resignation of our accomplished Superintendent of Public Schools, Abner J. Phipps, Esq., in the month of February last, suddenly threw upon the members of the School Committee a greatly increased burden of care and responsibility. In the interval, during which the effort was being made to procure another person competent to discharge the duties of a superintendent, there was wanting, that efficient organization of the sub-committees which, at a later period ensured that frequent visiting of the public schools—which experience has proved is an important stimulus to both teachers and scholars.

Your Chairman has devoted at least one half of his available time to visiting the schools during the year, and it gives him pleasure to testify to the assiduity with which the chairmen of the different grades and some of the members have attended to their duties.

For detailed accounts of the several grades, we refer to the reports of the Chairmen of the sub-committees subjoined.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In presenting this report, your committee feel conscious that but a small portion of the time and attention demanded by the importance of schools of this grade, has been bestowed upon them. We have endeavored, however, to visit all the schools at least twice in every term, and at the close of each term to make such examinations as would enable us to form a fair judgment of their excellence and usefulness, and from these examinations we feel justified in presenting the following report:

The importance of these schools, the necessity for their careful supervision, and the discrimination which should be exercised in the selection and appointment of teachers, are subjects which have been so often and so ably discussed, that we forbear to dwell upon them here, neither shall we enter into details of the excellencies and defects of the respective schools, or bring prominently before you and the public the merits or demerits of the teachers under whose instruction they now are.

We shall confine ourselves to the general impression made upon our minds by our visits to all the schools; impressions which may be erroneous from the limited time devoted to each school, but which we believe to be in accordance with the condition of the schools for the past year. It is our purpose not so much to discuss what Primary schools should be, as to report what our Primary schools are.

And first: We congratulate the Board upon the very general excellence and efficiency of the teachers. While, doubtless, defects may be found in the qualifications and methods of teaching and governing of some, we have confidence that there are none who are not earnestly

and conscientiously laboring to the best of their ability to discharge faithfully the trust committed to them.

This faithfulness as might be expected, has resulted in praiseworthy proficiency of the children, so that the classes which passed from the Primary to the Intermedial schools, at the commencement of the summer and winter terms, were well qualified in the studies required for admission to the latter.

Another pleasing feature is the generally neat appearance of both school room and scholars. A great improvement in this direction has been made within a few years, and the teachers, by whose efforts this desirable reform has, in a great degree, been brought about, are deserving of special commendation. It is, however, worthy of remark, that some of the schools which appear the best are not those in which from their location, most would be expected. There is still room for improvement, and to this subject the attention of those interested is respectfully called.

In order to have a good Primary School, cheerfulness in both teachers and schools, is absolutely necessary. We are happy to be able to report that in most of our Primary Schools there is an appearance of cheerfulness, even *happiness* upon the faces of the children which always attracts the attention of a visitor, and prepares the way for a pleasant and successful examination. But we fear there are a few schools in which the rod is used more frequently than smiles, and severity oftener than kindness; in fact, that they are governed not by love and gentleness, but by fear and force. If there is a sight in our community calculated to cause sadness, it is that of little children confined for six hours in each day, under the rule of a teacher whose word is law, whose frown they dread, upon whose face a smile for

their benefit is seldom or never seen, who fails to discriminate between childish thoughtlessness and willful violation or defiance of authority, who resists their child-like, confiding advances, with harsh words or impatient gestures, and from whose dominion there is, for them, no escape. The effect of such government is too deep and permanent to be entirely dissipated by the smile of welcome with which the teacher always greets a visiting friend or Committee, or by the temporary change in manner towards them, which the children have learned by experience lasts only while the visit continues. Many of the children have no true *home* to which they can repair at the close of school, where they can find efficient aid in their efforts to learn, and encouragements to persevere where, in the attentions endearments and caresses of parents and friends they, can find a solace for the many griefs which are almost inseparable from early school days. If neither school nor home proves to them a place of happiness, is it to be wondered at that many of them prefer the street, where alone they find freedom, sympathy and pleasure, there forming acquaintance with older children already far gone in paths of vice, contracting habits of truancy and profligacy which result in making their lives miserable, a burden to themselves, and a curse to the community. Too much pains cannot be taken to render the Primary School a pleasant resort for the children, and to have the rudiments of learning which are taught in it, presented in such a manner as to interest and chain the attention of children while they are being instructed. The desire to learn is inherent in the mind of the child, yet we doubt not that this desire is frequently deadened, and sometimes utterly destroyed (at least so far as relates to "book-learning,") by the repul-

siveness of the Primary School, rendered repulsive principally by the harshness and severity of the teacher.

We know it will be said there are many trials attending the duties of the teacher, and that it requires much patience and skill to govern and instruct so many children, but indifferently trained at home (or perhaps not trained at all), without the use of severe measures. We admit it; but it is also true that it *is* done by some teachers, and it should be by all. Further, every one presenting herself as a candidate for a teachers' situation virtually claims by that application, that she is qualified in this as in all other particulars for the duties which will devolve upon her; it is a qualification of which no examination can determine the existence, and if, after appointment, and upon a fair trial, she finds that she is deficient in this regard, it would be well if she would at once resign.

We by no means object to the judicious use of corporal punishment; on the contrary, we believe there are cases where resort to it is advisable, yet we are convinced that the highest desirable state of discipline and efficiency in the Primary Schools can be attained, and can *only* be attained, by making cheerfulness, kindness and love the principal means of securing obedience. It will be well for all our schools when they are conducted agreeably to the motto, "*Amor vincit omnia*" ("Love is all powerful.")

In most of the schools singing forms a part of the exercises at each session. In some, this is conducted in a very pleasing manner, the children being much interested, engaging with spirit and singing with considerable taste; but there are schools in which it is almost entirely neglected, or so conducted as to produce no good result. Did the funds at the disposal of the Board

warrant it we should certainly recommend the appointment of an instructor in music for the Primary Schools, and even now we beg the Board to consider whether there is not some way by which means can be provided for this purpose.

Considerable attention is paid to physical exercises, and we think with beneficial results. We wish that these might be conducted with more uniformity in all the schools, and to this end we recommend to the Board the appointment of a Committee to prepare a Manual of Physical Exercise for the Primary Schools, and that all the teachers be required to conduct them at such times and in such manner as the Board may direct.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Committee on Primary Schools.

CHARLES C. SAYER, Chairman.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Intermedial Schools respectfully submit the following report:

The several Intermedial Schools were allotted to members of this Committee, for visitation and examination, as follows:—

To Mr. Hewins, the Merrimac Street School.

“ Mr. Taylor, the Parker Street and Hill School.

“ Mr. Howe, the Maxfield Street and Bush Street.

“ Mr. Chisholm, the Charles Street.

“ Mr. Kempton, the William Street.

“ Mr. Coe, the Sixth Street and Dartmouth Street.

“ Mr. Burt, the Kempton Street, with the general supervision of all the Intermedial Schools.

From the reports of the several members of the Committee as rendered to the Chairman, it appears that the several schools have maintained their former degree of efficiency, and that the visits of the Committee have proved to their satisfaction that there is a good degree of discipline and promptness in recitations in the schools.

The exercises in Singing and Calisthenics were particularly satisfactory.

It seems necessary, that in this grade, great exertion should be made to advance the scholars in penmanship as far as to be able to write a good hand, and that they should have a good knowledge of written arithmetic. In most of the schools of this grade, penmanship is attended to only twice a week and then for only a short time, while in one or two it is a daily exercise, and should be, if possible, in all. The high prices of the necessaries of life at the present time taxes the resources of some of the parents severely, and many are obliged to require the services of their children before they enter the Grammer Schools, therefore it would seem necessary that more time be devoted to these branches, in their schools now than heretofore.

This grade of schools is particularly interesting, as the scholars are of that age, when they more easily receive impressions, and form here the desire for study and knowledge, and it is gratifying to the Committee to report that their visits have been attended with pleasure to themselves, showing to them that the teachers in these schools are interested in their scholars and devoted to their work.

The Bush Street School, which last year was altered to the Department plan, has proved again, still more conclusively in its arrangements and system, that all the Intermedial Schools should be as speedily as possible

put upon the Department plan, for the greater efficiency of the schools.

In behalf of the Committee,

SAMUEL P. BURT,

Chairman Intermedial Grade.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Grammar Schools, in preparing a report, regret that their visits have not been so frequent or their examinations so thorough as to enable them to go at all into detail. At the commencement of the year, the Public Schools were under the charge of a Superintendent, upon whom especially devolved the duty of visiting and examining the schools, and reporting particularly upon their condition. Upon the resignation of that officer in February last, it was expected that his place would soon be supplied by a successor; and no little time and labor were expended to secure this result. The Committee finally became satisfied, that, without an increase of the salary fixed by the City Ordinance establishing the Office, it was idle to think of obtaining a Superintendent of Schools qualified by character and attainments for the delicate and important duties of his position; and then somewhat late in the year applied themselves to the discharge of the functions previously performed by that officer.

It would have been better to have returned at once, upon the resignation of the Superintendent, to the system which obtained previous to his appointment, and to have assigned to each member of the Grammar School Committee, the charge of a school, or of one or

more of the branches taught in the schools. By such division of labor, the Committee might have accomplished more, or at least have been able to give a more satisfactory account of their work. The members, however, have not escaped the annoying and vexatious part of their labors—the almost daily attention to detail in relation to admissions and petty cases of discipline; matters important it is true, but consuming time, which it would have been pleasanter to devote to the examination of the various classes. Nor do they intend to intimate that the schools under their charge have materially suffered thus far from the lack of that systematic supervision, which under other circumstances they would have received, and which will doubtless hereafter be employed. Notwithstanding the changes made in three of them, by the appointment and transfer of Teachers, in the main, their good order and discipline have been maintained, while the progress of the pupils in the various branches is encouraging. The Principals and their assistants in all these schools, have large experience in teaching and are devoted to their work—a work as difficult and exacting as any which men are called to perform, and in the discharge of which they should be assured of both the sympathy and aid of the Committee and the public. Of their success in elevating still higher the character of these schools, if thus sustained by the School Committee and the parents or guardians of their pupils, we feel full confidence.

That there is room for improvement, the Committee are fully aware. The examination of applicants for admission to the High School, in November last disclosed the mortifying fact that the candidates were lamentably deficient in grammar. Complaint is made, and justly we think, of the text book upon grammar used in the

schools, and the failure alluded to may in part be owing to this. It is hoped, that a change may soon be made, by the introduction of a work upon grammar better adapted for the use of the pupils; and that upon the next Semi-annual Examination it may appear, that the text book heretofore used, was the sole cause of the deficiency we have noticed; or at all events, that a decided improvement may be marked in the standing of the scholars in a study, which gives the name to their schools.

And here the Committee venture the remark, that the schools would be essentially benefited by a change of other text books—certainly of those in geography, arithmetic, and reading. The frequent change of these books we are aware is to be deprecated; the expense involved is a serious objection; and the confusion which would result is a still greater evil. Under the existing law, no change can be made except by a vote of three fourths of the whole Board, when, as is the case here, the School Committee consists of more than nine members. This not only operates, as the Legislature evidently intended, to prevent too frequent changes, but, practically, makes any change exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. It would be not only safe, in our judgment, but conducive to the interests of the schools, were this rule somewhat enlarged, so that in Boards consisting of so large a number as our own, a majority of the votes should suffice to make a change. Yet, the Committee trust, that without waiting for this desirable legislation, efforts may be persisted in to remedy the evils under which the schools suffer from poor text books.

In behalf of the Committee,

C. B. H. FESSENDEN, Chairman.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

This school is in a highly prosperous condition at the present time.

It has been continued under the charge of Charles P. Rugg, Principal, Ivory S. Cornish, Sub-master, and Misses Sallie W. Fox, Susan A. Osgood and Charlotte E. Wheeler as first, second and third assistants.

The average scholarship has been higher than in previous years.

This is due, we think, in great measure to the system of marking, introduced some two years since. Perhaps a somewhat detailed explanation may be interesting. The marks are graduated on a scale of 10, the latter number corresponding to perfect, 9 very good, 8 fair.

If a scholar is absent the lesson is marked a failure, but if the absence is caused by sickness, or is otherwise unavoidable an opportunity is given to make up the lesson.

At the end of every six months these marks are averaged, and the results are printed upon a form which is given to every scholar. These circulars show the exact and relative standing of every member of each class, so that parents or guardians can readily understand the degree of scholarship and rank of those in whom they are most interested. In a separate column the deportment of each is also indicated, being graduated upon a scale of 10. The rank or grade of scholarship indicated by these semi-annual averages determine the advance or non advance of the scholars.

In making up the averages fractions are discarded. All who rate as high as 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ or a larger fraction being marked 8, while those who fall below are marked 7.

Those who do not average as high as eight are judged not competent to proceed with their classes and accordingly are not advanced. We are persuaded that the stimulus thus afforded has operated very favorably on the general scholarship of the school.

By this system a class mainly composed of faithful and meritorious scholars, and there are many such in the High School, is not encumbered with the dead weight of the idle or incompetent. It is no advantage on the other hand, to those who have not thoroughly mastered the ground already gone over to attempt an advance beyond it. They should, to use a military phrase, first be "masters of the situation" before they are prepared to go forward and conquer new difficulties. Thoroughness is the all important consideration. In judging of the efficiency of a teacher the first question to be considered is not how much ground have the class been carried over? but how *well* do they know what they have already studied.

The system described above insures this thoroughness, and the result is already seen in all of the advanced classes.

Owing to the peculiar exigencies of the times the number of scholars, particularly in the boys department, has somewhat fallen off from that of previous years.

The present number of scholars is 155, of which two thirds are girls and one third boys.

At the examination in May, sixty-three candidates presented themselves for admission, of which 45—31 girls and 14 boys passed a satisfactory examination and were admitted by vote of the Board.

In November last sixty-one applicants presented themselves, of which 41—24 girls and 17 boys acquitted themselves satisfactorily and were admitted.

The results of these examinations which were conducted by printed questions as usual, are very interesting as giving the best evidence of the faithfulness of teaching in the Grammar Schools. Upon a careful inspection of the papers it appears that arithmetic, geography and history, are taught with success, particularly the two first branches. The most meagre results or in other words, the lowest average percentage is in grammar. The same striking defect was noticed in the School Report of last year.

There is no deficiency on the part of the scholars so glaringly manifest as in the department of the English language.

Though the study of Rhetoric is prescribed in the course, very few scholars who enter the High School ever reach that part of the text book which is worthy of the name, the greater part of the term being wholly taken up in the study of the minor points of the language, which is an introduction to Rhetoric rather than the study itself.

That part of it which relates to perspicuity of style, energy of expression, sublimity, elegance, and all those various elements which go to make up the finished or eloquent writer or speaker, in other words that which leads to an acquaintance with the beauty and force of that noblest of modern languages the English, is practically not taught. The reason is, that the defective training in the Grammar Schools, makes it necessary to devote years to the study of those simple rudiments of composition, which it would seem ought to be acquired before scholars enter the High School.

When we consider that many of the children who attend our public schools have little of that culture at home, which is capable of directing the youthful mind

thirsting for mental nourishment of some kind, to the best and purest sources; when the existence of anything but a high standard of taste in the community, is proved by the immense circulation of many of the trashy novels of the day in comparison with "books which *are* books," it seems especially incumbent upon us as guardians and promoters of the popular education, to devise some remedy if possible, for the deficiency complained of, and to endeavor to form so far as possible, tastes which will bless and elevate hereafter those whose happiness it is to possess them.

The High School Committee impressed with the importance of this subject, have introduced in the place of Quackenboss's Rhetoric, the dry details of which failed to interest the scholars; for the earlier classes—Wells Grammar as a text book and Scott's "Lady of the Lake" for exercises in reading and analysis.

They have substituted in the more advanced classes Cleaveland's Literary Compendium, which includes many of the choicest extracts from the best English authors, from Sir John Mandeville to James Thompson.

In making the above strictures on the teaching of Grammar, we would not be understood as reflecting upon the teachers in these schools, many of whom are not only faithful and earnest but accomplished.

The fault will be found, we think, rather in the system itself, or perhaps in the fact that the teachers are expected to carry their scholars over more ground in a certain time, than they can thoroughly master.

We commend this subject to the earnest attention of the in-coming Board, and would suggest whether frequent exercises in composition should not take the place of much time now wasted, in a parrot-like memorizing

of the rules of analysis, which being at best imperfectly understood, cannot therefore be applied.

As an evidence of the higher standard of scholarship aimed at in this school, we are glad to chronicle the fact, that six boys are now preparing for College. We hope that the reproach which has so long rested against our High School, that of never having sent one of its members directly to any of the higher institutions of learning, will soon pass away.

At the opening of the Spring Term, in accordance with a previous vote of the Board, the plan of one session per day was inaugurated, and this has continued to the present time. It has proved in every respect a success, and we should regret to see a return to the former arrangement.

The great distance which many of the scholars have to walk, from one to seven miles, (the latter an extreme case,) obliges them to remain over at noon in the school house. This was found to be objectionable in various ways. The testimony of the teachers showed that the tendency was to beget a certain rudeness and roughness of manners, and this reflected unfavorably upon the moral tone of the school. Under the present plan the average percentage of attendance has largely increased. If your Chairman may venture to express an opinion formed from many visits to this interesting school, it is that there has been a moral as well as intellectual advance during the year. It has been gratifying to observe an increased gentleness and refinement of manner on the part of some of the scholars. These minor morals are no unimportant elements in the sum of a good education, their observance or neglect frequently making the difference between success or failure, or disappointment in after life.

The public examinations of May and November in Latin, French, Arithmetic, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology and Book Keeping, were very satisfactory, showing thoroughness of instruction and reflecting credit upon teachers and scholars. It would be very gratifying to observe a greater degree of interest on the part of parents in our examinations. The storm which prevailed at the last of these, no doubt prevented many of the mothers from attending, but it need not have kept away the fathers of these children.

These visits would be welcome at any time during the term, yet it is astonishing that so few avail themselves of the opportunity. We think misapprehension on the part of parents would exist much less frequently if they would take the pains to inform themselves of the progress of their children, particularly by their presence on these semi-annual occasions. It would, we think, greatly promote the harmony which should exist between teachers and parents. It is always an unhappiness for the child, when the needful discipline of the school room has not the hearty moral support of the parent.

Your Committee would be glad to see a larger attendance on these examinations, by those of our citizens who have no direct personal relations with the scholars. We have been favored on several occasions by the presence of a few of our prominent citizens, gentlemen of education and culture, who have assured us that they have been well repaid for the time spent. This can hardly fail to be so when we consider that the advanced classes, especially represent largely the best talent and ambition of the Grammar Schools.

In the graduating classes are not unfrequently to be

found those who are fitted to adorn and fill worthily any station in life to which they may be called.

An increasing interest has been manifested in the study of drawing, many of the pupils exhibiting very marked improvement under the instruction of Mrs. Hersey.

The class now studying this useful branch is larger than for many years, numbering 64 pupils. Instruction in music has been given by Mrs. Warner during the past as in former years. Nearly all of the young girls take great interest in the study of this beautiful science, and their progress is encouraging. There are voices of very fine promise among them. The want of interest in a large number of the boys was so manifest, that at the beginning of the present term those who desired were excused from the singing exercises. Those who continue in the class already enter into their musical studies with greatly increased spirit, and we look for marked improvement in the next six months.

It is greatly to be desired that the time may arrive, when the introduction of music in our Intermedial and Grammar Schools will give higher and better results than have yet been manifested in the High School.

In accordance with a vote of the Board, some ten minutes of each session have been devoted to an exercise in Calisthenics.

The progress which the pupils have made in these graceful and health-giving exercises during the short time they have practiced them, is very creditable to their instructor, Mr. Rugg. The introduction of music as an accompaniment has imparted much additional interest to these.

The following is a list of studies pursued during the last term, with the number of pupils in each:

	Males.	Females.
Reading, - - - - -	45	99
Spelling, - - - - -	45	99
Declamations, - - - - -	27	
Compositions, - - - - -	26	60
Drawing, - - - - -	18	25
Geometry, - - - - -	6	19
Arithmetic, - - - - -	13	32
Algebra, - - - - -	25	56
Latin, - - - - -	14	34
French, - - - - -	1	16
Botany, - - - - -	3	7
Physiology, - - - - -	1	7
Natural History, - - - - -	3	1
Moral Philosophy, - - - - -	4	2
Physical Geography, - - - - -	19	35
Book-keeping, - - - - -	10	8
Natural Philosophy, - - - - -	8	20
Astronomy, - - - - -	3	9
Chemistry, - - - - -	3	4
English Language, - - - - -	17	45
Universal History, - - - - -	2	6
Music, - - - - -		

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Some important changes have been made in the course of studies. Owing to the fact that very few of the boys who enter go through the whole course, it was deemed advisable to transfer the study of book-keeping from the last to the beginning of the 3d year, thus giving an opportunity to a larger number to avail themselves of that important branch.

The study of physical geography, involving as it does an elementary knowledge of some studies, which are pursued later in the course, and being found to be too difficult for the entering classes, was transferred to the 3d year, and the study of history substituted. The following is the course of study finally adopted by the High School Committee, to whom the matter was referred by special vote of the Board:

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST YEAR.

1st Six Months,—Algebra, History, English Language or Latin.

2nd “ “ Algebra, History, English Language or Latin

SECOND YEAR.

1st Six Months,—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, English Language or Latin.

2nd “ “ Geometry, Natural Philosophy, English Language or Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

1st Six Months,—Astronomy, Book-keeping, Moral Philosophy or Latin.

2nd “ “ Arithmetic, Chemistry, Physical Geography or Latin.

FOURTH YEAR.

1st Six Months,—Geology, Arithmetic, Constitution or Latin.

2nd “ “ Intellectual Philosophy, Physiology, Botany or Latin.
French, Music and Drawing, optional.

The semi-annual exhibitions in May and November were as usual interesting occasions.

At the last, which took place in the evening, His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Vincent and Ladd with other members of the City Government, occupied the platform with the members of the School Committee.

The City Hall was densely packed with a large audience, whose general quiet, (notwithstanding the fact that nearly one half were obliged to stand during the whole of the exercises, occupying three hours,) was the best evidence of their interest.

On both of these occasions diplomas were conferred by the Chairman on behalf of the School Board, with a short preliminary address.

The following are the names of the graduating classes :

IN MAY.

LUCY STEARNS,	EMILY T. BROWN,
ELIZA H. SANFORD,	EMMA C. HASKELL,
HENRY H. WINSLOW,	SUSAN H. TAYLOR,
JAMES H. TALLMAN,	CHARLES F. MATTHEWS,
EMANUEL SULLAVOU,	THOMAS H. HILLMAN.

IN NOVEMBER.

LYDIA J. CRANSTON,	DANIEL A. ANTHONY,
EMMA C. WHITE,	WILLIAM P. EDWARDS,
MARY A. BRIGHTMAN,	MARY E. H. OTTIWELL,
FLORENCE K. LADD,	KATIE E. KIRWIN,
ABBY C. HAYES,	JOHN H. PEDRO.

Of the above, Misses Lucy Stearns and Eliza H. Sanford of the class of May, and Misses Lydia J. Cranston and Emma C. White of the class of November, received the prize Lyceum tickets awarded to the two best scholars of each class, by a vote of the Trustees.

Misses Etta F. Taber and Lizzie J. Dillingham of the entering class of June, and Masters William L. Lawton and William A. Nye of the entering class of November, received the tickets awarded to the two highest at the examination, of their respective classes. The following are the names of those pupils who have not missed a single day during the year :

MISS AMANDA B. ARNOLD,	MASTER OLIVER F. BROWN,
" ELLEN A. DAMON,	" HORACE F. CHASE,
" SARAH A. CARR,	" ISRAEL C. CORNISH,
" HANNAH C. DRIGGS,	" IVORY C. CORNISH, JR.,
" MARIETTA KIRK,	" WILLIAM P. EDWARDS,
" FLORENCE K. LADD,	" ELMORE P. HASKINS,
" FOSTINA F. WILCOX,	" EDWARD L. POTTER,
	" WILLIAM B. SHERMAN,
	" JOSIAH O. HINCKLEY,

The plan of having only one entering class per annum, has been discussed in the High School Committee. We would call the attention of the incoming Board to the consideration of this subject.

In most, if not all of the principal cities and towns this arrangement has been adopted and has been found to work admirably. It would simplify the working of the school, and would greatly lessen the labor of the School Committee by relieving them of one examination. The time required too, in preparing for exhibitions every six months, somewhat interferes with the regular routine of study, and it may be doubted whether the moral effect of one exhibition a year will not be greater than two, as under the present arrangement.

PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

During the year some valuable additions and repairs have been made to the philosophical apparatus, the Board appropriating one hundred dollars of the State fund for that purpose. In the last annual report the desirability of a new High School building was expressed. It is to be hoped that the time may arrive at no distant day when such a movement may be initiated. The present accommodations for the philosophical apparatus are very meagre and unsuitable. We have apparatus worth at least \$1500, which never can be seen to any advantage, and which it costs more time and labor to keep in order than would be the case if a better room were provided.

The class rooms are also ill proportioned, too small and badly ventilated. A school which is the highest

representative of our public system of education, should have a local presence more in accordance with its character.

On behalf of the High School Committee,

EDMUND RODMAN, Chairman *ex officio*.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The undersigned, Chairman of the Committee on Country Schools, would report that agreeable to a vote of the Board, he has taken charge of the schools of this grade during the year, and has visited them and examined most of them twice during the last six months. During the year Miss Rounseville, of the Belville school, has been absent on leave, with the exception of which the teachers have all remained at their posts.

It is believed that the schools of this grade have made as good proficiency as in any previous year. During the year an effort was made to unite the Acushnet and Belville schools and form one graded school. It is to be regretted that the City Government did not see fit to join with the Board in the accomplishment of this purpose, as it is believed it would have added greatly to the advantages of the pupils in these districts, besides lessening the expense of their education.

It is not to be denied that the schools of this grade in common with all the other schools in the city have labored under disadvantage, from the unsettled condition of the affairs of this department for most of the year. Your Committee refer to the resignation of the

Superintendent early in the year, and a failure to decide whether we were to elect a successor or return to the old system of management. It is to be hoped that this evil will be remedied at an early day, either by electing a Superintendent or petitioning the City Government to abolish the office.

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee.

I. H. COE, Chairman.

ALMS HOUSE SCHOOL.

The Chairman of the Committee on the Alms House School submits the following report:

This school has been under the charge of Miss Anna E. Sanford during the past year, who has done good service. The number of scholars has been somewhat greater than in former years.

An unsuccessful attempt was made during the year to have this school removed from the Alms House and made to some extent, a "Reform School," requiring of those committed to perform a certain amount of labor daily, and securing the services of a male teacher, who should superintend their labors, &c., and although it was unsuccessful, so great is the necessity and so full of promise the results, that your Committee recommend that the subject be brought to the notice of the incoming City Government at an early day.

Respectfully submitted,

I. H. COE, Chairman.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools, established here sixteen years ago, have been gradually growing in favor, and the importance of them so well understood that the Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education has, in the Annual Report, required information in relation thereto.

The schools commenced on the 11th of October, and the first term of 10 weeks closed on the 16th of December.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Ebenezer Hervey was appointed Principal, Adam Mackie, Jr., and Miss Mary H. Covell Assistants.

Number entered during the term,	- - - - -	107
Largest number present at any session,	- - - - -	64
Smallest " " " " " "	- - - - -	18
Average attendance,	- - - - -	40

From the Quarterly Report of the Principal we learn that their ages range from fifteen to fifty-eight years. This school is composed of those who have not had the ordinary advantages of school instruction. They appear very anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered to better their educational condition. Although many are in advanced life, yet they manifest in good degree the docility of children and take hold of instruction with anxiety and patient industry. It has been very apparent through the term that the instruction imparted to them has not been lost. All who have been in constant attendance have made commendable, and some very marked improvement in the rudiments of education; and by the same continued diligence and patient perseverance may in some degree overcome the disabilities of their condition, and acquire an amount of knowledge sufficient to enable them to fill more creditably such places in society as may fall to their lot in life."

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. Frances G. Hersey was appointed Principal, and Miss Louisa A. Arey, Assistant.

From the Quarterly Report of the Principal we extract the following information in relation to that school :

“The first term of the Female Department of 1864, closed on Friday evening, December 15th. Number of scholars entered 140. Number belonging to the school 100. Of the remaining 40, some have left the city, others are living in places too remote to attend school, while others have been influenced to attend the day school.

The average attendance for the term is 90, the largest average ever given. That of 1863 ranks next, averaging 81. The number of scholars is 150. The eldest pupil in school is 67 years of age. Although she lives quite a distance from school, she has been absent but one evening this term, and is one of the most faithful, earnest and devoted pupils. Nor does she stand alone; there is quite a large class of girls, who deserve commendation, for their untiring industry, zeal and perseverance.

The branches taught are, reading, writing, spelling, defining and arithmetic; two scholars are studying geography, two history and two book-keeping.

The improvement in reading, writing, spelling and defining has been very satisfactory, remarkable, considering the age of these scholars and the fact that many of them come to school without any idea of the English sound of letters and words. Many who now read and write well, took their first lessons three years since.

In arithmetic the improvement has not been so rapid. Girls who have labored hard all day, whose intellectual

powers are untrained, find the study of arithmetic difficult.

The labors of the other sex, in like conditions, seem to call out and force the mind to some effort of calculation, while the female comes to the task, it would almost seem, without capacity, therefore, if you rely on Mental Arithmetic, they fail to make progress. The slate and blackboard seems to assist them. But these discouragements are more than counterbalanced by the eagerness and energy manifested; for there are some cases of very marked success. If we do not accomplish much apparently, we universally start them in a course of self-education.

It is due to the girls, to notice the improvement, very marked, in the moral and social condition of the school. In the first term of 1860, there was much trouble from the petty abstractions of books, pens, paper and articles left in the school room, and in some cases of garments of the pupils, together with rudeness of expression and conduct during school hours. This has entirely passed away, for the last two years; the rights of property are respected, prompt and cheerful obedience manifested, with gentle and respectful deportment. Also the kindest expressions of respect, affection and appreciation, not only for the teachers but for the City Authorities, for establishing the school, and for making it so pleasant and comfortable and feeling so much interest in their improvement.

There has been some hesitation with the Committee about admitting any under 15 years of age. The class now in school under that age, are from various causes, unable to attend the day school. After the reading and writing exercises their time is employed in reading use-

ful books, loaned them as a reward for good conduct and lessons, securing for them a pleasant, comfortable and quiet evening, with good moral influences, better perhaps than they always find in their cold desolate homes. Under these circumstances I hope they will be suffered to remain."

It will be seen from the foregoing reports that these schools are exerting a powerful influence for good in this community, and that many who have toiled through the day come to these schools to toil through the evening in search of knowledge. The Committee have noticed that notwithstanding the music of the political meetings on the outside of the building, that the desks of the inside were filled with those seeking the knowledge of this world and of that which is to come.

Several ladies have kindly volunteered their services to assist in teaching in these schools, if another room could be obtained and these ladies would take charge of such scholars, who might wish to attend on the intervening nights, they might also have charge of all those who wish to attend but are debarred on account of their age. We notice in the public prints, that a similar school in Boston, called the Union Missionary Night School, has just closed its first term. Number of scholars 416; number of teachers 46. Twenty-five of the scholars are orphans; 100 have lost either a father or a mother; 78 are mechanics; 96 are store and market boys; 24 are cash and office boys; 30 are news boys; and the remainder a variety of occupations.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM HOWE,

Chairman Sub-Committee.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

Upon the resignation in April last of E. Hervey, Esq., Principal of the Parker Street Grammar School, who retired after a faithful and useful service of thirty years in the Public Schools of this city, with the respect and regard of the members of this Board, a meeting for the examination of applicants to fill that and future vacancies was deemed advisable.

In accordance with a vote of the Board a public examination of teachers was held in the School Committee room, according to previous notice published in the papers of this city and in the Boston Journal.

Twenty-seven applicants presented themselves, twelve gentlemen and fifteen ladies. One of the gentlemen was obliged to leave immediately after the examination in arithmetic. The examination was conducted by printed questions, with the exception of algebra, which were prepared and written by the Chairman, and that upon methods of teaching which was oral. The Chairman was present nearly the whole time. On the second day Mr. Coe conducted the reading and spelling exercises, and was present an hour or more on the first day. Messrs. Barney, Akin and Howe were present a part of the time.

Twenty-five having attained a general average of 82 6-7 were declared eligible to appointments when vacancies should occur.

Two of these have already received appointments as teachers, Charles E. E. Moshier having been appointed to the Principalship of the Parker Street Grammar School, and James M. Bunker to that of the Middle Street Grammar School, made vacant by the transfer of James S. Barrell to the Fifth Street Grammar School. Frederic W. Wing was already in the employ of the

city at the time of the examination, and still holds his position as Principal of the Acushnet school.

In July last the number of scholars in the Grammar department of the Grove School having greatly fallen off, owing to the decrease of population in that district, the Board voted to transfer the Grammar scholars to the Fifth Street Grammar School. This involved the retirement of Nehemiah Lincoln, who for many years had held the post of Grammar Master, to the acceptance of the Board and the general satisfaction of all who were connected with him. The Board passed resolutions at the time expressive of their respect for him as a teacher and as a man.

Until the present iniquitous rebellion is crushed the strictest economy is plainly forced upon us, consequently needed repairs have been postponed to a more favorable time and as little expense incurred as has been possible.

The great rise in gold and consequent inflation of prices, compelled your Committee from a sense of justice to add a small increase to the teachers' salaries. The item of fuel is more than double that expended during the last year.

The following is a statement of the amount of bills approved during the year:

Salaries of Teachers,	- - - - -	\$29,249.48
Books and Printing,	- - - - -	695.57
Alterations and Repairs,	- - - - -	1,573.22
Furniture,	- - - - -	306.87
Fuel,	- - - - -	3,929.93
Heating Apparatus,	- - - - -	1,407.50
Sweeping, Making Fires, &c.,	- - - - -	1,296.58
Cleaning and Whitewashing,	- - - - -	554.29
Philosophical Apparatus,	- - - - -	102.02
Miscellaneous,	- - - - -	650.21
		<hr/>
		\$39,765.67

The shingling of the Fifth Street school house is the only repair of any considerable amount made during the year. The building occupied by the Charles Street Intermedial and Primary schools is discreditable to the city. The yards are much too contracted and little better than quagmires in wet weather. It is earnestly hoped that some arrangement may be made, by which the lot and building may be sold and the schools transferred to a locality and structure in accordance with the more enlightened views, which prevail in regard to school accommodations. In no department of architecture is the march of improvement more manifest than in that of our school houses. In the central portions of our city the school buildings are, as a general rule, badly arranged, ill ventilated, and disfigured with furniture which is correspondingly inferior, while in the more modern parts of the city such buildings as the Fifth Street, Parker Street and Merrimac Street school houses present a marked and pleasing contrast.

May the day be not far distant when some of our antiquated buildings will give place to others better adapted to the purpose to which they are devoted.

The influence reflected from a school house with pleasant associations and surroundings upon the young and plastic mind, can hardly fail to be a refining and healthful one.

The extensive prevalence of varioloid has operated unfavorably on many of the schools, by causing a large number of absences. In one of the grammar schools the number absent averaged for some time more than one hundred per day. The School Committee took active measures to ensure vaccination, and it is believed that the worst being past, there is little cause for further apprehension.

The closing of the Wamsutta Mills, during a portion of the year, caused an overflowing of some of our primary schools. We would suggest to the in-coming Board the propriety of fitting up the primary room in the Parker Street School House, in the event of a similar contingency.

The Evening Schools, as will be seen by the accompanying reports, are in a flourishing condition and are doing an important work in our city.

By a vote of the Board, passed early in the year, the Chairman was directed to petition the Legislature to repeal the statute requiring a majority of three fourths of the whole Board to effect a change in the text books.

The operation of this law has made it almost an impossibility to effect changes, which the progress of the age in educational matters would seem to demand.

While freely admitting that a change is in itself an evil, the wisdom of a statute which amounts almost to *a prohibition of a change under any circumstance whatever*, in School Committees composed like ours, of eighteen members, may well be doubted. The attention of the in-coming Board is called to this important subject.

In July last Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock, the eloquent preacher and philanthropist, with Mrs. Rachel Howland and others of the Society of Friends, accompanied by one or more members of the School Committee, visited some of the principal schools of this city. In all of these she addressed the scholars in her usual earnest and happy manner. They were occasions of remarkable interest, and it is hoped that the impressions then made upon the young listeners will not soon be forgotten.

After a calm review of the work of the year, we feel satisfied that if as much has not been done as might have been hoped for, the interests of the Public Schools

have not suffered in our hands. The meetings of the Board though unusually frequent and of long continuance, have been quite harmonious and the members have, we believe, generally labored earnestly and conscientiously for the good of the great interests committed to their charge.

Yet the experience of the past year has confirmed us, in the opinion so often reiterated in the reports of the School Boards which have preceded us, that it is impossible for a Board constituted as all such must be, of gentlemen having other and large demands upon their time and attention, to supervise the interests of the public schools as efficiently as can one competent person whose whole time, thought and talents can be devoted to them.

At an early period of the year the School Committee formally communicated to the city authorities their conviction that the amount of compensation established by the City Ordinance, as the salary of a Superintendent of Public Schools was inadequate to secure the services of a competent person.

We trust that the city government will at an early day, pass such an ordinance as will enable your Committee to act with some prospect of success in the difficult matter of securing a person who by nature, education and experience, is qualified to perform the arduous and responsible duties of the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Phipps.

The lesson which a civil conflict, at once the grandest and most terrible of modern times, has taught us, is the paramount importance of a wise and universal system of public education.

Close behind the advance of our armies the sons and daughters of Massachusetts are planting, day after day,

those batteries of free thought and free intelligence, which, after the tramp of our armies have died away, will make slavery impossible. The malignant despots of the South are "*foaming out their own shame*" in fierce and impotent tirades against these New England institutions. They know that wherever the ægis of the Union is advanced, there inevitably follow the free school and the sacred ideas of freedom.

They know that these will make permanent the victories which might otherwise be but passing triumphs.

It is the mission of Massachusetts and the loyal North to quell the barbarism of the South, not less by the spelling book and the grammar, than by bullets.

Let our legislators, State and Municipal, see to it that by no ill-timed parsimony they cramp the mighty energies of that educational power, which is the glory and the strength of the Commonwealth, and which, after the smoke of the battle has cleared away forever, will, more than any other human instrumentality, heal the bleeding wounds of the nation, and make the region so long blasted by the deadly blight of slavery, blossom with the beauty, the luxuriance and the graces of a higher civilization.

The strength and true glory of the republic rest in the intelligence and virtue of the people. "*In hoc signo vincemus.*"

Respectfully submitted on behalf of School Board.

EDMUND RODMAN, Chairman.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Board are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective positions during the year past

ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE. 1865.

CHARLES ALMY, CHAIRMAN. WILLIAM HOWE, SECRETARY.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Almy, Rodman, Bonney, Fessenden, Clarke, Hervey, Bonney.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Fessenden, Bonney, Chisholm, Hutchinson, Gardner, Kempton, Clarke.

ON INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS—Burt, Pierce, Coe, Chisholm, Bessey.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Sayer, Pierce, Howe, Otheman, Bessey.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Coe, Rodman, Kempton, Pierce, Burt.

ON EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Almy, Rodman, Fessenden, Burt, Sayer, Coe, Clarke, Hutchinson, Barney.

ON TEXT BOOKS AND LIBRARY—Almy, Rodman, Hervey, Clarke, Bonney, Chisholm, Barney.

ON ACCOUNTS—Almy, Kempton, Gardner.

ON EXPENDITURES—Almy, Pierce, Gardner, Kempton, Clarke, Rodman, Coe.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

APPENDIX TO SCHOOL REPORT.

At a meeting of the School Committee, held Monday evening, Feb. 1st, the Chairman read the following communication :

To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford :

GENTLEMEN :—Having been elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Lowell under circumstances that seemed to render my acceptance of the office a personal duty, I beg leave to resign the office of Superintendent of the Public Schools in this city, to which for the fourth time you have so recently been pleased to elect me. I desire that the resignation may take effect at the close of the present term, the 26th inst.

It is with no ordinary emotion that I have decided to leave a city where more than sixteen years of my life have been uninterruptedly devoted to the cause of education, and to resign an office which has brought me into such pleasant relations with all most deeply interested in the prosperity of our Public Schools. Please accept gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for all the kindness you have shown me during the period of my connection with you in the past, and my heart-felt wishes for the happiness and prosperity of each one of you in the future.

With great respect, your obedient servant.

MONDAY, Feb. 8th.

ABNER J. PHIPPS.

The resignation of the Superintendent was accepted and his letter referred to a committee of three, Messrs. Fessenden, Burt and Gardner, who subsequently reported the following resolutions :

RESOLVED, That the Board of School Committee accept with regret the resignation of Abner J. Phipps, Esq., as Superintendent of the Public Schools of this city, an office which he has filled since its establishment in 1860.

RESOLVED, That in parting with him the Committee cheerfully bear testimony to the ability and fidelity with which he has discharged all his official duties, to his constant devotion to the educational interests of the city and to the great benefits which have accrued to the Public Schools from his supervision.

RESOLVED, That the members of the Board tender to him as he leaves for a new field of labor, their earnest wish that his efforts there may be justly appreciated and liberally rewarded.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Board send a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Phipps.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At a meeting of the School Committee held April 2d, 1864, the Chairman read the following communication :

To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford :

Gentlemen :—By your kind permission and that of many others who have preceded you in the same capacity, I have been allowed for about thirty years to hold the important trust of Grammar Master in this city. I have not been unmindful of the responsibility of the office, and I have endeavored to discharge its duties with fidelity. For the personal and official sympathy, and kind counsel which I have received from time to time, from those appointed to watch over and promote the best interests of our schools, I trust I shall never forget to be grateful. The time has arrived in which the force of circumstances indicates my present duty, and I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as Principal of the Parker Street Grammar School.

Most Respectfully, yours, E. HERVEY.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, (after a suspension of the rules) the resignation of Mr. Hervey was accepted, to take effect at the close of the present term. Mr. Barney moved that leave of absence be granted Mr. Hervey to the end of the term. Carried.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of Grammar Schools :

RESOLVED, That the members of the School Committee, in accepting the resignation of Ebenezer Hervey, Esq., as Principal of the Parker Street Grammar School, to take effect at the close of the present term, deem it just to express their appreciation of the ability and fidelity with which, for a period of thirty years, he has discharged the responsible duties of a Teacher in the public schools of our city.

RESOLVED, That, in testimony of this appreciation, his salary be continued until the close of the present term.

RESOLVED, That in retiring from a position he has so long and faithfully filled, our best wishes for his health and prosperity will follow him.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Board be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to Mr. Hervey, and that they also be placed on the records of this Board.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Barney in a few appropriate remarks, expressing his high respect for Mr. Hervey both as a teacher and a man, and his belief that he had in every way been faithful to the trust committed to him.

Complimentary remarks were also made by the Chairman and Mr. Coe.

The resolutions were unanimously passed.

1864.	SCHOOLS.	WINTER TERM.				SPRING TERM.				SUMMER TERM.				FALL TERM.				TEACHERS. NOW IN SERVICE.	Salaries per annum.			
		Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.						
<i>INTERMEDIAL.</i>																						
	MERRIMAC STREET.	88	80	75	93	0	87	74	67	90	0	87	83	78	94	0	102	87	79	92	0	\$375
	PARKER STREET.	84	76	70	91	3	80	73	67	91	0	76	71	65	91	0	80	72	65	90	0	300
	MAXFIELD STREET.	104	91	84	92	0	103	91	84	92	0	99	88	80	90	0	108	93	84	90	0	375
	KEMPTON STREET.	106	96	89	92	2	105	95	83	87	0	101	88	80	91	1	102	88	81	91	2	300
	CHARLES STREET.	108	99	88	89	0	108	95	88	93	0	99	93	82	88	1	98	87	77	88	0	375
	WILLIAM STREET.	127	115	106	92	0	122	110	101	92	0	122	116	105	90	0	114	102	95	93	0	375
	BUSH STREET.	99	90	80	88	0	92	79	74	91	0	96	88	70	79	0	104	90	83	92	0	300
	SIXTH STREET.	112	99	92	93	0	114	96	90	93	0	116	104	98	94	0	120	105	98	93	0	300
	DARTMOUTH STREET.	82	75	69	93	0	87	73	68	93	0	82	74	68	93	0	80	74	70	94	0	275
	Total for Intermedial Schools.	910	781	752		5	898	786	722		0	878	805	726		2	908	798	732		2	7425
<i>PRIMARY.</i>																						
	HILL.	106	97	86	88	1	120	109	98	89	0	123	114	104	91	0	133	115	105	91	0	375
	MERRIMAC STREET.	118	102	93	92	0	139	117	107	92	0	133	119	115	96	0	152	118	109	92	0	375
	CEDAR STREET.	131	161	140	87	0	205	183	161	88	0	212	201	179	89	0	230	196	177	90	0	300
	MAXFIELD STREET.	135	118	107	90	0	143	123	113	50	0	138	119	108	90	0	145	125	114	91	0	375
	CHARLES STREET.	146	101	92	91	0	123	105	100	94	0	123	98	92	94	0	130	119	108	90	0	300
	WILLIAM STREET.	115	100	90	90	0	119	102	92	90	0	109	101	92	91	0	117	98	84	90	0	375
	BUSH STREET.	106	88	81	92	0	116	93	85	92	0	98	89	83	93	0	118	98	95	97	0	375
	SIXTH STREET.	60	50	43	86	0	66	58	50	86	0	56	50	46	92	0	74	64	59	92	0	375
	GRIFFIN STREET.	79	66	58	89	0	84	70	62	88	0	92	79	70	88	0	87	75	66	88	0	300
	DARTMOUTH STREET.	109	92	83	89	0	114	93	82	88	0	107	96	89	93	0	117	101	91	90	0	375
	ARNOLD STREET.	36	29	27	92	0	43	33	31	92	0	37	33	30	93	0	36	30	27	89	0	275
	Total for Primary Schools.	1151	1004	900		1	1172	1086	981		0	1228	1099	1008		0	1339	1134	1035		0	6350

1864.		WINTER TERM.					SPRING TERM.					SUMMER TERM.					FALL TERM.					TEACHERS NOW IN SERVICE.	
SCHOOLS.		Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.	Whole No. admitted.	Av. No. be- longing.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. over 15 years.		
COUNTRY.																							
NORTH.		26	22	16	73	3	26	24	14	64	2	19	17	12	70	1	23	20	14	70	0		
ACUSHNET.		51	43	41	80	7	53	49	36	69	8	47	43	34	79	5	54	49	41	85	2		
BELVILLE.		25	23	20	80	2	25	22	18	72	2	28	21	15	71	2	22	15	13	86	0		
PLAINVILLE.		32	30	24	80	3	26	24	18	74	0	30	22	16	73	1	30	25	18	72	2		
HASKINS' CORNER.		39	37	31	85	7	47	35	27	77	5	38	35	29	82	1	38	24	25	78	1		
CANNONVILLE.		78	64	59	91	4	75	55	50	89	4	69	62	57	92	3	83	69	63	91	2		
GROVE.		188	161	145	90	5	174	139	122	89	0	172	151	135	90	2	159	120	107	90	0		
CLARK'S POINT.		27	24	22	91	0	33	26	24	92	0	32	30	29	97	0	39	32	29	89	3		
ALMS-HOUSE.		39	32	30	93	1	29	23	22	96	0	29	21	20	95	0	41	30	29	95	0		
Total for Country Schools.		495	391	385		35	488	397	331		21	464	302	347		15	480	384	339		10		
Total for Salaries.		\$4475																			\$4475		
EVENING.		Per week																			3		
Male Department.		three eves																			3		
Female Department.		Ebenezer Hervey,																			450		
		Mary H. Crowell,																			250		
		Adam Mackie, Jr.,																			300		
		Frances G. Hersey,																			400		
		Louisa A. Avey.																			270		

Clerk's Office,

City of New Bedford, March, 1865.

To Persons having Claims against the City ;

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the City, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and delivered to the City Clerk, at or before 12 o'clock M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the City will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held in the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at 2 1-2 o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD,

City Clerk.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:
FESSENDEN AND BAKER, CITY PRINTERS.
1865.

REPORT.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

IN COMMITTEE, OCT. 27, 1865.

The committee appointed July 20th, 1865, "to make full inquiry as to the best source from which a sufficient supply of pure water can be obtained for the use of the city, the most feasible method of introducing the same, and the estimated cost of such introduction," have given to the subject the investigation which its importance demands, and ask leave to report:

That it will be seen by the terms of the order, that the City Council assumed, as a settled fact,—by implication at least—that the introduction of pure water into the city is an absolute necessity, or something that has been determined upon. The committee therefore were not instructed to inquire into the necessity or expediency of introducing water, but simply as to the best source from which a supply could be obtained, the most feasible method of introducing it, and the estimated cost.

Digressing from the direct line of instruction, your committee beg leave to discuss briefly the question of necessity and expediency.

Have we now a sufficient supply of good and pure water?

Is any more required for domestic, sanitary or mechanical purposes?

Let us consider the theory of water and of a continued supply. The ocean is the grand reservoir and source from which nearly all water is obtained. The process is simple—one of nature's own—it is evaporated by heat, ascends in mist, passes over the land, becomes cooled and condensed, descends in rain to the earth, and then, in the bubbling spring, the gurgling brook, the smooth gliding stream and the majestic river finds its way back to the ocean.

The water we drink, after descending from the clouds, permeates through the earth and finds a lodgement in the wells dug for its reception, and is drawn for use as occasion requires. It is pure, as it descends from the clouds. Whatever of impurity it afterwards contains is absorbed and abstracted from the mineral and vegetable matter with which it comes in contact.

In the early settlement of our city the water was undoubtedly good, pure, or nearly so; and it is asked, why is it not now? The answer is obvious and conclusive. In cities the quality of water always deteriorates, from the simple fact, that with an increase of population come of necessity a multiplicity of sink-drains, cess-pools, privies, decaying vegetables and other filth which is daily emptied into the streets and yards. With this large

amount of filth and decaying matter, the water, as it runs on the surface, or percolates through the earth is brought in contact before it reaches our wells; and absorbing thereby noxious and poisonous qualities it becomes unfit and unsafe to drink or to use for domestic purposes. Thus fouled and poisoned, who can doubt that it engenders disease, and impairs, more or less, the health and vigor of all who use it.

In Prof. Silliman's analysis of the water of Mystic Pond, he says: "No single quality in water for general use is of more practical value than its comparative hardness—soft water is of the first importance, from every consideration of comfort, health and economy."

It is the universal opinion of the medical profession that hard water when used for drink or domestic purposes, deranges the health, and that great benefits always follow the substitution of soft water.

Dr. Leech, formerly President of the Southern Medical Society of Glasgow, speaking of the effects of introducing soft water into that city, says: "It has been observed that since this change, urinary diseases have become less frequent, especially those attended by the deposition of gravel. So far as experience has gone, my own opinion is, that dyspeptic complaints have been diminished in number. It is the opinion of the medical profession that fever has numerically decreased, and that the cases that occur are more amenable to treatment by the use of soft water supply than they were with the former supply."

The water in most of our wells is hard, as will be seen by the analyses of Prof. Chase, or at least hard in comparison with the water of Ansel White's Pond, which has

815 degrees of hardness, while the water from Mayor Howland's well has 5.999 degrees of hardness. The water in his well is, probably softer than it will average in the southern half of the city, and about a general average.

From these considerations and many others that might be advanced, it is evident that the introduction of soft and pure water into our city would produce a marked sanitary improvement.

CONTINUED SUPPLY.

It is a well settled fact that in cities which are growing, there is a steady decrease in the amount of water which may be collected and held in wells and reservoirs, caused as we all know and realize, by covering the land with buildings, and by paving streets, and sidewalks. The water, or a larger part of it which formerly percolated through the earth, now flows down the gutters into the sewers, and thence to the river. Much of that which now soaks into the earth is obstructed in its course by gas-pipes and sewers, and follows their line to the river.

While our population is increasing, and the demand for water, caused by the use of steam, is increasing in a greater ratio than our population, the supply is decreasing. This result is inevitable. It is effect following cause.

If we desire and intend to prosper, if we would have our boundaries enlarged and our business extended, we must have an ample supply of pure water and that soon.

It is said our people will not take water for domestic purposes, even when introduced. Why not? Can you find any people more fond of comfort, cleanliness and health, more ready to appreciate and enjoy the many blessings which flow from the use of pure soft water?

The same objection has always been raised, in all cities, when the introduction of water has been proposed, but in no instance has it proved correct.

Water was introduced into the city of Charlestown the past year. It met with strong opposition, and one of the most serious objections urged against the measure, was, that everybody was supplied by wells and but very few would incur the expense attending its introduction into dwellings, and the rates for its use.

What has been the result? The Commissioners, in their report, say: "It is gratifying to know that in this, the *third* month of its introduction, the water is already supplied to 990 families, 52 stores and shops, 16 manufacturing establishments, 43 stables, 10 saloons, 4 engine houses, 1 armory, and the McLean Asylum at Somerville. There are further applications for water from 418 families, 25 shops and stores, 8 manufactories, 18 stables, and 2 saloons." The same result would follow the introduction of water into this city. There can be no doubt about it.

ECONOMY.

Your committee have not the necessary data to enable them to determine the value of the property insured in this city, or the average rate of insurance paid, but the amount must be very large.

The introduction of water with hydrants in all of our streets, with a pressure of one hundred and fifty feet, would very considerably reduce the rates of insurance, and be the means of a great saving in the actual loss by fire.

A small volume of water thrown upon a fire from the hydrants, as soon as discovered, will arrest it; but if it continues, as it must now until an engine arrives, say, from ten to thirty minutes, there is always danger,—in a city built mostly of wood, as ours is — of a serious conflagration.

Our annual expense for maintaining a fire department is about \$16,000. Nearly one-half of this amount would be saved by the introduction of water. Besides this, those most familiar with the subject assure us that our reservoirs, upon which we rely for the extinguishment of fires, are entirely inadequate in many parts of the city, and the use of our otherwise efficient steam fire engines greatly crippled.

It is a well settled fact, that for domestic purposes the use of hard water costs about twenty-five per cent. more than soft water. It takes a longer time to boil dry vegetables, and consequently a larger consumption of fuel, more soap and soda for washing, and an additional wear and tear of clothing. These may seem to be small items when reckoned singly, but in a city of twenty thousand inhabitants they aggregate a large amount

We find in the report of the trial at the Bolton Union Workhouse, that: "The reduction of the expenses of soap and washing, after a change was made from water of five and one-half degrees of hardness to water of about two degrees of hardness, was found to be, upon the average of thirteen weeks, from £2 10s 1d, before the change, to £1 11s 10d per week with the pure water," — thirty-six and one-half per cent. The water of our city will average about six degrees of hardness, while the water it is proposed to use is less than one degree of hardness.

The increased softness of the water in our case would, upon the same proportions, result in a saving of forty-nine per cent. in the cost of washing.

Looking upon the question in its broad and extended aspect, taking into consideration health, comfort, and material wealth and prosperity, your committee are decidedly of the opinion that the introduction into our city of an ample supply of pure water is an absolute necessity, and that it should not be any longer delayed.

THE BEST SOURCE FROM WHICH A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF
PURE WATER CAN BE OBTAINED.

In the investigation, the first question to be solved was the character and purity of the water, in the different ponds and streams from which a supply might be drawn, and its adaptation for domestic and manufacturing purposes. To determine this, your committee employed Prof. George I. Chace, of Brown University, to make an analysis of the waters of the Little Quittacus, Snippatuit, Turner's, Long Pond, and the Pond south of the Wamsutta Mills; the latter, as indicating the character of the water which would be retained in the Acushnet River, should it be dammed at Dog-fish Bar. His report of that analysis is herewith submitted.

It will be recollected that a previous committee of the City Council employed Prof. Chace to "examine the line of the stream which flows into the Acushnet River, and to make an analysis of the water," and his report was submitted by the committee of the City Council, Dec. 29th, 1863.

Prof. Chace, in closing his report of the analysis of the water of Long Pond and the Wamsutta Mill Pond, says: "It will be seen by reference to my first report, that neither of these waters are equal in purity to that taken from the Acushnet near its source, before it had become contaminated with vegetable extracts in the stagnant ponds, through which it flows, in the lower part of its course."

In his report of the analysis of Little Quittacus, Snip-patuit, and Turner's Ponds, he closes with the remark, that: "You have reason to deem yourselves fortunate in being able to add to the supply of water from the Acushnet, should that prove insufficient, from other neighboring sources of so great purity. You will, of course, first draw upon the Little Quittacus, then upon Snippatuit, and lastly, and only in case of necessity, upon Turner's Pond."

From the result of Prof. Chace's analysis, your committee are satisfied that most of the water examined is remarkable for its purity, and is well adapted for domestic and manufacturing purposes, while the water of the Acushnet is as pure, and contains less salt than any of the others.

To aid in the investigation, your committee were fortunate in securing the services of William J. Mc Alpine, Esq., an eminent civil engineer. Mr. McAlpine has had twenty years' experience in hydraulic engineering, has made that subject a speciality, and brings to the investigation a reputation, experience, judgment, and ability equalled by few, and surpassed by none. His opinions and estimates may be relied upon with implicit confidence.

With Mr. McAlpine and Mr. Briggs, City Surveyor, your committee visited all the sources from which it was deemed possible a supply of pure water could be obtained for the use of the city, and critically examined the nature of the soil, the capacity of the ponds, streams, and the vallies in which they were located, and through which the water flowed.

In presenting Mr. McAlpine's report, we ask for it a careful perusal and candid consideration. It is full, ample, and complete. It discusses, with marked ability, the whole question of "water supply;" gives with clearness and force, the arguments for and against the several plans which have been presented, and the reasons which induced him, as he does, to "recommend for adoption the Acushnet plan, substantially as it was submitted by Mr. Briggs." In this conclusion your committee cordially agree.

Your committee feel that his report is so searching and thorough, and it has so nearly exhausted the whole subject, that there is little left for them to add. We would, however, call your attention to the items of expense, and the cost of the works as detailed in the report.

The total of each plan is as follows, exclusive of distribution :

Harbor Dike,	\$293,607.50
Acushnet, Briggs' plan,	385,994.55
Acushnet, Ansel White's Dam,	304,404.00
Long Pond,	369,612.00
Turner's Pond,	318,572.00
Smith Mills, Cummings' Pond,	336,107.50

There are two plans of distribution proposed — one, cement pipe, costing \$90,000, the other, using the same kind of piping, \$175,000.

Your committee would recommend the adoption of the more general and extended plan of distribution, as it would facilitate a more general use of the water, and better subserve the interests of the people.

Adopting, as recommended, the modified plan of taking the water from Ansel White's Pond, instead of damming the River a half mile south of his Pond, and accepting the plan for the largest distribution, the cost of the work, complete, would be \$479,404.

We feel perfectly satisfied, from personal examination and inquiry, that the work can be built, as proposed, for the sum named.

The amount is certainly small in comparison with the many and important results which will flow from the introduction, into our city, of an ample supply of pure, wholesome water.

We cannot harbor the thought for a moment, that after reading and carefully digesting the able report of Mr. McAlpine and the analysis of Prof. Chace, the City Council will hesitate to adopt the plan proposed, and order the construction of the work without unnecessary delay.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

For the committee,

WARREN LADD, *Chairman.*

ANALYSIS
OF
SAMPLES OF WATER,
BY
PROF. G. I. CHACE.

*To the Committee of the City Council of New Bedford,
on the Introduction of Fresh Water :*

GENTLEMEN :

About four weeks since, I received from you for examination and analysis, three samples of water, in basket-bottles labelled :

No. 1. From Little Quittacus Pond.

No. 2. From Snippatuit Pond.

No. 3. From Turner's Pond.

From what part of these several ponds these samples were taken, is not stated on the labels ; but, I presume, sufficiently far from the margin to insure a fair representation of their contents.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.

On being placed in glass vessels by the side of pure distilled water, all of these samples showed color, derived, undoubtedly, from minute quantities of vegetable ex-

tracts which they held in solution. No. 3 contained the largest proportion of these extracts, and when seen in mass was of a deep tawny color; in No. 2 the color was much fainter, while No. 1 differed, by a shade only, from pure distilled water. After standing in open vessels for four weeks, Nos. 2 and 3 shewed the same color. Numerous small coagula of vegetable matter had formed and precipitated themselves without perceptibly bleaching the waters. On adding, however, a minute quantity of alum in solution, and allowing them to settle, they soon became transparent and colorless. Two or three grains to the gallon are sufficient for this; and as the alumina goes down with the precipitate, the waters contract no injurious impurity from this treatment. By flowing over the clean bottom of a pebbly brook, these waters would probably loose their color. The constant motion of the water would bring every portion of it in contact with the air, and the vegetable matters contained in it would be thus rapidly oxydised and destroyed.

ACTION ON LEAD.

To test the action of these waters on lead, clean slips of that metal were immersed in open vessels and allowed to remain for four weeks. They were observed from time to time, and at the end of the four weeks both the water and the lead were examined.

Within a few hours a visible action had already taken place on the lead in No. 1. This action continued with undiminished energy for several days. After this, the oxidation was less rapid, though it did not entirely cease. On the lead in No. 2 the action was more tardy and much slighter. In No. 3 the action less apparent, though in reality greater than in No. 2.

The acid present in it caused the oxide of lead to be dissolved and disappear as fast as it was formed.

On examining the strip of lead in No. 1, it was found over large portions of its surface coated with the oxide of that metal. The lead had also thrown off repeated films of the oxide, which lay accumulated at the bottom of the vessel. A portion of the lead had also been dissolved in the water, as was shown by the application of the proper tests.

In No. 2 the lead was much less corroded and a smaller portion of the oxide had passed into solution.

In No. 3 the strip of lead showed hardly a trace of oxide. Neither was there any accumulation of oxide on the bottom of the vessels as in the case of No. 1. On testing the water, however, it was seen that a large quantity of lead had been taken up and dissolved by it, several times as much as had been taken up by No. 1, and at least ten times as much as was taken up by rain water, from a brick cistern, on similar trial. All of these waters act upon lead so freely that the use of this metal should be avoided, as much as possible in their distribution.

ACTION ON IRON.

All these waters act upon iron. No. 1 the most freely

RELATIVE HARDNESS.

When subjected to the proper tests — action on soap —

No. 1	gave	.500	degrees of hardness.
No. 2	"	.666	" "
No. 3	"	.833	" "

By reference to report, presented Nov. 20, 1863, it will be perceived that Nos. 1 and 2 are softer than any samples taken from the Acushnet—softer even than that gathered at its very source.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER.

Previous to concentration, none of these samples gave tests for chlorium, sulphuric acid, lime, or iron, or for any saline substance whatever, with the exception of No. 1. This showed slight traces of the chlorides.

A gallon of each of these waters, evaporated to dryness, gave the following result:

No. 1 gave 1.760 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting, of organic matter,	1.024 grains
“ of salts,	.713 “
“ of silica and alumina,	.023 “

The organic matter was vegetable. The salts consisted, almost exclusively, of the alkaline chlorides and sulphates—the former predominating. There was but just a trace of lime. There was a minute portion of alumina associated with the silica, which in this water is little more than a trace.

No. 2 gave 2.527 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting, of organic matter,	1.596 grains
“ of salts,	.836 “
“ of silica and alumina,	.095 “

The salts were the same as in No. 1, except that there was relatively a larger proportion of the sulphates. There was the same remarkable absence of lime. In burning out the organic matter, two or three scintilla-

tions were observed, which showed the presence of nitrates in minute quantities. Silica and alumina were present in more considerable quantity than in No. 1.

No. 3. gave 4.563 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting, of organic matter,	3.518 grains
“ of salts,	.947 “
“ of silica and alumina,	.097 “

The organic matter—almost exclusively vegetable—was very abundant.

The salts were the same kind as in Nos. 1 and 2, but greater in quantity. There was also more of alumina and silica. Iron was present in all these waters, but, with the exception of the last perhaps, not in sufficient quantities to be harmful. When reduced by evaporation nearly to dryness, No. 3 showed a decided acid reaction.

No. 2 is remarkable for its purity—it containing less of foreign matter than any one of the samples taken from the Acushnet—especially less of saline and earthy substances. The almost total absence of lime makes it a very soft water, and, moreover, fits it admirably for the production of steam. Only the alumina and silica could go to form incrustation on the bottom of the boiler, and these would be mixed with so large a proportion of the highly soluble chlorides and sulphates that they could be easily blown off. No. 1, like all remarkably pure waters, acts strongly upon the lead, and should not be conveyed through pipes of that metal.

No. 2 is a good water, though every way inferior to No. 1. It contains more organic, more saline and more earthy matter.

No. 3 is yet more heavily charged with all of these impurities, though still superior to the water with which most of our large cities are supplied.

You have reason to deem yourselves fortunate in being able to add to the supply of water from the Acushnet, should that prove insufficient, from other neighboring sources of so great purity. You will, of course, first draw upon Little Quitticus, then upon Snippatuit, and lastly, and only in case of necessity, upon Turner's Pond. It affords me pleasure to learn that your city has taken the preparatory steps for carrying out an improvement which will not only tend to promote the health and comfort of every citizen, but furnish an essential requisite of an enlarged material prosperity.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. I. CHACE.

PROVIDENCE, August 22, 1865.

*To the Committee of the City Council of New Bedford,
on the Introduction of Fresh Water :*

GENTLEMEN :

I have subjected to examination and analysis, the two samples of water last forwarded—one from Long Pond marked No. 1, and the other from Pond, south of Wamsutta Mills, marked No. 2.

When compared with distilled water, both of the samples showed color, that of No. 2 being the deepest. In both the color depended in part upon minute particles of matter suspended in them. These particles were much the more numerous in No. 2.

A strip of lead, allowed to remain for about four weeks in No. 1, was found much corroded. A considerable quantity of the oxide of lead, which had fallen from it, lay on the bottom of the vessel. Only a very small portion of the oxide formed was held in solution by the water. The action of No. 2 upon lead was extremely slight. The strip was not corroded. There was no collection of oxide at the bottom of the vessel, and there was a mere trace of lead in the water.

No. 1 is comparatively soft water. Subjected to the soap test it gave only 0.66 degrees of hardness. No. 2 gave 2.06 degrees.

On the application of the proper tests, previous to concentration, No. 1 gave a trace of chlorium (salt) and a less marked one for iron, but showed neither lime, nor any of the sulphates.

A gallon (58,372 grains) of each of the waters was evaporated to dryness. No. 1 gave 2.236 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting, of organic matter,	1.304 grains
“ of salts,	.922 “
“ of silica,	.01 “

The organic matter was almost entirely vegetable. The salts consisted chiefly of the chloride of sodium or common table salt, and sulphate of lime, the latter in

considerable quantities. There was also a salt of iron present.

No. 2 gave 7.08 grains of solid residuum,

Consisting, of organic matter,	2.412 grains
“ of salts,	4.296 “
“ of silica,	.371 “

The organic matter was nearly all vegetable.

The salts consisted very largely of sodium. There was but little lime; but a very large quantity of iron. There was much more silica than in No. 1, to which it is in all respects greatly inferior.

It will be seen by reference to my first report, that neither of these waters are equal in purity to that taken from the Acushnet near its source, before it had become contaminated with vegetable extracts in the stagnant ponds through which it flows, in the lower part of its course.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. I. CHACE.

PROVIDENCE, September, 30, 1865.

REPORT

MADE TO THE

WATER COMMITTEE

OF THE

COMMON COUNCIL

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

ON

SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER.

BY

WILLIAM. J. McALPINE,

CIVIL ENGINEER.

STOCKBRIDGE, October 20th, 1865

Warren Ladd, Esq., Chairman of the Water Committee:

Dear Sir: —

In pursuance of your letter of instructions of July 25th, and the order of the Council of New Bedford, copies of which are hereunto annexed, I have examined the question of supplying the city with water, and herewith submit the results of that examination.

The instrumental examination and many of the computations required, have been made by George A. Briggs, Esq., who has also aided materially in the examination and in the preparations for the report.

Professor George I. Chace has made the analysis of the waters from the proposed sources, and his report thereon, hereto appended, will command attention.

I am indebted to the several members of the committee for valuable suggestions which have been embodied in the report.

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. McALPINE, *Civil Engineer.*

ANALYTICAL INDEX OF THE REPORT.

THE SOURCE OF FRESH WATER.

The atmosphere, driven down by the winds across the ocean, absorbs the water, and coming in contact with colder currents over the land, the aqueous vapor is precipitated upon it in the form of rain, snow, and dew. 32

The greatest precipitation is generally at the equator, and it gradually lessens towards the poles. But this rule is modified by the proximity of the land to the ocean, and the conformation of its elevations. 33

THE AVAILABLE QUANTITY.

The amount of water collectible from any district of the country depends upon the depth of the rain-fall, the area of the water-shed, and the loss by evaporation and absorption. The extensive experiments which have been made in various parts of the country to determine the ratio between the rain-fall and that portion which runs off through the streams, furnish reliable data on this branch of the subject. 34

The records of the rain-fall at New Bedford cover a period of fifty years, and are corroborated by others in the neighborhood. 34

The water-sheds of the streams near the city are well adapted to the collection of a large proportion of the falling water, being generally porous sand and gravel, which allows the falling water to sink below the surface when it is uninfluenced by evaporation. 34

The extensive level swamps at the head of Fresh River will, when cleared up, diminish the ratio from this source, as do also the extensive surfaces of the water exposed to evaporation in the Middleborough ponds. 35

To render the whole of the flowing water available, the surplusses occurring in the wet seasons of the year must be stored and served out in regular daily supplies.

The minimum supply which the stream affords in dry times, is determined only by daily gauges. 36

THE QUALITY OF THE WATER.

PAGE.

The analyses of Professor Chace show the chemical constituents of the waters from the proposed sources, and that some of them are superior to that furnished to neighboring cities. 37

The quality of the water depends upon the purity of the atmosphere, the extent of decaying matter which it comes in contact with on the surface, and the soluble salts and minerals it encounters upon and below the surface of the ground. 38

The aqueous vapors condensed over our cities are contaminated by the gases of dissolving substances in the atmosphere, and by contact with the decaying garbage on the surface, and the faecal matter from the privies and stables.

The soil of the water-sheds at the sources of the streams is very free from solvent earthy salts and minerals, and washed by the rains of ages, now acts as a filter, and produces water of remarkable purity. 38

Water for domestic purposes should be soft, limpid, pure and cool. M. Soyer, the eminent London cook, says that one-third of the tea consumed in that city is wasted by the use of hard water, and that soft water is absolutely necessary for cooking. Other scientific men state that the use of soft instead of hard water for washing, in London, would produce a saving of twenty millions of dollars annually. 39

Perfectly pure water is without taste, and when not aerated is insipid. A slight mixture of some of the earthy salts gives it a more agreeable flavor. The free use of ice serves to disguise the impurities in much of the water that is drank. Water from deep seated springs and wells has the temperature of the earth at that depth, which nearly corresponds with the mean annual temperature of the air at the surface. This is about 50 degrees at New Bedford. . . 39

Large and deep bodies of water maintain a more equable temperature, than the brooks and shallow ponds, being much cooler in summer, and warmer in winter, than the surrounding air, and when conveyed from such deep lakes underground in conduits and pipes, preserves its equability. 40

The water in common wells is derived from the percolation of the rain water, and must generally be limited in supply, and in cities, seriously injured by its absorption of the decaying offal. . . . 41

The popular predjudice in favor of such well water can only be overcome, when placed in daily contrast with pure water like that proposed to be introduced. 42

The geological character of the rocks and superincumbent soil in and near the city, forbids the hope of obtaining a sufficient supply by boring or Artesian wells. The latter would require that there should be a porous stratum of earth or rock, exposing a drainage of at least a thousand acres, dipping into the earth between two impervious strata. There are no evidences of the existence of such strata in the neighborhood. 43

THE ADVANTAGES OF A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

These are both sanitary and economic, promoting the comfort, cleanliness, and the health of the people, lessening the labor of the household, and saving property by the extinguishment of fires. 43

A fair charge for the use of the water would render such works self-paying, but the charges established in other cities, if applied here, would leave nearly one-third of the interest on the cost of the works to be raised by taxation. 44

The introduction of an abundant supply of water will diminish the loss arising from conflagrations, perhaps to an extent equal to their cost. 45

New Bedford is peculiarly exposed to fires.

Elsewhere the introduction of water has generated many manufacturing which contribute largely to the support of the city government. 45

OBJECTIONS.

The objections usually made are *doubts* as to the quantity and quality of the water proposed to be introduced; *fears* that its cost will greatly exceed the estimates, and that its expenses will so much exceed the revenue as to involve heavy taxation on property; and *contentment* with the present supply of impure water. 46

The storage of water renders it liable sometimes, in certain conditions of the atmosphere, to defilement by the rapid decay of animal and vegetable life. The plans proposed will obviate this difficulty. Stored water precipitates or throws off its impurities. 51

These objections are answered in this report, and it is shown that an ample supply of pure and wholesome water can be introduced for a reasonable outlay, and that the revenue and contingent advantages will more than repay the cost. 52

With the large storage provided in the plans, the water may be even lavishly used by the citizens in the driest times, and this will gratefully contrast with the present condition of failing wells, exhausted cisterns, and all nature panting with thirst. 53

Experience shows that a water project of this kind is certain to prevail, and owners of property should for their own interests, direct its management. 49

THE QUANTITY REQUIRED.

PAGE.

A larger supply is required in summer than in winter, and it is also greater on particular days and hours. A minimum supply of one and a half millions of gallons of water daily would be demanded at first, which would soon be increased to two millions, and ultimately, perhaps, to three millions. The plans have been arranged for a present supply of two millions with the means of increasing to three millions, at a small additional expense. The engine pumps and mains have been duplicated to provide, as far as possible, against any temporary interruption in the supply. . . . 50

STORAGE.

Tables have been prepared to show, in a practical way, the operation of storing the waters of the Acushnet, and the mean daily quantity which can be relied upon from that source. These tables show for each month, for a period of twelve years, the depth of the rain-fall, and the portion available, the loss by evaporation, the consumption, and the surplusses requiring storage for future use. . . . 53

These tables demonstrate that the Acushnet, dammed as proposed, could be relied upon for a daily supply of more than three millions of gallons in the driest times, and generally four millions; and at a trifling expense, its water-shed and storing capacity may be increased so as to secure at least five millions of gallons daily. . . . 54

The modified plan of using Ansel White's Pond for storage would furnish a present daily supply of over two millions of gallons. 50

The water-shed of Turner's Mills will, with the surplus stored, furnish a supply of two millions of gallons, and that of Smith's Mills, three miles below, will furnish four millions, if stored. The large water-shed of Long Pond, and of the proposed Harbor Basin, will ensure an abundant supply from either of these sources, even without much provision for storage. 57

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PLANS.

1. THE HARBOR DYKE.

An earthen dam lined with stone will be thrown across the Harbor at Dog-Fish Bar to exclude the salt and retain the fresh water supplied by the Acushnet. The engine, pump, and well will be placed on the west-side of the Basin, and the water thrown into the Distributing Reservoir on the Acushnet Hills. 58

A Lock will be placed on the Dyke to allow vessels to pass at all times. The chamber of the Lock will be one hundred and twenty-five by thirty feet, with double gates at each end opening both ways. The fresh water in its basin will, when full, be one foot above the level of high tide, and will cover about three hundred acres. . . . 59

The engine will be one hundred and sixty horse power, and the pumping main five thousand two hundred and fifty feet long. In other particulars the works will correspond with those before described. 60

2. THE ACUSHNET.

An earthen dam will be built across the creek at Wilson's, twenty feet high, which will flood about three hundred acres, and give storage for three hundred millions of gallons, and if raised two feet higher, five hundred millions storage. The water will be conducted from this to the Receiving Reservoir at the Railroad crossing, in the north part of the city, in an oval brick conduit of three or four feet in diameter, for five and a half miles, descending at the rate of six inches per mile. 57

The Receiving Reservoir will be of earth, lined with puddle, faced on the water side with stone, and on the top with turf. It will be in two compartments, each of which will contain one millions of gallons. The surface of the water will be twenty-nine feet above tide. A pump well, with pipes communicating with either compartment, will be built, in which the forcing pumps will be placed, and over them a vertical, condensing, beam engine of one hundred and twenty horse power. 64

A pumping main of twenty inches diameter, and 2250 feet long, will convey the water to the Distributing Reservoir, on the Acushnet Hill, the surface of the water of which will be one hundred and fifty-four feet above tide. This reservoir will be of earth, lined with puddle, and the banks faced with stone and turfed, and in two compartments, each of which will contain twelve millions of gallons. 61

The modification of this plan is in using Ansel White's dam and pond, instead of building a new one, and conveying the water to the brick conduit in a smaller cement pipe. 66

3. LONG POND.

The water would be conducted from this lake for nearly two miles in an open canal, and then by the brick conduit eleven and one-third miles, to a Receiving Reservoir, near the one proposed in the Acushnet plan, the waters of which will be thirty-nine feet above tide. 66

The conduit, reservoir, engine, pump and mains will be made as proposed in the Acushnet plan. The engine will be one hundred and fifteen horse power, and the pumping mains two thousand feet long. 67

4. TURNER'S MILLS.—FRESH RIVER.

The present dam at this place will be repaired, the Pond cleaned out, and the water conducted from the Pond to the west foot of the

Acushnet Hills in a brick conduit, of three feet in diameter, for two and one-third miles, to a pump-well, and thence by an engine, of one hundred horse power, through a main three hundred feet long. In other particulars the works will generally be as before described. 67

[4. SMITH'S MILLS.—FRESH RIVER.

The present stone dam will be used, the pond cleaned out, and the water conducted to the Pump-well via an oval conduit, three by four feet in diameter, two thousand three hundred feet long, and from thence be pumped into a Reservoir, near the Rider House, through a main of three thousand three hundred feet in length. The engine will be one hundred and twenty horse power. In other particulars the works will correspond with those before described. 68

DISTRIBUTION.

The water will be distributed through the city by two principal mains, one of ten inches in diameter, from the force-pumps, through Purchase and Third streets, and the other of sixteen inches in diameter, from the Distributing Reservoir, through County street. The mains will be gradually diminished to eight inches at the south end of the city, and will be connected by one cross main of ten inches, two of eight, and five of six inches in diameter. The intermediate pipes will be four inches diameter. This arrangement of pipes will be divided into six separate districts by lines of stop-cocks. Fire Hydrants will be placed at every alternate corner. There will be twenty miles of pipes, which with the stop-cocks, hydrants and fixtures complete will cost, if of cast iron, \$208,640 : or, if of iron lined with cement, \$175,000. 69

Another plan of distribution is presented which would require but ten miles of pipes, and would cost, if of cast iron, \$118,500, and of cement lined, about \$90,000. The larger plan is recommended for adoption. Pipes of cast iron are liable to corrosion and obstruction therefrom, which the cement lined are free from. The experience of the durability of cement lined pipes, and their other advantages, would warrant their adoption in this case for all except the pumping and large distributing mains. 70

ESTIMATES OF COST.

The estimates have been made from detailed plans, and comparison with the actual cost of similar works. Sixty per cent. has generally been added for the present increased cost of labor and materials. The opinions of extensive engine and pipe manufacturers confirm the amplitude of the estimates for these items, and confidence is felt that for all of the other items, except for land and water damages and cleaning out the mill ponds, the estimates are ample. The detailed plans used in preparing the estimates are furnished. The estimated cost of the several plans exclusive of the distribution, is as follows: 73

1. From the Acushnet,	\$385,994.55	or modified	\$304,404.55
2. From Long Pond,	369,612.25		
3. From Turner's Mills,	318,572.50		
4. From Smith's Mills,	334,107.00		
5. From the Harbor Dyke,	294,607.50	do.	\$263,607.50

If the works should be commenced in the autumn of one year, they could be completed in one year thereafter. 75

COMPARISON OF THE PLANS.

In deciding upon the best of these plans, the quantity of water which each will afford, its purity, the cost of introduction of an ample supply, present and prospective, and the subsequent cost and permanency of the work must be considered.

Tobey's and Turner's Ponds and Artesian Wells must be rejected from this comparison, for their insufficient supplies. The available quantity from the Acushnet, Long Pond, Smith's Mills, and the Harbor is abundant for the present and any future probable demands.

The water from the Harbor will be unfit for domestic uses, and that from Smith's Pond is of so questionable a character that these two plans should be rejected. The quality of the water from Long Pond is better than from the Acushnet, and the cost of its introduction is less, but there is no legislative authority to use it, and it is quite certain that no such authority could be procured.

As the Acushnet plan answers all of the conditions in furnishing an ample supply of pure and wholesome water, at a reasonable expense, it is recommended for adoption.. . . . 77

APPENDIX.

Estimates in detail of the several plans and distribution. 78

Table for the collectible rain-fall for the last fifty years on the Acushnet water-shed, and the losses and consumption thereof; showing the monthly surplusses which would have accumulated in a storing reservoir. 85

Table showing the same for each of the years from 1844 to 1856, inclusive, and the effect of a storing reservoir of five hundred millions of gallons. 86

Copies of the letter of instructions of the Chairman of the Water Committee, and the resolutions of the Council and of the Committee thereon. 93

Cost of running the pumping engines. 94

Tables of the areas of the water-sheds, ponds, reservoirs, etc. 94

Temperature of the water in various streams in August, 1865. 96

Gauges and notes on Ansel White's pond. 95

Prof. Chace's analysis of the waters. 13

REPORT.

Water in its threefold condition as a vapor, liquid, and solid, performs some of the most important functions in nature.

All fresh water is primarily derived from the ocean, and is conveyed to the land by the atmosphere. The air driven by the winds across the surface of the ocean, absorbs its moisture which is discharged when contracted in volume by contact with the colder earth or currents of air, and is precipitated on the land in rain, snow and dew. In the same manner, whenever currents of warm and dry air pass over the surface of fresh water, they absorb moisture which they prectpitâte when the temperature is lowered. From the clouds there is derived all of the fresh water which is found above the level of the ocean. The rains which fall upon the surface of the earth flows down its declivities to the water channels, or penetrates its porous soil, and subterraneously seeks the same arteries.

In the former case, the operation is visable, forming streams, brooks and rivers, and in the latter, the drops uniting below the surface from threads which again

uniting form rivers and sometimes considerable streams before they emerge.

The alternation of porous and compact soils and rocks gives position, direction and volume to these subterranean movements of water. The rain sinking to some impervious stratum, flows over its descending slopes to the most accessible outlets in the adjacent vallies and again shows itself at the surface in moist seeping or swampy places, and in springs. Common wells derive their supply from the interception of their underground threads and veins of water, while ponds and lakes are formed in depressed places by a substratum of impervious soil and rock through which the water cannot flow. [NOTE a.]

The seas, which cover two-thirds of the surface of the globe, are constantly yielding an aqueous vapor to the atmosphere, which, driven by the winds over the land parts with its moisture, and after contributing to the necessities and enjoyments of animated beings and the nutriment of vegetation, finds its way to its parent source—the ocean. And thus has continued through all ages the ceaseless round of evaporation and condensation. There are districts where the evaporation from the surface of the collected water on the land is equal to the rain-fall on its water-shed, like the American Salt Lake, the Caspian Sea, and other minor cases.

NOTE a. The rare cases of springs and lakes formed apparently upon the most elevated ground, is where the rain has fallen upon the land still higher, though perhaps at a great distance, and, flowing through porous soil between two impervious strata, burts out when the upper one loses its tight character, and the water appears at the surface as a spring or lake.

Generally the rain-fall is greatest at the equator and gradually decreases towards the poles, but this rule is modified by the conformation of the land, its elevation, proximity to the ocean, the direction of the prevailing winds, and the difference between their temperature and that of the lands.

Humboldt gives the following as an approximation of the depth of the rain-fall in different latitudes :

At the Equator,	90 inches.
In latitude 19 degrees,	80 "
" " 45 "	29 "
" " 60 "	17 "

The almost rainless districts of Sahara, Tartary, Peru and others, show the influences above mentioned, which modify this rule.

The quantity of water which is collectible from any particular district of country is dependent upon—

The amount of the rain-fall ;

The area and character of the water-shed ;

The losses by evaporation from the ground, by absorption by vegetation, and by evaporation, after collection in the storage reservoir.

As none of the fluid is lost, the evaporation, absorption, and the discharge of the streams must equal the rain-fall.

The proportion of the rain-fall which may be collected and rendered available for use has been determined by numerous experiments all over the world, but particularly in the northern United States, and embrace so many differing circumstances of water-sheds, where the areas were large and small, where the slopes were steep and slightly inclined, where the soil and substrata were porous or compact, where the experiments were continued for several

years, and where they have been tested by the construction of large and expensive works, the success of which depended upon the accuracy of the ratios, as to give great reliance to the data which they furnish whenever it is judiciously applied to other water-sheds, and proper allowances are made for the differing circumstances.*

The hyetal records of Samuel Rodman, Esq., show the rain-fall in New Bedford since 1814, and their general accuracy is proved by comparison with similar tables of the rain-fall in neighboring cities.

The rain-fall on the water-sheds of the Acushnet, Fresh River, and Middleborough Ponds, cannot vary materially from that in the city. The vapory clouds from the ocean encounter in the city a slightly colder contact in summer and warmer in winter than at the water-sheds mentioned, but these and the other circumstances affecting the question, are probably too small to warrant any change in the tables, and they may be applied with safety.

*Some of the experiments made by the author have been published, and are herewith submitted for examination. The first set were made thirty years ago on the high dividing lands in the State of New York, which separate the waters flowing into the Susquehanna, the Mohawk, and into Lake Ontario. The water shed in one case was six thousand acres, generally with steep slopes and a hard compact soil, but an extensive swamp materially affected the general result due to such a soil, and gave a mean for two years, of fifty-one per cent. of the rain-fall which flowed off through the stream. The water shed in the other case had steeper slopes and a more compact soil, with an area of six thousand eight hundred acres, and gave for the same period a mean of seventy-eight per cent. of the rain-fall.

The second set of these experiments were made fifteen years ago on the sandy plains west of Albany—a water shed of two thousand, six hundred acres of flat porous sandy soil, gave a mean for two years, of sixty-seven and one-half per cent., and another shed of eight thousand acres, one-half of which was flat, sandy soil, and the other half sloping clay soil, gave a mean for the same period, of forty-five and a half per cent. of the rain-fall, which flowed off through the stream.

The lowest part of the dividing ridge between the Acushnet and the Middleborough Ponds is sixty feet above the level of tide, and some portions of the water-shed attain an elevation of two hundred feet. The soil is gently sloping porous sand and gravel, formed of the decomposed primitive rocks and underlaid by them, and extensively covered with small pine woods.

The sources of Fresh River are in an extensive cedar swamp, very flat and covered by a deep vegetable mould — on the adjacent hill-slopes the soil is sand and gravel.

The rain which falls upon the porous sand and gravel soil, passes into it quickly and escapes with almost no loss by evaporation from the surface of the ground, and but little of it is absorbed by the scant vegetation. Such a soil should give a large ratio for the available water.

The rain which falls upon the swamps at the head of Fresh River is prevented from sinking into the substratum by the impervious nature of its deep vegetable covering, but the dense growth of bushes at present prevents much loss by evaporation. When these swamps are cleared up, the water will be rapidly evaporated and they will become dry and hard land in summer. The proportion of the rain-fall which would be available from this water-shed would be much less than from the sloping sandy plains before mentioned.

The evaporation from the surface of the water in the streams, natural ponds, and artificial reservoirs is assumed at four and a half feet in depth per annum. The area of the Middleborough ponds, exposed to this loss, is one-sixth of their water-shed, and about the same on the

Fresh River, while on the Acushnet the area of the proposed storing reservoir and of the streams will be less than one-tenth the water-shed.

One-half of this evaporation occurs in the four summer months which have the least rain-fall.

To render the whole of the collectible water available for the proposed purposes, the surplusses of the wet seasons must be stored and contributed towards the consumption in the drier seasons of the year.* This subject will be further considered in another place.

The minimum supply which this stream will afford after long and severe droughts like the present, can be arrived at by the rain-fall, and the data furnished by the experiments above mentioned, but in a more certain way by gauges of the streams. Appended hereto will be found the gauges taken at separate times by Mr. Briggs and also by myself. Such gauges, when carefully made, show the correct quantity of water for the short period of time that the floats are passing; but circumstances render the flow of the streams, almost always very irregular,

* This theory of the collection and storage of the rain-fall is exemplified in almost every household where the roof is the water shed and the cistern is the storing reservoir.

From a roof of eighteen hundred square feet, there could be collected thirty-five thousand gallons of water per annum, enough to fill a cistern of ten feet diameter and ten feet deep six times. From a single acre of water-shed, then, could be collected, in the year, nearly nine hundred thousand gallons, enough to supply six families. The rain-fall on the area of the corporate limits of the city, if stored, would furnish a supply, ample in quantity, but unfit for domestic uses. Indeed this area now furnishes the whole of the present supply by wells and cisterns.

and diminish the value of such experiments.* As soon as the works are decided upon, a daily gauge of the stream selected should be commenced without delay and continued for at least one year to furnish the data necessary to the Superintending Engineer for any modifications in his plans; before the work is too far advanced. These gauges will also furnish the managers with a satisfactory reply to the objections and cavils which are always encountered until the completion of the works demonstrates the questions involved.

The expense is trifling compared with the value. It would require a flume large enough to pass the flood water or a dam high enough to give a fall over a sharp edged plank. In the former the velocity of the water should be carefully taken at several different depths; after which it would only be necessary to measure the depths of the water in the flume or on the edge of the waste-board when it changes. This can be done by any common hand, and generally would not occupy his time more than five minutes daily.

THE QUALITY OF THE WATER.

The analyses of Professor Chace show the chemical constituents of the water from the several sources proposed, and a comparison with that supplied to other cities. These are also very useful and interesting. We may also ascertain the quality by another process; as before remarked, the aqueous vapors when first condensed

* The opinions of the inhabitants living near a small stream, as to the relative quantity of water at any particular time, are of little value, because such persons are not accustomed to the close observation necessary to detect the frequent changes in its volume and velocity.

are as pure as the surrounding atmosphere; over dense populations and manufactories the air is contaminated with the gases arising from dissolving animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, which the falling waters readily absorb, but in the country the rain falls to the earth in its purest condition.

Growing vegetation absorbs water and generally does not yield to it any deleterious matter, but when decay begins, especially in the autumn, the water which is brought into long contact with it is injured sometimes to a very serious extent. The water which falls upon the surface of the earth, and that which penetrates the soil, absorbs the soluble earthy salts and minerals which it contains, and is more or less impure according to the presence of such solvent materials in the soil.

The well water in this, as in all other cities, will show great impurities, while those of the wells, springs, and streams outside of the city, where the atmosphere is pure, and where the soil is remarkably free from injurious soluble substances (and having been washed for ages are now grand filterers) should show, as they do by Professor Chace's analysis, great purity.

The water required for domestic uses should possess the following characteristics to the greatest extent, viz: softness, limpidity, equable temperature, purity and abundance, and convenient distribution.

These advantages are so obvious as to render it almost unnecessary to dwell upon them. Two or three branches of this subject have, however, been so thoroughly examined particularly, by the commissioners appointed by the Parliament of Great Britain, in regard to the supply of

water to London and other large cities, that I have thought it would be interesting to append to this report an abstract of the evidence of the scientific and practical men of that country.

M. Soyer, the most eminent cook in the world, says that there is a difference of nearly one-half in the time required to cook vegetables and meats in hard instead of soft water, and the latter is absolutely necessary for good cooking. He says that nearly one-third of all the tea used in London is wasted by the use of hard water. Several other eminent and scientific men testify to the same effect. Another witness testifies that "in one hundred gallons of water of five degrees of hardness (soft river water) ten ounces of soap are used in washing, while in water of fifteen degrees, (hard well water) it requires thirty ounces, and that the use of the former for family washing would save £20 (\$100) per annum for each one hundred persons, exclusive of the wear and tear of clothes, which would be fully equal to the saving in soap."

He estimates that the washing bills in London amount to four millions of pounds sterling, annually, and that the saving in soap and clothes, by using soft instead of hard water, would be over twenty millions of dollars.

For drinking, most persons only regard clearness, coolness, and flavor in water. The first can generally be attained by quietude or filtering, and the second by ice, now so universally used, and which disguises many of its impurities.

Perfectly pure water is tasteless, and when aerated is very insipid, and if we depended upon taste alone, we

should frequently select water for drinking which would be deleterious, as is no doubt the case with a good deal of well water used in cities.

The equable temperature of the water from seated springs and wells has been observed by all. The water which percolates through the ground takes the temperature of the surrounding earth, as it also does, though more slowly, that of the air when it emerges to the surface. At a depth of twenty feet, the earth at all seasons has about the temperature of the atmosphere, which at New Bedford is about fifty-one degrees. The springs and wells issuing from or below that depth, should therefore show about that temperature both in winter and summer.

In the appendix will be found the temperatures of the several streams taken in August last.

Water does not receive or part with caloric freely, and in large and deep bodies maintains a more equable temperature. The fierce rays of the noon-day sun and hot air in contact with the large storing reservoirs proposed, would be tempered by the cooler nights and less warm summer days, so as to give to the whole body of the water a lower temperature in summer, than is now shown by the open brooks and shallow ponds, while in winter it would remain at a much higher temperature than the air on these smaller bodies of water. The water conveyed from these reservoirs, as proposed, in conduits and pipes so far below the surface of the earth, would maintain the temperature, until it is drawn out for use in the dwellings.

COMMON WELLS.

It has been suggested that a considerable supply of water could be obtained from Burgess' swamp, west of the city, and elsewhere, by sinking wells.

From what has been previously stated, it will be seen that the supply to common wells is wholly derived from the rain-water which falls upon the adjacent grounds, and percolating through it until it is intercepted by the wells. The quantity of water which a well will furnish depends upon the area of the land which drains into it, and the porosity of the soil to receive and store it. If the ground was level and the soil around the well was equally porous in all directions, the quantity which it would furnish, could be approximately determined, but wells under these circumstances are rarely met with, and as the water obtainable from this source can only be stored in the interstices of the surrounding soil, wells must furnish but a limited supply, and will always be deficient in dry times.

By an economical use of the water they will generally answer for domestic purposes, but their occasional failures for even this, and their insufficiency for manufacturing demonstrates the unreliability for a public water supply.*

* Mr. Bennett, the Superintendent of the Wamsutta Mills, informs me that a large well near the Mills, yields, in the dry season, about five thousand gallons per day—and that they use for their works about thirty thousand gallons per day.

The well is eighteen feet in diameter and twenty-four feet deep, the surface of the ground is twenty feet above tide.

The well is sixty feet from Rodman's ice pond (the surface of which is seven feet above tide) and four hundred feet from tide water.

This well is favorably situated to receive an unusual supply of water, and form our standard of measuring the supply elsewhere in the city.

Wells sunk in Burgess' swamp, or any other locality near the city, would not furnish the requisite quantity of water in dry times, and the expense of constructing storing reservoirs of sufficient size to contain the spring and autumnal rains would be too great to warrant them.

The quality of the water, which would be obtained from such wells, would be seriously injured by the vicious atmosphere and contaminated soil so near the city.

Wells within the city would of course be more seriously injured by the garbage found almost everywhere on the rear grounds of many of the houses, which is taken up in solution by the water flowing into the wells.

These waters also come in contact with the faecal matter of privies and stables, and dissolve and absorb them, sometimes to such an extent as to injure the health of the persons using them. These contaminations are not the less real because they are not usually observed. The gases of this dissolving matter frequently give sparkling life to the water, and a small mixture of some of the earthy salts imparts a flavor, and with the temperature lowered by ice, induces persons to express a preference for such mixtures over pure but less palatable water.

This popular fallacy forms one of the strongest objections against any scheme of public water supply.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

I was requested by the committee to express an opinion on the subject of obtaining a supply from Artesian wells.

These, like all other sources, derive their water from the rain-fall, and are found under the following circumstances: A porous soil or rock exposed to the drainage of (as in this case) a thousand acres must dip below the surface, between two impervious strata; when the borings are extended to the porous strata, the water which is in it will rise to the level of its source and will continue to flow out until the numerous minute reservoirs formed by the interstices of its particles are exhausted.

The underground rocks at New Bedford are compact and impervious to water, and dip so steeply that shafts of great depth would be required to drain an area sufficient for the supply required. The superincumbent earth is comparatively shallow and so homogeneous in character as to give but little hope for that peculiar formation which produces the supply to such wells. In my explorations in the neighborhood of the city, I could find no place where such porous strata outcropped with sufficient area, nor where the impervious strata dipped as described, and I am therefore of the opinion that boring would only reach the ordinary water-bearing strata which is now penetrated by the common wells.

ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of a well arranged public water supply are both sanitary and economic. In the former, promoting the cleanliness, comfort, health, and incidentally, the morals of the people, and in the latter lessening the daily labor of procuring water for the household, saving property from destruction by fire, and building up manufactures.

With an abundant supply of pure water distributed throughout the city, easily accessible at all times, cleanly habits are promoted and encouraged among all classes, but especially among the poor; disease is lessened, and in consequence more labor is given to increase the substantial wealth of the place. With pure water always at hand, the craving for ardent spirits is lessened, and with it the diminution of the crimes and follies which follow in the train of dissipation.

A tariff of charges for the use of water supplied to cities sufficient to pay the expense of maintenance and the interest on the cost of the works, would not prove an oppressive burthen on the people. A few of our Northern cities have been supplied with water by Joint Stock Companies, the investment in which has generally proved remunerative. The more common plan however has been to furnish the supply at the expense of the city, and for policy the water charges have been made lower. In consequence of this and more expensive management, the net revenue as a general thing, pays but little more than one-half of the interest on the cost, and the works are constructed with more adornment than would be necessary for the simple purpose of revenue.

Constructed and managed under such circumstances, even a public water supply will always result in benefits greater than its cost, if the outlay is not too large, and the management is tolerably frugal.

Almost all of our American cities have been visited by extensive conflagrations at distant intervals, occurring when the weather and winds operate in conjunction, spreading devastation over large districts and destroying millions of property.

Although the introduction of water has not always prevented these large conflagrations, it is evident that the damage therefrom has been much diminished when an ample supply of water under pressure was at hand, applicable to instant use. A careful examination of the cases where they have been prevented, as well as those other numerous cases which attract but little attention, will show, in a series of years, the saving from damages by fires is more than equal to the cost of the water-works. In some respects the city of New Bedford may be considered as peculiarly exposed to conflagrations in the large proportion of its wooden buildings, in its shipping, and in the ignitable character of its chief article of trade.*

It is earnestly hoped that no such extensive conflagrations as have devastated other cities will ever occur in this, but if one should ever be started under certain conditions of the wind and weather, and with the present insufficient supply of water, it is fearful to contemplate the damage that might occur before it could be checked. A plan of water works, like that proposed, might be the means of wholly preventing such a disaster, and would certainly check its progress and lessen the damage therefrom, to an extent that would go far towards paying the cost of the works.

The introduction of water into other cities has always generated various manufactories which could not be maintained where there was not an abundant supply.

* The precaution taken to store fish oils in the open air, and covered by an inflammable substance shows this apprehension from fire, and is attended with considerable loss in leakage and evaporation, and the early destruction of the casks.

This class of the smaller manufactories, in the aggregate, becomes essential in the growth and prosperity of a city, and adds considerably to its means of paying, not only the expenses for water, but also those of the government of the city.

An idea of the necessity and value of water for the large manufactories is exhibited at the Wamsutta Mills, where an outlay of perhaps twenty thousand dollars has been made for storing-ponds, the water from which is used over and over again, involving the cost of pumping back each time to the boilers.

Under the proposed plan, water could be afforded to this company at a rate which would induce them to abandon their present supply, and rely wholly upon the new one.

In event of the construction of another mill of this kind, there is no other place in the city from which a sufficient supply could be obtained, and hence the erection of any similiar works will be prevented, until an unlimited supply has been brought in.

OBJECTIONS.

The objections which are usually urged against a new project for a public distribution of water in a city are as follows:

First: Doubts as to the quantity and quality of the water from the proposed source, and whether it would not be injured by storage and in the iron and lead distribution pipes.

Second: Fears that the cost of the proposed works will greatly exceed the estimates, and that the revenue will

fall so far short of the expenses of their maintenance and of the interest on the cost, as to saddle a heavy burthen of taxation on property, and thus deter settlers and business from the city.

Also apprehension that the money which may be raised may be extravagantly expended or applied to selfish purposes, and that the patronage of the work may be prostituted to personal political purposes.

Third: contentment with the personal supply, arising from ignorance of the impure condition, and from disregarding the first cost of all the wells and of their subsequent maintenance; the liability of failure in the supply in dry-times, and the daily tax on labor which they involve in drawing and distributing the water.

The most important of these objections are discussed elsewhere in the report; and it may be replied in general terms that the present examination demonstrates beyond all reasonable doubt, that an ample supply of pure and wholesome water can be procured and distributed to nearly every dwelling for domestic and manufacturing purposes, and for the shipping for the present and future requirements of the city, at a reasonable outlay, and that the revenue will repay the cost of maintenance, and contribute so far towards the interest on the cost, as not to seriously encumber or tax property, and that instead of keeping away settlers and business, the introduction of water upon this plan will bring new citizens and encourage additional manufactories, and thereby add to the wealth and lessen the taxes on the present property.

The objections which are not discussed elsewhere, will now be considered more in detail.

No inconvenience has been experienced in other cities from the oxydation from the iron and lead pipes, when proper care has been taken in the arrangement of the distributing pipes, and in emptying the water which has stood long in the lead pipes.

By connecting the pipes so as to produce a complete circulation and by frequently blowing off the water at the lowest places, the pipes will be kept so clean that the quantity taken by the two or three millions of gallons of water, which will daily pass through them, will be so small as to be insensible to the most delicate, and in no way injurious.

The report of Professor Chace shows that these waters have a decided effect upon lead, and as this material will undoubtedly be extensively used in the house services, great care must be taken not to use water which has been left in them for a long time, but with this precaution no danger need be apprehended from this source.

At the ordinary rates charged for water elsewhere, the annual revenue would be about equal to one dollar for each inhabitant.*

The additional revenue, which in this case would be derived from the shipping and manufactures, would within a few years after the works were completed, probably be equal to the current expenses of maintaining the works, which would leave from twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum towards paying the interest on their cost; assuming the lowest sum it would in round num-

* The annual revenue from water in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Chicago gives a mean of about forty cents per lineal foot, or two thousand dollars per mile of pipe laid.

bers be equal to about four per cent. per annum, and would leave two per cent. to be raised either by a higher rate for the water, or by a tax upon property. The latter would probably be decided upon, and the increased tax in consequence would be about one thirtieth of one per cent. As before remarked, the new investments which the water would introduce would afford an increased amount of taxable property, more than equal to the increase of the taxes for maintaining the new water-works.

It may not be considered improper in this connection to suggest to the property holders that the experience of all other cities has been, that where a feasible project for introducing a water supply has been once started, it, sooner or later, prevails, and that the best guarantee that such persons can have against improvident expenditure and misapplication of the patronage of the work, is to assume their proper position in the management and direction of the works.

It has been suggested that after the water is introduced, the citizens would not, as a general thing, abandon their present supply from wells and cisterns and resort to the new supply.

This, like almost every other objection made to a public water supply, is best answered by referring to the experience of other cities, where precisely the same objections were made before water was introduced. In my opinion there will not be a dozen houses where the new supply is not taken two years after the completion of the works.

With the water from the present and new source, side by side, the contrast between the purity, quantity, cost,

and convenience of the one over the other, will be so great as to leave no doubt as to the result.

THE QUANTITY REQUIRED. .

The quantity of water distributed in other cities for all purposes is equal to from forty to eighty gallons daily for each inhabitant. The consumption for domestic uses is one-fourth greater in summer than in winter, greater on some days of the week than others, and greatest at particular hours of the day. The number of manufactories requiring water, the amount of the shipping to be supplied, the extent of the use of the water for cleansing the sewers and sprinkling the streets, and the manner in which the house-plumbing is done will affect the quantity of water which it will be necessary to supply.

A daily supply of a million and a half of gallons would be equal to more than sixty gallons to each person, and as much as would at first be required for all purposes; but this quantity would probably soon have to be increased to two millions.

If the introduction should have the effect, as is most probable, of inaugurating new business and more population, it would be necessary to make provision for a large supply, perhaps to the extent of three millions or even more.

No plan of supply should be considered complete, unless it was arranged for an extension so as to furnish the maximum quantity that can reasonably be anticipated, and certainly not less than three millions of gallons.

As far as possible such plans should be arranged, not only with reference to the most economical expenditure

to furnish the present demand, but also with the means of extending and enlarging the works with the loss of as small a portion of the first expenditure as possible.

It has therefore been assumed for the basis of the plans and estimates herewith submitted, a present supply of two millions of gallons daily, and a probable future demand for three millions, say within ten years.

Some parts of the work proposed to be first built would be inadequate for the maximum supply, but they are only those that can be replaced with new ones without interrupting the supply to the city, and also when the interest on the difference in cost would at the end of the ten years replace them with new works.

In arranging these plans, care has been taken to provide against interrupting the supply, by duplicating all parts which are particularly liable to failure, such as duplicate engines, pumps, and mains and double reservoirs; for in a few years after the works are put in operation, the wells and cisterns which now furnish the supply, will become dilapidated and useless, and the interruption of the new would not be tolerated.

STORAGE.

It has been found that the large bodies of water which have been collected for the supply of our Northern cities have sometimes been for a short period rendered impure and unfit for use.

The causes of this defilement never exist in the conjunction necessary to produce this effect except for a few days at a time.

All such water contains within itself the seeds of minute animal and vegetable life, and when it has been stagnant for some time and raised to a particular temperature, and probably in a certain electric condition of the atmosphere, these animalculæ are brought into life and propagate themselves with astonishing rapidity.*

The original purity of the water is no protection against this contamination, though it doubtless lessens its extent and frequency.

In the plan of the works herewith proposed there will be, incidentally, a provision, that with care and watchfulness, will prevent any inconvenience from this source.

The great difference in the elevation and location of the Storing and Distributing Reservoirs will prevent both at the same time from being stagnant long enough, and also heated to the same temperature and influenced by the same electric atmosphere, to produce this animal and vegetable life at the same time. If however the water in the Storing Reservoir should at any time be contaminated from this cause, the supply to the city may be drawn entirely from the Distributing Reservoir, which, if economically used, would be sufficient for twelve or fifteen days, by which time the water in the Storing Reservoir will have purified itself; for the life of these productions is as ephemeral as their rapid development, and the first brisk wind and change of temperature dis-

* Pure rain water which one day shows no evidences of animal life will the next be found teeming with animalculæ. In hot weather the body of a dead animal will, in a few days, become a mass of living matter, and the shallow, stagnant pools of water along the wayside will under the influence of a few days of great heat, be covered with "frog spittle," a species of vegetation. Another of this class is said to propagate itself in all directions at the rate of a foot an hour,

perses their dissolving gases and soon leaves the water in its normal condition. On the other hand, if the water in the Distributing Reservoir becomes fouled, it is arranged that the supply may be pumped directly into the distributing pipes without passing through the Reservoir.

In general, however, water, stored in large reservoirs, precipitates or throws off in gases the most of its impurities, as is noticed in the pellucid water of natural lakes.

The effect of equalizing the temperature of the water in the proposed storage ponds, has already been noticed, and with the large supply it may be used even lavishly during such seasons as the present, when all nature is panting for the beneficent element of life.

For the purpose of showing, in a practical way the effect of large storing reservoirs in increasing the daily supplies from the streams in question, the annexed tables have been prepared, upon the assumption that a reservoir of this kind had been constructed previous to 1844, and was in operation for the twelve succeeding years. The records would have permitted this table to have been extended over the last fifty years, but the time selected embraces the years of the greatest irregularity, as well as those of the least and greatest rain-fall.

The water-shed of the Acushnet has been selected for an illustration of this question, because the capacity of a storing reservoir of different dimensions had been surveyed and computed. The first of these tables embraces the mean results of each month for the last fifty years, and the following ones are made up from the same basis, taking the rain-fall for each month for the years 1844 to 1856, inclusive.

The first table shows for each month in the first column :

1. The whole amount of the rain-fall.
2. The rate per cent. of that rain-fall which would have flowed off from the water-shed, varied in the different months to allow for the difference in the evaporation and absorption at the different seasons of the year.
3. The depth of the rain-fall available, made up from the percentage given in the second column, applied to the rain-fall in the first column.
4. The quantity, in gallons, collectible from a watershed of three thousand acres, made up from the available depth given in the third column.
5. The estimated depth of the evaporation from the surface of the water in the storing pond, varied in each month to allow for the difference at different seasons of the year.
6. The aggregate loss, in gallons, by this evaporation over the surface of a reservoir of three hundred acres.
7. The estimated consumption of water in the city, based upon a mean of three thousand gallons daily for the whole year, and allowing for the difference in that consumption at different seasons of the year.
8. The aggregate of the evaporation and consumption being the same of columns six and seven.
- 9 and 10. The differences between the supply and the demand as given in columns four and eight.

11. The accumulation of the monthly surpluses, deducting the deficiency, and showing the capacity which it would have been necessary to have given to a storing reservoir to have retained and made available the whole of the collectible rain-fall.

The subsequent tables are made upon the same basis, for the years 1844 to 1856, assuming that the storage reservoir had been constructed to retain, ordinarily, three hundred millions of gallons of water, but which would allow two feet more of depth to be filled for short intervals, giving at such times a capacity of five hundred millions, and allowing the accumulated surpluses beyond this to waste into the stream below. Table No. 1 shows, that with the mean monthly rain-fall of the last fifty years, to have secured an average supply, daily, of three millions of gallons, the strong reservoir ought to have a capacity of one hundred and twenty-six millions eight hundred thousand gallons, and if its capacity had been five hundred millions, it would have given a mean daily supply of four millions three hundred and seventy thousand gallons, and if its storing capacity had been increased to six hundred and nine millions four hundred thousand gallons, it would have rendered the whole of the water available for use, which would have been equal to a daily supply of four millions six hundred and seventy thousand gallons.

The succeeding tables however, are of more practical value for the purposes under consideration, and the following abstracts therefrom, will show in a condensed form the whole subject.

The following results are derived from these tables:

	Required capacity of the Storage Res- ervoir to secure a mean daily supply of 3,000,000 gals.	Required capacity of the Storage Res- ervoir to retain the whole of the sur- pluses of water.	Mean daily supply.
Year.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
1844	273,800,000	351,200,000	3,200,000
1845	297,800,000	728,900,000	4,300,000
1846	388,200,000	516,000,000	3,400,000
1847	204,000,000	283,600,000	3,300,000
1848	379,600,000	623,400,000	3,700,000
1849	447,000,000	487,600,000	3,100,000
1850	201,800,000	136,600,000	5,200,000
1851	113,600,000	541,200,000	4,300,000
1852	322,400,000	1008,200,000	5,600,000
1853	166,400,000	530,800,000	4,100,000
1854	161,000,000	580,200,000	4,200,000
1855	348,200,000	890,400,000	4,600,000
1856	270,800,000	453,800,000	3,500,000
Mean,			3,400,000

The above results and the tables from which they are derived, are from a water-shed of three thousand acres.

The shed above the proposed dam at Wilson's, is ten per cent. greater, which would add correspondingly to the available supply.

The catch-water drains which are proposed in connection with this plan, will increase this water-shed two thousand acres, and although this will not correspondingly increase the regular flows of the stream, yet it will do so to a considerable extent, and will insure the filling of the storing-reservoir, to its largest capacity, every year.

From this, it would appear that the Acushnet, with a storing-reservoir of three millions of gallons would give a daily supply of never less than three millions, and generally of four millions, and that the reservoir may be increased in capacity at a very small expense, and thereby insure five millions of gallons daily from this source.

The water-shed of Fresh river above Turner's Mills, is about two thousand four hundred acres. From what has been previously stated, this shed would not furnish so large a proportion of the falling water as that of the Acushnet, and as the storage-reservoir would cover a larger area of shallow water, the loss by evaporation from its surface would be very great.

Taking these things into consideration, I am of the opinion that not to exceed two millions of gallons per day can be counted upon for a permanent supply from this source.

The water-shed of the same stream above Smith's Mills is about five thousand acres, which if stored, will furnish a daily supply of four millions of gallons, and would be ample to meet any prospective demands.

The water-shed of Long Pond is eleven thousand acres, and of the series of ponds connected with it, is thirty-five thousand acres, either of which would furnish much more than would under any circumstances be required for the city.

The water-shed of the Acushnet, above the proposed harbor dam, is over twelve thousand acres, which would furnish four times as much water as would be required.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANS.

In one particular all of the proposed plans are alike, requiring the elevation of the water by mechanical power, its receipt in a distributing reservoir, elevated one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty feet above the level of tide water, and its distribution through the city by iron pipes.

1. HARBOR DYKE.

A dam or dyke is proposed to be built across the Harbor at Dog Fish bar, by which the salt water would be excluded from the basin above, which would then be filled with the fresh water flowing down the Acushnet.

On the west side of this basin a steam engine and pumps would be set up, which would throw the water by a sloping iron main into the distributing reservoir, to be located on the Acushnet Hills, from whence it would be distributed to all parts of the city.

The dam across the Harbor would be carried up to a level four feet above high tide, and would be thirteen hundred feet long, twenty feet wide on top, with slopes of two horizontal to one vertical. The toe of the base of each side of the bank to be made by a mass of rock thrown in until it was raised to the line of low water, and the face of the dyke on each side lined with a revetment wall, and a parapet wall above to exclude the salt water spray in storms.

A lock with a chamber one hundred and twenty-five feet long and thirty feet wide in the clear, would be placed in the Dyke to allow vessels of that size to pass between the lower Harbor and the Basin. As the water in the

Basin will sometimes be higher and sometimes lower than in the Harbor, the Lock must be provided with a double set of gates at each end, opening both ways to allow vessels to pass into and from the Basin at all stages of the water.

It has been suggested that instead of a Lock with two sets of gates, a bulk-head with double gates be put in.

This would prevent vessels from entering or leaving the Basin more than once each tide, and would reduce the expenditure thirty thousand dollars.

High water mark in the Basin would be one foot above tide at high water, and a waste weir, provided with gates to draw down the water to the level of low water, and a waste or overflow of one hundred feet in length, with flap-boards to shut out the sea water in gales.

The waste weir could be conveniently placed on the rock on the Island.

If it should be desired to use the Dyke as a causeway, it could be widened to forty feet by laying up the revetment walls on a steeper slope and crossing the Lock by a cheaply constructed draw bridge.

The Basin would cover about three hundred acres at high water level and overflow about
acres of land not now flooded; and would flow into some of the cellars of the buildings at the head of the Bay.

The Pump-well would be located on the west shore of the Basin near the dam, and its foundation would be four feet below low water.

The Chamber would be twenty-eight feet long and twenty feet wide in the clear, with two recesses in one of the walls, each four feet square, in which the pumps would be placed. The water would be admitted from the Basin into the Pump-well by three gates, placed at different levels so as to be able to draw the water at the middle or near the surface of the Basin.

The bed-plate of the steam engines would be placed upon one of the walls of the Pump-well, which would be enlarged to give it the proper base, and the bed-plate would be secured to this wall by long holding down bolts let into the wall. The estimates are based upon a vertical condensing beam Engine with a steam cylinder of forty-six inches diameter and nine feet stroke, driving two single acting plunger pumps, of two feet diameter and six feet stroke. The power required to lift the water one hundred and sixty feet vertically, and to overcome the friction through a rising main of twenty inches diameter, and five thousand two hundred and fifty feet long, is equal to one hundred and sixty horse power. The Engine House would be sixty by forty feet, and a boiler house adjoining, of thirty feet width. The power of the Engine has been calculated to pump two million gallons of water from the Basin into the Distributing Reservoir in ten hours. When the requirements of the city demand a supply of three millions of gallons daily, the engine may be run fifteen hours.

The estimates also provide for a duplicate non-condensing engine, of one half of this power, which would only be used when the principal engine was stopped for repairs or to clean the boilers, or when some extraordinary demand for water existed. The pumping main would be

of cast iron and arranged with check valves to counteract the effect of the Pumps losing their charge. At the Distributing Reservoir this main would have two branches and stop cocks so as to be able to deliver the water into either of its compartments, and it would also have another connecting with the Distribution outside of the Reservoir, so that the water may be pumped directly into the Distribution, without entering the Reservoir. A ten inch distributing pipe in Purchase street would be continued and connected with the Pumps so that if any exigency should occur the city might be supplied directly from the pumps, instead of passing through the Distributing Reservoir.

The Distributing Reservoir will be located on the Acushnet Hills, where the land is about one hundred and forty-eight feet above tide. It will require about nine acres of land, and will be made in two divisions, each of which will contain twelve millions of gallons.

The estimates provide for the whole of the land required, but only for the building of one of the Divisions at present. The other may be built at some future time when it may be found necessary. The cost of adding the second division will be about one-half that of the first. The surface of the water will be one hundred and fifty-four feet above tide, and the water will be twelve feet deep.

The embankment will be made twenty feet wide on top with slopes of one and one-half horizontal, to one vertical, and carried to a level four feet above the water.

The bottom of the Reservoir will be lined with puddle two feet deep, covered with four inches of clean sifted

gravel, and the sides will be lined with a sloping wall of puddle ten feet wide at the bottom and four feet at the top. The banks will be lined on the inside with a slope wall pointed up four inches deep, with hydraulic cement, and laid on a bed of gravel three feet wide. The top and outside slope of the banks will be turfed. Chambers will be built to receive the influent and effluent pipes and their fixtures.

The whole grounds will be enclosed by a high picket fence, and they may be graded and beautified at pleasure.

The distribution of the water from this Reservoir to the different streets of the city will be described in another place.

2. THE ACUSHNET.

This plan contemplates a dam across the creek on Wilson's Farm, by means of which a large storing reservoir will be made, of sufficient size to retain the flood waters. A Gate House and well will be built at this dam, and the waters from the Reservoir will be conveyed in a brick conduit, about five miles in length, to near the Railroad crossing in the northern part of the city, where it will be discharged into a Receiving Reservoir, from which it will be pumped into the Reservoir on Acushnet Hills, and distributed as described in the former plan.

The Storing Reservoir dam will be made of earth, twenty feet wide on top, with slopes of two, to one, and the top carried up to a level four feet above the high water mark in the Reservoir. The vegetable and porous matter will be removed from the base of the dam, and the sloping sides of the creek banks terraced up so as to give every part of the dam a level base. A puddle wall

will be carried through the centre of the dam, four feet wide on top, and ten feet on bottom, which will be trenched and stepped into the solid, impervious soil under the base of the dam, as shown in the drawings. The inside face of the dam will be lined with a revetment stone wall, and the top and outside slope turfed.

The Storing Reservoir, formed by this dam, will cover three hundred acres, and will contain three hundred millions of gallons, when the surface of the water is at a level of forty feet above tide. Another foot in depth can be safely put in temporarily, which would add one hundred millions of gallons to its capacity.

The bottoms of the conduit will start from the Reservoir at a level of thirty and a half feet above tide, which will enable eight feet in depth to be drawn from it.*

The dam is located in a cedar swamp, but the vegetable matter on the bottom is shallow; above the woods to Ansel White's dam the bottom and sides of the proposed Reservoir are covered with a sparse growth of vegetation and scattering bushes, with a hard gravel and sandy soil.

Ansel White's pond would be flooded two feet deeper by the proposed dam. His pond, when full, covers about one hundred and fifty acres, a large portion of which overlies heavy beds of vegetable soil. Although the analyses of the waters from this pond show less vegetable matter than in any of the other streams, and but slight color, it would not be recommended to use it as a storing reservoir, without removing this vegetable soil by gravel.

* The capacity before stated is for this eight feet in depth.

The estimates embrace an item of one hundred thousand dollars for clearing out this Reservoir, chiefly because this sum had been previously estimated by Mr. Briggs.

I have examined it with Mr. Briggs and we are of the opinion that less than one-third of this sum, judiciously expended, would free the pond from so much of this objectionable matter as to secure the water from any injurious contamination.

What we would recommend would be to shut off several of the shallow places, by dykes of gravel; in other places to cover the soil with clean gravel, and to remove such of it as was accessible and not too deep, so that none of this vegetable soil should be in contact with the stored water in the reservoir.

The water from the reservoir will be admitted into the conduit by a well, provided with gates which will allow the water to be drawn from near the surface, or near the bottom or midway, depending upon the condition of the water and the season of the year.

A waste weir and gates will also be provided to discharge the surplus waters where necessary, and a drain pipe laid under the bottom of the dam to draw off the water, if it ever should be found necessary.

THE CONDUIT.

The Conduit will be an oval, of three by four feet interior diameter, laid with a regular descent of six inches per mile; which will discharge three millions of gallons when about half full, and double that quantity when running with a ten inches head. It will generally be made

of arched brick, five inches thick; but in wet places and in a few other places it will have a second course of brick. The estimates provide for securing the foundations, where the ground is low or wet, by dry and cement masonry, and for conducting all of the intercepted drainage of the country, which the Conduit pipes passes either under or over it, by ample culverts and overways. When the brick work is completed, it will be covered with earth well rammed, and filled to a depth of four feet above the top of the arch, and turfed.

The usual number of man-holes, ventilators and waste weirs are provided for in the estimates.

RECEIVING RESERVOIRS

Will occupy about two acres of land and will be in two divisions, each containing one million of gallons. It will be built of the same dimensions, and in the same manner as described for the Distributing Reservoir. The level of the surface of the water when full, will be twenty-nine feet above the level of tide, and the water will be nine feet deep.

The Pump-well, Engines, Pumps, Rising Main and Distributing Reservoir will be as described in the first plan.

The Engine will be of one hundred horse power, sufficient to elevate two millions of gallons of water in ten hours, to a vertical height of one hundred and thirty feet, through a rising main of twenty inches diameter, two thousand two hundred and fifty feet long, which requires a steam cylinder of forty inches diameter and eight feet stroke.

MODIFICATION OF THE ACUSHNET PLAN.

This would be by omitting, for the present, the construction of the proposed dam at Wilson's farm, and using the present dam and pond of Ansel White, and connecting the Conduit proposed on the Acushnet plan with White's pond, by a cement pipe.

The old dam would be repaired by a lining of gravel on the inside, and a slope wall. The Reservoir would be relieved from the effect of the vegetable soil, by dykes across the shallow places, by covering others with gravel, and in other places by removing the soil. A Gate House would be built at the dam, and a cement pipe of twenty-four by nineteen inches laid for three thousand eight hundred feet to the proposed commencement of the Conduit, upon the original plan. As this plan is intended for the present requirements of the city, and with a view of ultimately resorting to the original plan, when the increased demand for water requires it, the object would be to avoid, as far as possible, any outlay which will not be available when the original plan is carried out.

The land for the Storing Reservoir on the original plan should now be purchased.

3. FROM LONG POND.

The water would be conducted from this pond by an open canal, for a mile and two-thirds, to the valley of the Acushnet, and then by a conduit of eleven and one-third miles in length on the west slope of the Acushnet valley to a Receiving Reservoir, located near that proposed on the Acushnet plan, and from thence pumped in a distributing Reservoir on the Acushnet Hills, and distributed in the same manner as before described.

A Bulkhead would be built in the Lake so as to draw the water to a level of one and one-half feet below low-water. The bottom of the canal would be three and one-third feet below low water, and would descend three inches per mile. The canal would be four feet wide on the bottom, with slopes of two to one, and a berme of four feet wide on each side, at a level six feet above the bottom. The conduit would start from a small gate-house at the end of the canal, on a level two and two-thirds feet lower,* and descend at the rate of six inches per mile for fifty nine thousand nine hundred feet. It would be built of the same size and in the same manner as before described in the Acushnet plan.

The Receiving Reservoir, Pumps, Engines, Mains, Distributing Reservoir, and Distribution would be the same as before described. The Engine would be one hundred and fifteen horse power, with a cylinder of forty inches diameter and eight feet stroke; the Rising main would be two thousand feet long.

4. FROM TANNER'S MILLS ON FRESH RIVER.

The present dam would be repaired by a facing of gravel and slope wall on the upper side. The pond would be cleaned out, by removing the vegetable deposit, roots and bushes, by dyke and covering of gravel, as described in the Ansel White's Pond. In the estimates, the cost of this work is set down at one hundred thousand dollars, but this is a very uncertain work, and would be

* The conduit is started lower than the canal to provide against any possibility of reducing the level of the pond by cutting down the present outlet, so as to prevent the flow of the water eastward, and render the work on the conduit useless. The level of the canal could be reduced at any time without the loss of any labor previously expended on it.

more likely to exceed, than to fall short of this sum. The water would be taken from the present pond through a Gate House, and conveyed by a conduit to the west foot of the Acushnet Hills, where a well, pump and engine, would be placed and the water elevated to the same Reservoir as described in the other plans, and distributed as before mentioned.

A Conduit equal to three feet diameter and twelve thousand feet long, would be sufficient to convey the limited quantity of water which this source would supply. The Rising Main would be three thousand feet long, and the vertical elevation to which the water would require to be lifted, would be one hundred feet, requiring an Engine of one hundred horse power, and a steam cylinder of thirty-six inches diameter and seven feet stroke. In all other particulars, the work on this plan would be substantially the same as in the Acushnet plan.

5. FROM SMITH'S MILLS ON FRESH RIVER.

There is a fine stone dam and waste weir at this place, which would require but little modification to answer the purpose, except in putting in a new gate house to connect with the Conduit. The cleaning out of the vegetable matter in the pond would be done in the same manner as described for Ansel White's pond, and would be very expensive, and it is doubtful whether it could at any reasonable expense, be done so as to secure the stored water from contamination.

The sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been set down in the estimates to provide for this portion of the expense of this plan, but it is doubtful whether this sum would be sufficient.

The Conduit would be an oval one, of three and four feet diameters, and two thousand three hundred feet long, extending to the base of the hill, and would be built in the same manner as described in the Acushnet plan.

The Engine, of one hundred and twenty horse power, and Pumps, placed at the base of this hill, would elevate the water one hundred and thirty-five feet perpendicularly, through a pipe of twenty inches diameter, and three thousand three hundred feet long, into a distributing Reservoir near ———, on ground which is one hundred and sixty-five feet above the level of tide. This Reservoir is three thousand feet further from the heart of the City, and would require that extra length of distributing main to make it equal to the other places. The increased elevation of the Reservoir (ten feet,) would be required to overcome the friction of the water passing through three thousand feet more of pipe, so that no advantage would be gained in any increased head of water in the distribution by this superior elevation of the Reservoir.

The Pumps, Engines, Pumping Main, and Distribution would be substantially the same as in the Acushnet plan, and the power and size of the Engine would also be the same.

DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of the water through the City will be effected by two principal mains, one leading directly from the Force pumps, and passing down Purchase and Third streets, and the other leading from the Distributing Reservoir through County to South street, and down the latter to Third street, connecting with the one first mentioned.

Cross mains will connect the two principal ones through Maxfield, Willis, North, Middle, Union, Walnut and Bedford streets. The main through County street will be sixteen inches; the diameter from the Reservoir to Maxfield street twelve inches; from thence to Union (connecting with the lower main through Union street, by a pipe of ten inches diameter;) from Union to Bedford street this main will be ten inches; and from thence to South street eight inches.

The lower main through Purchase street will be ten inches diameter from the Force Pump to Union street, and then turning into Third street, will be eight inches to South street.

The cross main in Maxfield street will be eight inches, and the others six inches diameter.

The upper service west of County street will be supplied by an eight inch main through Kempton, and by six inch mains through Smith, Hillman and Court streets, and connected by a six inch pipe through Cedar street.

Six inch pipes will be laid in Washington, Fifth, Sixth, Foster, State, and for short distances in a few other streets, and also to the Wamsutta Mills.

The pipes immediately between the above will be of four inches diameter.

This arrangement of pipes will be divided into six separate districts by lines of stop-cocks, so that if the water is required to be shut off from one district for repairs or extensions, the supply will be kept up to the others.

Hydrants are provided to be placed at every alternate

corner, and blow off cocks for cleansing the pipes at the extremities of the several districts.

There was some question whether the principal mains from the Reservoir should not be twenty inches diameter, but after a careful examination of the subject it was deemed better to make two principal mains, which together would be equal to a twenty inch pipe, and extend one of them directly from the Forcing-pumps to the centre of the city. This plan would give a duplicate main which could be used for supplying the whole city in the event of derangement of the pumping Reservoirs or principal distributing main, and it would give the means of furnishing water temporarily under a greater head, if there should ever be occasion for it.

In arranging the above plan I passed through every street in the city, noticing the number of houses and marking on a map where the pipes should be laid to furnish them.

In some of the streets, the number of water takers would not warrant laying down pipes at present, but it is proposed to put in branches and cap them at all these street crossings, so that the pipes may be laid at any time hereafter, without interrupting the supply of water to the district for more than a few hours.

This plan of distribution embraces twenty miles of pipes, which will cost, if made of cast iron, two hundred and eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars, or if made of wrought iron, covered on both sides with cement, one hundred and seventy-eight thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

I have also prepared a plan for distribution on the

cheapest plan possible, based upon laying the pipes through the principal streets, and only where they would produce the largest immediate revenue. This plan would embrace but ten miles of pipes and would cost, of cast iron, one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars, or of cement, ninety-one thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

I would, however, recommend the adoption of the more complete plan of distribution.

Of late years the smaller cities have used these cement pipes almost exclusively, and the experience of many years demonstrates their durability.

Cast iron pipes are liable to corrosion, and in some cases have been seriously obstructed thereby. The cement lined pipes are free from this difficulty, and they certainly will maintain the water in a more pure state than the iron pipes.

I have no hesitation therefore in recommending their use for all except the pumping and large distributing mains.

ESTIMATES OF COST.

These estimates have been prepared with great care from detailed drawings of the several structures and works necessary for each of the plans, and they have been compared with the actual cost of labor and materials at this time.

This increased cost has generally been taken at sixty per cent. beyond the cost of such works five and six years ago. In regard to some of the most expensive of the mechanical works, the opinions of extensive dealers in the articles have been obtained, which confirm the

amplitude of the estimates which have been previously made of these works.

In regard to the questions of land, and particularly of the water damages, I did not have the time necessary to investigate and have relied upon the opinions of gentlemen who were better able to estimate them.

I have already stated that the sums set down for cleaning out Ansel White's, Tanner's and Smith Mills' ponds were conjectural, and that, in my opinion, the first was estimated altogether too high, and the latter too low.

With these exceptions I present the annexed estimates with great confidence in their being ample to perform the work, at the present high rates of labor and materials, and I have given to your committee, conversationally, tangible evidence of my confidence in them.

I also furnish herewith the detailed plans of the structure which I have used in preparing these estimates, which will be of value to the engineer who constructs the work.

The comparative cost of each of the plans, exclusive of the cost of distributing the water through the city, which will be the same in each of the plans, will be as follows :

No. 1.	Harbor Dyke,	\$293,607.50
No. 2.	From the Acushnet,	385,994.00
	The same, as modified,	304,404.00
No. 3.	From Long Pond,	369,612.00
No. 4.	From Tanner's Mill—Fresh River,	318,572.00
No. 5.	From Smith Mills, do.	336,107.50

The cost of distributing will be as follows :

For the minimum supply, ten miles of cast iron pipes,	\$118,500.00
And for cement lined pipes,	90,000.00
For the minimum supply, twenty miles of cast iron pipes,	208,640.00
And of cement lined pipes,	175,000.00

TIME REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION.

On the Harbor Dyke plan, the work on the Dyke might be commenced this Fall, and prosecuted to advantage through the Winter. The stone for the Lock, waste wier, and pump well, might be quarried and cut, through the Winter. The coffer dam for the Lock might be commenced in the Spring, and the Lock completed by the first of November, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six. The well and waste wier could be completed next Summer.

On the Acushnet and Fresh River plans, but a small portion of the work could be done until next Spring, and would consist of grubbing and cleaning the mill ponds, and getting out the few stones required.

On the Long Pond plan, the Canal might be dug during the Winter, and the stone for the structures quarried and cut.

It would require at least six months to construct and set up the Engine and Pumps, and it would be better to have a longer time. They should, therefore, be put in hand this Fall, and could then be running by mid-summer.

The pipes should be made this Winter, and it would require all of the next season to lay them down.

But little work could be done to the Reservoirs during the Winter. If they were commenced in the Spring, they could easily be completed by Autumn.

The Bricks should be made, commencing as early as possible in the Spring, and if delivered promptly the Conduit could be completed before freezing weather next Fall.

If it should be decided to commence the work this Fall, it might be completed by the first of December, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-six.

The Committee having by vote requested me to express an opinion of the several plans, and a recommendation of the one best suited for the purposes, in accordance therewith I have to report as follows :

COMPARISON OF THE PLANS.

The questions to be considered under this head are :

1. The quantity of water required for the present and any probable future demand, and the capacity of each of the plans to furnish it ;
2. The purity of the water proposed to be furnished, with reference chiefly to domestic uses ;
3. The cost of introducing the required amount of water ;
4. The permanence of the works, and the cost of maintaining them.

Toby's Pond, and Fresh River at Tanner's Mills, would neither of them furnish a quantity equal to the probable future demands, and they may be discarded from the comparison. In all of the other plans the quantity of water is ample for any probable future demand.

The order in which the other plans rank in regard to purity, is as follows :

From Long Pond, Acushnet, Smith's Mills, The Harbor.

In regard to the latter, I have personally consulted Prof. Chase, and find that he agrees with me in the opinion that

the change in the water from salt to fresh in the upper part of the harbor, would revive the decomposition of the immense mass of vegetable matter which has been deposited there for ages, and would probably continue to contaminate the water, so as render it unpalatable and probably deleterious.

I am decidedly of the opinion that this argument alone ought to decide the question against the introduction of water from this source, for domestic uses.

The Analysis of Prof. Chase, and the remarks in the preceding part of this report, in regard to impurities in Smith's Mill pond, and the great expense and uncertainty of being able to remove the vegetable matter, are emphatically against this project.

The water from Long pond is superior to that from the Acushnet; but when the pond of the latter is cleaned out in the manner proposed, there will be but little difference in the purity of the two waters.

The cheapest of all the plans is the Harbor Dyke, and there is but little difference in the cost of the other three plans.

The modified Acushnet plan is the least expensive, and if I am correct in my opinion as regards the amount that would be necessary to clean out White's pond, then the original Acushnet plan is the next cheapest. The cost of these three plans is, however, so nearly the same that decision between them should be made on other grounds, than that of cost.

The permanence of the works would be nearly the same in these last three plans, and the expense of maintaining them would be in the following order:

Smith's Mills, Acushnet, Long Pond and the Harbor Dyke.

There is no legislative authority to apply the waters of Long Pond to the use of the City. It is probable that the owners of mill privileges on that stream, and other property holders along it, would strenuously resist any effort on your part to divert this water, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether you could get the authority from the Legislature to use this water, to the serious detriment of your neighbors, when they could show by this examination, that you had the means of procuring an ample supply of pure water, at the same cost, from a stream within your own control.

Carefully considering all of the circumstances of the case, I recommend for adoption the Acushnet plan, substantially as it was submitted by Mr. Briggs, and as herein presented.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. J. McALPINE,

Civil Engineer.

ESTIMATES.

HARBOR DYKE,

AT MARSH ISLAND, 1900 FEET LONG.

31,205 c. yds.	embankment,	\$0.40	\$12,482.00
13,618 "	stone embankment,	1.50	20,427.00
3,969 "	revetment walls,	2.25	8,930.25
633 "	parapet walls, capped,	5.00	3,165.00
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			\$45,004.25

AT DOG FISH BAR, 1,300 FEET LONG.

28,281 c. yds.	embankment,	\$0.35	\$9,898.35
9,858 "	stone embankment,	1.75	17,251.50
3,105 "	revetment walls,	2.50	7,762.50
433 "	parapet walls, capped,	5.00	2,165.00
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			\$37,077.35

LOCK CHAMBER, 125 BY 30 FEET. 10 FEET AT LOW WATER.

3,600 c. yds.	excavation,	\$0.50	\$1,800.00
2,222 "	masonry,	8.00	17,776.00
100,000 ft.	board measure timber and plank,	50.00	5,000.00
2,400 piles,		3.00	7,200.00
Gates, valves, mitre-sills, }			
Coffer dam, bailing, etc. }			27,224.00
			\$59,000.00
Waste weir,			2,000.00
Damages,			10,000.00
Extras,			5,922.65
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			\$114,000.00
Engine, 46 inch. cylinder, 9 ft. stroke,			40,000.00
Engine-house, chimney, and boiler-house,			15,000.00
Pumps,			10,000.00
Duplicate engine and pumps,			20,000.00
Well chamber, etc.,			10,000.00
5,250 lineal feet pumping main,	\$10.00		52,500.00
Distributing Reservoir,			32,107.50
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Total cost,			\$293,607.50
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If a bulk-head is substituted for a lock,			\$263,607.50

ACUSHNET, AT WILSON'S.

STORING RESERVOIR.

17,000 c. yds. embankments, raising		
roads,	\$0.20	\$3,400.00
125 c. yds. masonry, road crossings,	4.00	500.00
400,000 c. yds. grubbing and cleaning,	.25	100,000.00
Land damage,		5,779.00
Mill " "		7,800.00
" " below,		10,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$127,479.00

STORING RESERVOIR DAM.

20,000 c. yds. embankment,	\$0.30	\$6,000.00
4,000 " puddled,	.30	1,200.00
1,000 " revetment wall,	3.00	3,000.00
4,200 " excavation, mucking, etc.,	.30	1,260.00
Gate-house and well, gates, screws, and		
drain-pipe,		2,200.00
		<hr/>
		\$13,360.00
		<hr/>
		\$141,139.00

CONDUIT.

8,100 lineal feet grubbing,	\$10.00	\$810.00
66,717 c. yds. earth excavation,	.30	20,015.10
2,618 " rock "	1.75	4,572.75
32,771 " back filling,	.20	6,554.20
462 " concrete,	5.00	2,310.00
655 " culvert masonry,	6.00	3,930.00
Drainage over conduit, say		5,000.00
2,573,600 brick,	20.00	51,472.00
Manholes, ventilators, waste weir,		2,000.00
Land damage,		7,584.00
Road and farm crossings,		1,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$95,248.05

RECEIVING RESERVOIR

8,000 c. yds. earth excavation,	\$0 35	\$2,800.00
600 " rock "	1.75	1,050.00
5,000 " puddled,	.40	2,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$5,850.00
		<hr/>
		\$236,387.05

1,000 c. yds. slope wall,	\$2.50	\$2,500.00
4,000 " turfing,	.10	400.00
Gate-house and well, gates and screws, drain-pipes, etc.,		2,200.00
Land damage and contingencies,		2,050.00
		<hr/>
		\$13,000.00
Engine, house, pumps and well, }		
Duplicate engine and pumps, }		82,000.00
2,250 lineal feet pumping main,	10.00	22,500.00

DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR.

3,8000 c. yds. earth excavations,	\$0.25	\$9,500.00
16,400 " puddled,	.30	4,920.00
1,555 " slope wall,	2.50	3,887.50
8,000 " turfing,	.10	800.00
Pipe chambers, cocks, screws, drain pipes, connecting pipes,		4,000.00
Land for two divisions, (9 acres,)		9,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$32,107.50
Total cost,		<hr/>
		\$385,994.55

TO ADD TO THIS SUPPLY,

THE LITTLE QUITTACUS WILL COST.

9,500 feet grubbing,	\$10.00	\$950.00
26,733 c. yds. excavation in open canal,	.25	9,183.25
120 c. yds. masonry and farm crossing,	4.00	480.00
Gate-house, well, gates, screws, etc.,		1,000.00
Land and water damages, etc.,		11,386.75
		<hr/>
		\$23,000.00

AND TO ALSO ADD THE SNIPPATUIT, WILL COST

7,500 feet grubbing,	\$10.00	\$750.00
280,123 c. yds. earth-work and filling,	.30	84,036.90
910,800 brick,	20.00	18,216.00
Gate-house, well, gates, etc., at lake,		1,200.00
The same at Staples' mill and dam,		2,200.00
Land and water damages,		12,500.00
Add,		1,097.10
		<hr/>
		\$220,000.00

ACUSHNET.

ANSEL WHITE'S POND.

1,000 c. yds. facing dam,	\$0.20	\$200.00
150 " slope wall,	5.00	750.00
100,000 " grubbing, clearing out, dam and grubbing dyke,	.25	25,200.00
Gate-house, gates, screws, drain-pipes, etc.,		2,200.00
Land and water damages below,		23,579.00
		<hr/>
		\$51,729.00
Cement oval pipe, 3,800 ft.,	1.50	5,700.00
7,000 c. yds. earth works,	.25	1,750.00
3,700 feet grubbing,	.10	370.00
		<hr/>
		\$7,820.00
		<hr/>
		\$59,549.00
Add cost of conduit, Receiving and Dis- tributing Reservoirs, engines, pumps, main, etc., as before stated for the Acushnet plan,		\$244,855.55
		<hr/>
Total cost,		\$304,404.55

LONG POND.

OPEN CANAL FOR 8,900 FEET.

46,740 c. yds. earth excavations,	\$0.30	\$14,022.00
8,000 feet grubbing,	.10	800.00
150 c. yds. bridge masonry,	4.00	600.00
Gate-house and well, gates, screws,		1,500.00
Gate at the head of conduit,		1,000.00
Land and water damages,		26,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$43,922.00

OR BY A CONDUIT FOR 8,900 FEET.

19,000 c. yds. earth excavation,	\$0.30	\$5,700.00
8,000 " grubbing,	.10	800.00
12,000 " back filling,	.20	2,400.00
Land and water damages,		26,000.00
774,000 brick in conduit,	\$20	12,480.00
Ventilators, man holes, gates etc.,		3,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$53,380.00

CONDUIT.

25,000 ft. grubbing,	\$0.10	\$2,500.00
195,067 c. yds. earth-work,	.25	48,766.75
3,000 " rocks,	1.75	5,250.00
1,027 " culvert masonry,	6.00	6,162.00
4,343,000 brick in conduit, etc.,	20.00	86,860.00
44 man hole covers,	1.00	44.00
1,000 c. yds. concrete,	5.00	5,000.00
Draining over conduit,		7,500.00
Road and farm crossings,		1,500.00
Land damage,		15,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$178,582.75

RECEIVING RESERVOIR.

Engines, pumps, house, wells, and duplicates,		82,000.00
2,000 ft. pumping main,	\$10.00	20,000.000
Distributing reservoir,		32,107.00
		<hr/>
		\$369,612.25

FRESH RIVER.

TURNER'S MILLS.

4,000 c. yds. dam gravelling,	\$0.25	\$1,000.00
750 " slope wall,	3.00	2,250.00
Grubbing and cleaning Lake,		100,000.00
Gate-house, gates, screw, drain-pipes, and waste-weir,		4,000.00
Land and water damage,		51,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$158,250.00

CONDUIT.

39,5000 c. yds. earth work,	\$0.25	\$9,875.00
892,000 brick,	.20	17,840.00
Ventilators, and man holes,		1,000.00
Land damages,		2,500.00
		<hr/>
		\$31,215.00
Engine and pumps, well and house,		57,000.00
Duplicates,		20,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$77,000.00
3,000 ft. pumping mains,	\$10	30,000.00
Distributing reservoir,		32,107.50
		<hr/>
Total cost,		\$318,572.00

SMITH MILLS.

Value of Mills, Dam and water power,		\$25,000.00	
Cleaning out the pond and stream,		100,000.00	
Altering dam, bulkhead, and fixtures,		1,000.00	
Land and water damages,		25,000.00	
			<hr/>
			\$151,000.00
11,600 c. yds. earth work in conduit,	.25	2,900.00	
197,800 brick,	\$20	3,956.00	
Ventilators, man holes, and land damages,		1,144.00	
			<hr/>
			8,000.00
Engines, etc., as above and add \$5,000,			82,000.00
3,300 ft. pumping mains,	\$10		33,000.00
Distributing reservoir,			32,107.50
3,000 ft. extra length of Distributing main, \$10			30,000.00
			<hr/>
			\$336,107.50

DISTRIBUTION.

1. FOR THE MAXIMUM SUPPLY OF 20 MILES OF PIPES,

2,050 tons of pipes, including transportation,		
etc., at	\$75	\$153,750.00
Laying, proving, etc.,		45,000.00
62 stop-cocks and 34 fire hydrants,		9,890.00
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Total cost,		\$208,640.00

2. FOR THE MINIMUM SUPPLY OF 10 MILES.

1,220 tons of pipes, including transportation,	\$75	91,500.00
Laying, proving, etc.,		23,000.00
Stop-cocks, hydrants, &c.,		4,000.00
		<hr/>
Total cost,		\$118,500.00

The annual cost of running the Engines, etc. to elevate the water on the Acushnet plan will be as follows:

	For one and a half mil- lions of gal- lons daily.	For two mil- lions of gal- lons daily.	For three millions of gallons dai- ly.
For engineer and fireman's wages,	\$1,825.00	\$1,825.00	\$2,225.00
For coal (600 tons for 1,500,000 gals.)	6,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00
For oil, tallow, packing, waste, &c.	175.00	225.00	325.00
For repairs to machinery, etc.,	200.00	250.00	350.00
Total,	\$8,200.00	\$10,300.00	\$14,900.00
Or for each one million of gallons,	\$15.00	\$14.11	\$13.61

TABLE OF THE COLLECTIBLE RAIN-FALL AND THE LOSSES AND CONSUMPTION THEREOF, MADE UP
FROM THE MEAN OF FIFTY YEARS.

THE ACUSHNET DRAINAGE, 3,000 ACRES—STORING RESERVOIR, 300 ACRES.

MONTH.	Rainfall.		Depth collec-		Amount col- lectible on the water-shed.	Inches.	Depth of evap- oration in sto- ring reservoir.	Amount of e- vaporation in storing reser- voir.	Consumption.		Total evapo- ration and consumption.	Surplus.		Deficiency,		Accumulation or the requir- ed capacity of storage.
	Per cent. collectible.	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.					Gallons.	Gallons.		Gallons.	Gallons.			
January,	3.37	80	2.70	216,000,000	2.	16,000,000	80,000,000	96,000,000	120,000,000	338,400,000						
February,	3.26	70	2.28	182,400,000	1.	8,000,000	75,000,000	83,000,000	99,400,000	437,800,000						
March,	3.32	60	2.00	160,000,000	2.	16,000,000	85,000,000	101,000,000	59,000,000	496,800,000						
April,	3.89	60	2.33	186,400,000	3.	24,000,000	90,000,000	114,000,000	72,400,000	569,200,000						
May,	3.65	50	2.19	175,200,000	5.	40,000,000	95,000,000	135,000,000	40,200,000	609,400,000						
June,	2.89	50	1.44	115,200,000	7.	56,000,000	100,000,000	156,000,000	40,800,000	568,600,000						
July,	2.98	50	1.49	119,200,000	8.	64,000,000	105,000,000	169,000,000	49,800,000	518,800,000						
August,	3.86	50	1.93	154,400,000	8.	64,000,000	105,000,000	169,000,000	14,600,000	544,200,000						
September,	3.36	50	1.68	134,400,000	7.	56,000,000	100,000,000	156,000,000	21,600,000	482,600,000						
October,	3.21	60	1.93	154,400,000	5.	40,000,000	95,000,000	135,000,000	19,400,000	19,400,000						
November,	4.02	60	2.41	192,800,000	4.	32,000,000	85,000,000	117,000,000	75,800,000	95,200,000						
December,	3.92	70	2.74	219,200,000	2.	16,000,000	80,000,000	96,000,000	123,200,000	218,400,000						
Total,	41.73	61	25.22	2,009,600,000	54.	432,000,000	1,095,000,000	1,527,000,000	609,400,000	482,600,000						

TABLES

SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, LOSSES, AND CONSUMPTION FOR TWELVE YEARS;
AND ALSO SHOWING THE EFFECT OF A STORAGE RESERVOIR OF THE CAPACITY
PROPOSED, (500,000,000 GALLONS.)

FOR THE YEAR 1844.

MONTH.	Depth of rain-fall.	Available Supply.		Loss and Consumption		Surplus of Supply.		Deficiency of Accumulation of Surplus Requiring Storage.	
		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.		Gallons.	
January.	3.72	238,400,000		96,000,000		142,400,000		142,400,000	
February.	1.94	108,800,000		83,000,000		25,800,000		168,200,000	
March.	5.91	284,000,000		101,000,000		183,000,000		351,200,000	
April.	1.58	76,000,000		114,000,000			38,000,000	313,200,000	
May.	2.31	92,000,000		135,000,000			43,000,000	270,200,000	
June.	2.83	113,600,000		156,000,000			42,400,000	227,800,000	
July.	2.74	109,600,000		169,000,000			59,400,000	168,400,000	
August.	2.21	88,000,000		169,000,000			81,000,000	87,400,000	
September.	3.69	148,000,000		156,000,000			10,000,000	77,400,000	
October.	4.05	194,400,000		135,000,000		59,400,000		136,800,000	
November.	3.56	171,200,000		117,000,000		54,200,000		191,000,000	
December.	3.67	205,600,000		96,000,000		109,600,000		300,600,000	
Total.	36.21	1839,600,000		1527,000,000		574,400,000		273,800,000	

TABLE SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, LOSSES, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1845.

MONTH.	Depth of rain-fall.	Available Supply.	Loss and Consumption	Surplus of Supply.	Deficiency of Supply.	Accumulation of Surplus Requiring Storage.
	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January.	3.70	236,800,000	96,000,000	140,800,000		300,600,000
February.	2.57	144,000,000	88,000,000	61,000,000		441,400,000
March.	2.70	129,600,000	101,000,000	28,600,000		502,400,000
April.	1.66	80,000,000	114,000,000			531,000,000
May.	3.35	131,600,000	135,000,000			500,000,000
June.	.08	8,200,000	156,000,000			466,000,000
July.	2.75	110,400,000	169,000,000			462,600,000
August.	3.01	120,000,000	169,000,000			309,800,000
September.	3.99	160,000,000	156,000,000			251,200,000
October.	3.81	183,200,000	135,000,000			202,200,000
November.	8.64	414,400,000	117,000,000			206,200,000
December.	4.35	243,200,000	96,000,000			254,000,000
				4,000,000		551,800,000
				48,200,000		500,000,000
				297,400,000		
				347,200,000		
Total.	42.72	1956,400,000	1527,000,000	927,200,000	297,800,000	

TABLE SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, LOSSES, &c.

MONTH.	FOR THE YEAR 1846.				FOR THE YEAR 1847.			
	Depth of rain- fall.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.	Depth of rain- fall.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.
	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January,	2.65	80,000,000		900,000,000 980,000,000	2.96	93,600,000		304,400,000 398,000,000
February,	2.28	45,000,000		{ 1,025,000,000 reduced to 500,000,000	4.06	144,200,000		542,200,000 579,600,000
March,	1.55		26,600,000	473,400,000	2.89	37,400,000	42,800,000	{ reduced to 500,000,000
April,	1.07		62,800,000	410,600,000	1.48			457,200,000
May,	5.69	92,200,000		{ 502,800,000 reduced to 500,000,000	2.35		41,400,000	415,800,000 369,400,000
June,	0.88		120,800,000	379,200,000	2.74		46,400,000	
July,	2.32		76,200,000	303,000,000	2.14		73,400,000	296,000,000
August,	2.73		59,400,000	243,600,000	6.36	85,400,000		381,400,000
September,	2.20		68,000,000	175,600,000	6.40	100,000,000		481,400,000
October,	1.49		63,800,000	111,800,000	0.55		108,600,000	372,800,000
November,	3.38	45,400,000		157,200,000	1.35		52,200,000	320,600,000
December,	4.34	147,200,000		304,400,000	4.53	157,600,000		478,200,000
Total,	30.68	409,800,000	477,600,000		40.81	618,200,000	364,800,000	

TABLE SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, LOSSES, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1848.			FOR THE YEAR 1849.					
MONTH.	Depth of rain-fall	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.	Depth of rain-fall	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.
	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January, February, March,	3.33	116,800,000		478,200,000	0.78 1.74 5.07	146,000,000 142,200,000	46,400,000	420,000,000
	3.75	126,600,000		595,000,000				383,600,000
	2.57	22,200,000		721,600,000				398,200,000
				743,800,000				540,400,000
				reduced to				reduced to
				500,000,000				500,000,000
April, May, June,	1.30		51,600,000	448,400,000	1.98		18,800,000	481,200,000
	3.45	2,600,000		451,000,000	2.16		48,600,000	432,600,000
	1.66			362,400,000	1.41		100,000,000	332,600,000
July, August, September,	3.59		88,600,000	337,400,000	1.08		125,800,000	206,800,000
	1.03		128,200,000	209,200,000	4.34	4,600,000		211,400,000
	1.68		88,800,000	120,400,000	1.10		112,000,000	099,400,000
October, November, December,	4.83	97,000,000		217,400,000	5.08	109,000,000		208,400,000
	2.93	23,800,000		241,200,000	4.58	103,000,000		311,400,000
	5.09	188,800,000		430,000,000	2.95	68,800,000		380,200,000
Total,	36.21	571,800,000	382,200,000		32.37	442,200,000	451,600,000	

TABLE SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, LOSSES, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1850.				FOR THE YEAR 1851.				
MONTH.	Depth of rain-fall	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.	Depth of rain-fall	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.
	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January.	5.22	238,400,000		380,200,000	1.99	32,000,000		758,400,000
February.	1.97	27,400,000		618,600,000	5.51	225,800,000		790,400,000
March.	5.38	157,400,000		646,000,000	2.91	39,000,000		1,016,200,000
April.	8.22	280,400,000		803,400,000	4.30	92,400,000		1,055,200,000
May.	3.99	25,000,000	reduced to }	1,083,800,000	4.25	34,600,000	reduced to }	1,147,600,000
June.	1.09		112,000,000	500,000,000	1.05		113,600,000	1,182,200,000
July.	2.01		89,000,000	387,200,000	8.20	159,000,000	reduced to }	800,000,000
August.	5.59	55,000,000		298,200,000	3.10		45,000,000	386,400,000
September	10.72	272,800,000	reduced to }	353,200,000	3.13		31,200,000	545,400,000
October.	2.33		23,000,000	626,000,000	4.77	93,800,000		500,000,000
November.	2.51	3,800,000		500,000,000	4.23	86,200,000		455,000,000
December.	6.67	277,600,000		480,800,000	2.23	28,800,000		423,800,000
				758,400,000				517,600,000
Total.	55.70	1337,800,000	224,800,000		45.87	791,600,000	189,800,000	603,800,000
								632,600,000

TABLE SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, LOSSES, &c.

FOR THE YEAR 1852.				FOR THE YEAR 1853.				
MONTH.	Depth of rain-fall		Surplus.		Deficiency.		Storage.	
	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	
January, February,	3.48 3.17	126,400,000 94,600,000		149,000,000			672,600,000 { 821,600,000 500,000,000 reduced to 453,400,000 522,600,000	
March, April,	4.89 6.99	110,200,000 222,000,000		69,200,000	46,600,000			
May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December,	3.11 0.52 2.27 4.88 1.99 1.80 3.24 9.87		11,000,000 135,200,000 77,860,000 76,000,000 48,600,000	20,200,000	53,200,000 29,000,000 64,200,000 20,000,000		542,800,000 446,800,000 417,800,000 353,600,000 333,600,000 349,000,000 399,200,000 524,000,000	
Total,	41.01	1,074,400,000	348,600,000	428,800,000	213,000,000			

TABLE SHOWING THE AVAILABLE SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION, LOSSES, &c.

MONTH.	FOR THE YEAR 1854.				FOR THE YEAR 1855.				FOR THE YEAR 1856.			
	Depth of rain-fall.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.	Depth of rain-fall.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.	Depth of rain-fall.	Surplus.	Deficiency.	Storage.
	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Inches.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
January,	1.77	17,600,000		524,000,000 541,600,000	4.20	172,800,000		775,000,000 947,800,000	4.51	192,800,000		490,200,000 683,000,000 reduced to 500,000,000 480,000,000
February,	5.04	209,400,000		751,000,000 reduced to 500,000,000 491,000,000 608,200,000 reduced to 500,000,000	2.33	47,000,000		985,200,000 reduced to 500,000,000 482,200,000 549,000,000 reduced to 500,000,000	1.13		19,800,000	
March, April,	1.99 6.07	177,200,000	9,000,000		1.73 3.77	66,800,000	17,800,000		1.46 2.85	22,800,000	30,600,000	449,600,000 472,400,000
May, June, July,	3.17 1.69 6.61		8,600,000 88,000,000	491,400,000 403,400,000 498,400,000	3.23 1.63 4.26		6,200,000 90,400,000	498,800,000 403,400,000 404,800,000	3.32 1.88 2.95	5,800,000	80,000,000 31,400,000 63,000,000	478,200,000 397,400,000 346,000,000
August, September, October,	0.21 7.44 1.32	95,000,000 141,600,000	161,000,000	337,400,000 473,000,000 407,200,000 702,200,000 775,000,000	1.26 0.55 4.14 4.29 5.05	1,400,000 63,400,000 88,600,000 186,400,000	118,600,000 134,400,000	286,200,000 151,800,000 215,200,000 303,800,000 490,200,000	2.50 4.05 1.68 2.90 3.45	6,400,000 22,200,000 96,800,000	54,200,000	283,400,000 229,200,000 251,400,000 348,200,000
November, December,	8.59 3.62	205,000,000 72,800,000										
Total,	47.84	1,008,000,000	338,400,000		36.43	626,800,000	367,400,000		32.98	346,800,000	305,800,000	

NEW BEDFORD, July 25th, 1865.

Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—

At a meeting of the City Council, held on the 20th inst., a committee was appointed to make full enquiry as to the best sources from which a sufficient supply of pure water could be obtained for the use of the city, the most feasible method of introducing the same, and the estimated cost of such introduction. To aid the committee in prosecuting their enquiries, they desire you to make a thorough examination of the Acushnet River and the affluents from its source to tide water. Also to examine, with their water-shed, Little and Great Quittacus, Long, Snippatuit, Cummings', and Allen's ponds, and any other sources from which a supply of water may be obtained, and report the result of your investigations, with all the facts relating thereto and with an estimate of the work, complete.

With respect, yours truly,

WARREN LADD, *Chairman of Committee.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }
IN COMMON COUNCIL, 7 mo. 20th, 1865. }

Ordered, That a committee of five from this branch with such of the Aldermen as may join, be appointed to make full enquiry as the best source from which a sufficient supply of pure water can be obtained for the use of the city, the most feasible method of introducing the same, and the estimated cost of such introduction. And to report the result of their investigations and enquiries to the Council at their earliest convenience. Amended by adding "the expense thereof to be charged to Incidental expense account."

Adopted in concurrence.

A true copy of the records. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, *City Clerk.*

COMMITTEE.

Aldermen Ladd, Knowles, and Howland, and Councilmen Gifford, Kempton, Macomber, Chisholm, and Hammond.

To Warren Ladd, Esq., *Chairman.*

IN COMMITTEE, August 10th, 1865.

Voted: That Mr. McAlpine is authorized to prosecute his surveys and estimates of the costs by the different plans as proposed by him in his suggestions accompanying his communication to the committee.

CHAS. H. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

To Wm. J. McAlpine, Esq.

The comparative annual expense of pumping by the several plans would be as follows:

For the Acushnet,	\$8,200,	being the interest on	\$136,666
For Long Pond,	7,700,	" "	128,333
For Taurer's Pond,	6,700,	" "	111,666
For Smith's Pond,	8,200,	" "	136,666
For Harbor Dyke,	11,500,	" "	191,666

Table of the areas of the water-sheds and ponds or lakes, reservoirs and their elevations above tide:

SOURCE.	Areas in acres.		Elevation in feet.	Estimated minimum supply if stored, in gallons.
	water-shed	Pond.		
Harbor Dyke,	12,670	300	level.	12,000,000
Acushnet at Wilson's,	3,300	300	27.	3,400,000
" " A. White's	3,000	100	38.	3,000,000
Catch water to be added, }	2,000		42.	1,600,000
Snippatuit, }	1,800		50.74	1,200,000
Catch water, }	2,500			1,800,000
Little Quittacus,	1,125	575	50.47	800,000
Long Pond,	11,300	1,900	50.14	10,000,000
Turner's Pond, Fresh River,	2,395		59.41	2,000,000
Smith's " " "	4,942		47.70	4,000,000
Toby's " " "	200	40	about	100,000
Middleborough Ponds,	35,000	5,900	50.5	30,000,000
Proposed Receiving Reservoir,		1.	28.75	2,000,000
" Distributing "		6.	154.	25,000,000

GAUGES.

1. Of the Acushnet made by George A. Briggs, and heretofore published:

AT LEONARD'S,	-	-	-	Minimum,	2,999,808	gallons per day.
				Maximum,	42,163,668	" " "
AT ANSEL WHITE'S,	-	-	-	Minimum,	2,999,203	" " "

2. Of the streams gauged by Messrs. Briggs and McAlpine, in August, 1865:

ACUSHNET AT LEONARD'S	-	-	-	7,776,000	gallons per day.
"	Swamps near the source,			1,000,000	" " "

In September, 1865:

AT LEONARD'S,	-	-	-	-	2,268,000	gallons per day.
AT A. WHITE'S, (being only the leakage,)					750,000	" " "

In August, 1865:

LONG POND OUTLET,	-	-	-	-	10,368,000	gallons per day.
SNIPTUIT					"	

Ansel White states that his mill could, and generally does, run in the driest times in the year for four hours every day, and that in the succeeding twenty-four hours the pond fills up to the same level.

His head is 9 feet, and his gates 26 by 13 inches.

REMARKS.—Call the bottom of this gate 8 feet below the surface of the pond at commence, and deduct one foot for half the height of the gate, and that the pond is drawn 3 1-2 feet, and call the gates equal to a clear opening of two square feet would give nearly three millions of gallons per day.

The gauge made by Mr. Briggs and myself at Leonard's, half a mile below, on September 21st, 1865, was 2,268,000 gallons, which embraced only the leakage of the dam and the supply from below it, as the gates had been shut down for twenty hours.

It would be safe, therefore, to assume the minimum supply at Ansel White's at two millions, and at Wilson's at two and a half millions of gallons daily.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER TAKEN IN AUG., 1865.

Acushnet.	In the Harbor,	81 and 82
	" H. Lund's Pond,	74
	" P. White's "	78
	" Welden's "	77
	At Leonard's "	74
	" Source in Spring,	56
Long Pond.	At Outlet,	86
Snippatuit.	At "	78
Fresh River.	In Smith's Pond,	83
	" Turner's "	86

CITY DOCUMENT.

MINORITY REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF

PURE WATER.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

FESSENDEN & BAKER, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1865.

REPORT.

The undersigned, members of the committee on the introduction of Pure Water into the City, being authorized by you to make full enquiry as to the best source from which a sufficient supply can be obtained for the use of the city, the most feasible method of introducing the same, and the estimated cost of such introduction, and to report the result of their investigations and enquiry to the Council at their earliest convenience, have attended to that duty, and now ask leave to report:

That we differ in opinion from the Report of the Committee presented by Warren Ladd, as Chairman, in not feeling that we are called upon to make a lengthy discussion of the reasons as to why water should be introduced into the city, or the advantages to be derived from it, as that was a part of the instructions given to Mr. McAlpine, whose services were secured by the committee to assist them in the prosecution of their duty, and who is well known as a gentleman of long experience in such matters, and whose opinion and judgment are entitled to the respect and consideration not only of this council, but of the whole community.

We think, in making up his report, he has given that part of it the attention which its importance demands, and feel it would be useless for the committee to attempt to enlarge upon what has been so ably and fairly discussed by him. In accordance with the instructions of the order as to the best source from which a

sufficient supply of pure water can be obtained, the most feasible method of introducing the same and estimated cost of such introduction, we would refer you to the report of Mr. McAlpine, where the different sources from which a sufficient supply of water can be obtained are all fully given, and full estimates of the cost of introducing the same from each point separately.

And in accordance with so much of the recommendation of said report as relates to the introduction of water from the Ansel White pond, by his modified plan, would recommend that so much of that plan as brings the water into the reservoir near the Railroad crossing be adopted, and from that point the water be led into the city by one main pipe, on as high a grade as it will naturally flow, believing thereby that all the advantages will be obtained for the encouragement of all manufactures requiring the use of Steam Power, which is the great object of its introduction at this time, thereby avoiding the great additional expense of its general distribution by reservoir on the heights, pumping engines, pipes, &c. which at his lowest estimate is \$311,607.50. We do not believe the time has arrived for this great additional outlay, but at some future time if the wants of the city require it, it can then be generally introduced without any disadvantage to the plan we recommend, as is shown by his report.

JOSEPH KNOWLES,
MATTHEW HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. GIFFORD,
DAVID B. KEMPTON.

CITY DOCUMENTS.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS,

TO THE

CITY COUNCIL;

CITY GOVERNMENT;

AND

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES,

COMPRISING

THE FINANCE, ENGINEERS' OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OVERSEERS' OF THE POOR, CITY MARSHAL'S, CAP-
TAIN OF THE CITY WATCH, FREE PUBLIC
LIBRARY, AND SCHOOL REPORTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1865-66.



NEW BEDFORD :

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1866.

1866—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

A D D R E S S

O F

J O H N H. P E R R Y,

M A Y O R,

T O T H E

C I T Y C O U N C I L O F N E W B E D F O R D,

D E L I V E R E D B E F O R E T H E

T W O B R A N C H E S I N C O N V E N T I O N,

January 1, 1866.

P R I N T E D B Y O R D E R O F T H E C I T Y C O U N C I L.

N E W B E D F O R D:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1866.

A D D R E S S .

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Having this day assumed the various positions to which we have been called by the almost unanimous voice of our fellow-citizens, let us enter upon the work with one and the same purpose, the welfare and prosperity of our city, performing every duty promptly, conscientiously and fearlessly.

Allow me to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war of the rebellion. The strength and honor of our country have been vindicated. Peace is restored to us. The dark clouds that hung heavily over her destiny are broken and dispersed. The star of liberty again beams forth, cheering and illuminating the hopes of the oppressed of every clime.

Amid the roar of cannon, the merry peal of bells, the glorious shouts of victory, came the sad intelligence of the death of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. He, whom we had learned to love and reverence—he, who had so providentially guided our nation through the most terrible struggle the world ever saw, was removed from us by the hand of the assassin. Then again the strength, the glory of our country, the fidelity of her people, shone

forth in all their greatness. Suddenly plunged into the depths of grief and mourning, every loyal heart was more firmly resolved to uphold and sustain the government.

The immense destruction of life and property consequent on this war should not be forgotten. Many who went out from among us, return no more; their lives have been offered, a sacrifice for their country. The last City Council ordered the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the services of those brave men, a design for which has been accepted, and a contract made for its construction. The place of its location will be a matter for you to decide.

Although far removed from the ravages and destruction of the battle-field and its surroundings, New Bedford, in common with other commercial communities, has suffered severely. Property of her citizens amounting to millions has been destroyed. Unarmed vessels, quietly following legitimate callings, have been swept from the seas and blotted out of existence by the torch of British pirates. The cry of neutrality will not deceive. At a proper time I trust our government will make demands for full indemnity for property thus destroyed. Justice being denied, and if unhappily it should be necessary to resort to arms, I pledge New Bedford, as she was at the outbreak of the rebellion, among the first and foremost with men and means, again to aid in its enforcement.

The introduction of an ample supply of pure water has for a long time occupied the public mind. It is a matter which has a most important bearing

on the future of our city. After very careful surveys by various committees, aided by the best skill and experience in the country, it was ordered by the last City Council that a sufficient supply be brought in for manufacturing purposes. Gentlemen of well-known ability and integrity were appointed commissioners to cause the work to be constructed. I trust they will receive your aid and support in its commencement and speedy construction. The question being thus far disposed of, it becomes your duty as well as privilege to offer every inducement inviting skill and capital to locate here with us. Its further introduction and general distribution will be a subject for future consideration.

The business prospects of our city appear very encouraging. The various manufactories now established are in a prosperous, paying condition. Others of more recent origin give full promise of success, thus creating new channels for the development of the ingenuity and labor of our people. The introduction of female operatives in many branches of industry is productive of much good, and can but exert a beneficial influence on our moral and social relations.

The limit of time constituting a day's work I will not now discuss. I hold that labor should be respected and well paid. Whatever tends to promote the moral or physical condition of the operative will ever receive my approbation and hearty support.

The Fire Department is in a most harmonious and efficient condition. The demands upon it the past season have been light. The number of alarms has been 23; fires 19; false alarms 4; value of pro-

perty destroyed \$13,630. It has now in active service two steam fire engines, five hand engines, one hook and ladder carriage, operated by 264 men and 6 horses. Also as a reserve, one steamer, two hand engines, and one hook and ladder carriage. The steamer now in reserve will soon be put in commission. One other, now about completed for the department, will soon be received, when it is probable the number of hand engines will be further reduced. I am informed from good authority, that during the dry time last season, not a reservoir in the city contained sufficient water to supply our steamers for more than twenty minutes. This is a matter of much importance. I can but recommend it to the early attention of the committee on the Fire Department.

Our streets and highways are generally in good condition. The appropriations for several years last past have been judiciously expended in repairing, gravelling, and general repairs; in some instances streets have been newly paved. Very little has been done to our sidewalks. Many of them, more particularly in the principal thoroughfares of our city, are in bad condition and require relaying, with some additional new flagging.

In this connection I may refer to the stream in the west part of the city running from Kempton street to the tide water at Clark's Cove. Much complaint has been made of its filth and bad odor. A portion of it in the south part of the city, on a line with Crapo street, is in a dangerous condition. I recommend the committee on roads, bridges, main drains and common sewers, to give it early attention.

I have a communication from the Secretary of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, from which it appears that the average number of inmates supported at the Alms House the past year was 68; families relieved out of the Alms House, 521, comprising 1652 persons, of whom 407 belong to this city, and 320 in other sections of this State. The expense of their support will be reimbursed. Nine hundred and twenty-five have no settlement in this State. This matter was very ably and fully referred to in the last annual address of my predecessor, to which I would respectfully refer you. This department necessarily calls for heavy outlay. Ample appropriation should be made, that the poor and unfortunate may be well cared for.

The Free Public Library continues to enjoy a high position in the public regard. During the last year it was closed for a time to rearrange the books and make thorough repairs on the building. The call for books continues to be on the increase. It is gratifying to us all, and particularly so to those who from its establishment have devoted themselves to its prosperity, to witness the deep hold which this institution has taken upon the minds of the people. Evidence of this is not only seen in the large and increasing number of visitors to the rooms, but in the liberal pecuniary aid and valuable donations of books which have been bestowed upon it. The records of the City Council for the last month give to the public the names of two citizens, whose munificence confers honor on the living and hallows the memory of the dead. I most cordially gave my vote to the order setting apart those donations as

the "GEORGE HOWLAND, JUNIOR, FUND," and the "CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND," which dedicates forever the income to be derived from them to the increase of the Free Public Library. When that princely bequest, which we have confidence to believe will one day be ours, shall be the subject of municipal recognition and action, let that too be formally and gratefully dedicated to the cause of public enlightenment and rational recreation, and the name of SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND auspiciously enrolled upon the list of Public Benefactors.

The sanitary condition of the city, always of much importance, is at this time doubly so, from the fact that the awful scourge, the cholera, is again approaching our country. Terrible and mysterious as are its visitations, experience has taught that individuals and communities have little to fear, who are governed by the great and fundamental laws in relation to the preservation of health. It is that the careful and obedient may be preserved from the evils which may follow in the footsteps of the negligent and reckless, that the law has clothed every community, acting through the agency of the constituted authorities, with power to compel the violators of sanitary law to a compliance with its provisions. The power is ample, the duty imperative—let every well-disposed citizen bring his labor and intelligence to the support of the public functionaries, and should this disease again visit us, we shall find that it can number but few victims, when the people and the people's servants are faithful to the conditions upon which the blessing of health depends.

The public schools, I am happy to say, under the care of the excellent and efficient superintendent, are in a healthy, progressive condition; and what is of great importance, his action in the discharge of his duties seems to be in perfect harmony with that of the School Committee. I trust you will fully co-operate with them in any measure that may aid in the advancement of this important department.

The Committee last year asked for a new building for the use of the High School. The request was duly referred to you for consideration, and at a proper time will no doubt receive the attention of the Committee on Public Instruction.

I have received from the City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes a statement of the condition of the Treasury and of the assessments for the years 1864 and 1865. The amount of taxes in arrears previous to those two years; having been made up to the appropriation account from another source, the statement of balances includes no others. For the year 1864, of a tax of \$315,000, but the small amount of \$3000 remains unpaid. The tax of 1865 was the largest ever assessed, \$334,487.20. Of this more than 95 per cent. has been paid into the Treasury, leaving \$12,000 unpaid. About \$1400 of unpaid taxes for previous years have been collected. The diligent care the collector is giving to this service renders it probable that a further amount will be received from this source. The prompt and almost universal compliance on the part of our inhabitants with the calls of our collector is highly creditable, and gives encouragement and confidence in our financial operations.

Were it not for the special appropriations of the City Council and the advances to the Commonwealth for State aid, the close of the present financial year would have found us without a dollar of temporary loan. At the date of my statement, the 19th of last month, it was but \$10,000.

During the past year there has been paid to us by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth the sum of \$30,132.60, being our proportion of the State corporation tax. We have also received from the same source the whole amount of our claims on the State for our Home and Coast Guard expenditure, amounting to \$15,540.60, of which some \$10,000 remains to the credit of that account, the balance having been transferred to account of incidental expenses. As a member of the last City Government, having been conversant with this outlay and reimbursement, I am happy to say the great care taken in the preservation and arrangement of the vouchers, and the able manner in which the account was made up, greatly aided in bringing about the favorable result. The Commonwealth is now indebted to us \$20,000 for State aid advanced. This will not be much increased, as payments under that law have nearly ceased. This amount will make up, in part, payment of our State tax in December, 1866. This law has caused the city much labor, and loss of interest, estimated by the Treasurer to amount to nearly \$10,000. The labor and loss have been cheerfully borne. The aid has prevented an immense amount of suffering and given increased devotedness to our soldiers and seamen. In our temporary arrangements this sum, \$20,000, with its

increase, must be included. The special appropriations have amounted to \$147,500, as follows: new steam fire engine, \$4,000; new engine house, \$8,000; extension of Rural Cemetery, \$11,500; extension of Oak Grove Cemetery, \$14,000; Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, \$10,000; for introduction of pure water, \$100,000.

No action has been taken in relation to any provision to meet the payment of these amounts, except with regard to the last named. For this the ways and means are provided by the law authorizing the expenditure, and the ordinance and order passed by the City Council in conformity with the statute. I would respectfully suggest that the amount to the credit of Home and Coast Guard account be set apart for the purpose of erecting the proposed soldiers' and sailors' monument. Should this meet your views, there will remain the sum of \$37,500 to be provided for, until by the general appropriation it shall be met by taxes to be collected the present year. Add to this the advance to the State, amount of uncollected taxes, and the sum which will be required for the purposes of the city under the ordinary appropriations, the amount will be about \$170,000, which it will be necessary to raise by temporary loan in anticipation of the receipts from the taxes of 1866. This is a matter for the early attention of the committee on finance.

Under the system adopted in relation to the permanent city debt it has been annually reduced from \$442,000 in 1863, to \$367,700 in 1865. The interest on this debt is but a trifle over five per cent. Most fortunate was it for us that previous to the

claims upon us on account of the rebellion, it had been fixed by ordinance that all additions to the permanent debt should be made by the issue of bonds with coupons, and the policy had been inaugurated of so arranging their maturity as to render the payment easy and certain. The last bonds of our present debt will fall due in 1884.

New Bedford has the ability to respond fully and promptly to all her engagements, and we should not hesitate to pledge her to the performance of any duty which may ultimately result to her advantage.

I have thus briefly noticed the various points to which I wish at this time to call your attention. For matters more in detail, I respectfully refer you to the full and able reports of the respective departments. I shall, from time to time, offer for your consideration such recommendations as the interests of the city may suggest. Relying on you for counsel and support, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolving upon me to the best of my humble ability, realizing my responsibility, not only to my fellow citizens, but also to the Power above which ruleth over all.

1866—CITY DOCUMENT No. 2.

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.
1866.

MAYOR.
JOHN H. PERRY.

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1—CALEB HAMMOND.
WARD 2—GEORGE G. GIFFORD.
WARD 3—JOSEPH KNOWLES.
WARD 4—GEORGE F. KINGMAN.
WARD 5—JOHN. B. BAYLIES.
WARD 6—WESTON HOWLAND.

CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—ANDREW G. PIERCE.

Ward One.

AUSTIN S. CUSHMAN,	WILLIAM G. EDWARDS,
SAMUEL T. PATTERSON,	CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.

Ward Two.

WILLIAM HEATH,	THATCHER C. HATCH,
WILLIAM WALKER,	ANDREW G. PIERCE.

Ward Three.

OLIVER P. BRIGHTMAN,	WILLIAM T. SMITH,
CHARLES H. TABER,	WILLIAM H. VINAL.

Ward Four.

JOHN W. MACOMBER,	EDWARD H. ALLEN,
JOHN P. KNOWLES, 2d,	EDWARD R. GARDNER.

Ward Five.

WILLIAM N. CHURCH,	HORATIO HATHAWAY,
WILLIAM C. TABER, JR.,	THOMAS M. STETSON.

Ward Six.

JOSIAH W. BONNEY, CHARLES H. SANFORD,
FREDERICK H. VINAL, CHARLES B. HILLMAN.

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS.

ASSESSORS.

EZRA K. DELANO, DAVID B. WILLCOX,
TILSON B. DENHAM.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

WARD 1—RUFUS W. WHITE.

“ 2—JOHN BRYANT.

“ 3—THOMAS G. BATES.

“ 4—BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

“ 5—JAMES R. RICKETSON.

“ 6—JOHN S. COOK.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WARD 1—J. WINGATE FROST,
CHARLES ALMY,
JOSEPH M. MUMFORD.

WARD 2—EDWIN L. BARNEY,
WILLIAM HOWE,
JAMES M. LAWTON.

WARD 3—HORATIO A. KEMPTON,
WILLIAM R. CHISHOLM,
CHARLES L. SWASEY.

WARD 4—HENRY B. CLARKE,
SAMUEL P. BURT,
CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN.

WARD 5—CHARLES T. BONNEY,
EDMUND RODMAN,
HUMPHREY S. KIRBY.

WARD 6—ISAAC H. COE,
SYLVANDER HUTCHINSON,
PARDON DEVOLL.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

JOHN H. PERRY, (Mayor,) President *ex officio*.

WARD 1—AMBROSE E. LUCE.

“ 2—SILAS ALDEN.

“ 3—WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

“ 4—SHEARJASHUB T. VIAL.

“ 5—WILLIAM G. WOOD.

“ 6—SETH K. AKIN.

TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

JOHN H. PERRY, (Mayor,) President *ex officio*.

ANDREW G. PIERCE, President of the Common Council.

GEORGE F. KINGMAN, Chairman of the Committee on
Public Instruction.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

JOHN P. BARKER.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.

WATER BOARD.

COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman.

WARREN LADD.

DAVID B. KEMPTON.

CLERK.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

ENGINEER.

GEORGE A. BRIGGS.

OFFICE IN LIBRARY BUILDING.

WARDENS.

- WARD 1—CHARLES M. PEIRCE, JR.
“ 2—GEORGE W. PAINE.
“ 3—J. AUGUSTUS BROWNELL.
“ 4—LEONARD B. ELLIS.
“ 5—WILLIAM COOK.
“ 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.
-

WARD CLERKS.

- WARD 1—GEORGE G. JENNEY.
“ 2—GEORGE PERRY.
“ 3—CHARLES M. COLLINS.
“ 4—JAMES C. HITCH.
“ 5—JAMES H. C. RICHMOND.
“ 6—THOMAS M. HART.
-

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

- WARD 1—JOHN KIRK,
CHARLES E. TRIPP,
GEORGE W. EDWARDS.
- WARD 2—CHARLES E. MAXFIELD,
EDWARD R. MILLIKEN,
J. AUGUSTUS WOOD.
- WARD 3—PHILIP E. COLBY,
CHARLES H. LAWTON,
JOSEPH A. BULLARD.
- WARD 4—ALDEN WORDELL,
THOMAS H. KNOWLES,
SAMUEL H. COOK.
- WARD 5—ALBERT B. RUSSELL,
CHARLES W. CLIFFORD,
HENRY A. TABER.
- WARD 6—THOMAS B. TRIPP,
JOHN P. TAYLOR,
ROBERT A. SHERMAN.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On Police—The Mayor and Aldermen Knowles and Hammond.

On Licenses—Aldermen Gifford, Baylies and Howland.

On Enrolments—Aldermen Kingman, Knowles and Hammond.

On Laying out and Widening Streets—The Mayor and Aldermen Kingman and Howland.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections—Councilmen Edwards, Heath and Hillman.

On Bills in Second Reading—Councilmen Patterson, Allen and Gardner.

On Enrolled Ordinances—Councilmen Sanford, Peirce of Ward 1, and Hatch.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

On Finance—The Mayor, President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Cushman, Smith, Macomber, Stetson and Bonney.

On Accounts—Aldermen Knowles and Baylies, and Councilmen Allen, Gardner, and Peirce of Ward 1.

On Public Property—Aldermen Gifford and Knowles, and Councilmen Church, Knowles and Brightman.

On Public Instruction—Aldermen Kingman and Baylies, and Councilmen Cushman, Church, and Taber of Ward 5.

On Roads, Bridges, Main Drains and Common Sewers—Aldermen Gifford and Howland, and Councilmen Bonney, Hathaway and Sanford.

On Fire Department—Aldermen Gifford and Hammond, and Councilmen Taber of Ward 3, Vinal of Ward 6, and Vinal of Ward 3.

On Lighting Streets—Aldermen Kingman and Baylies, and Councilmen Brightman, Taber of Ward 5, and Hathaway.

On Burial Grounds—Aldermen Kingman and Knowles, and Councilmen Knowles, Taber of Ward 3, and Edwards.

On Alms House and Poor—Aldermen Howland and Hammond, and Councilmen Patterson, Walker and Hatch.

On Printing—Alderman Knowles, and Councilmen Heath and Hillman.

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

On Water—Aldermen Gifford and Kingman, the President of the Common Council, and Councilmen Macomber and Knowles.

On the Erection of Monument—Aldermen Knowles and Gifford, and Councilmen Cushman, Taber of Ward 5, and Smith.

On Wooden Buildings in the Fire District—Aldermen Gifford and Hammond, and Councilmen Walker, Hillman and Hatch.

R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
IN COMMITTEE, March 29, 1866.

IN compliance with the requirements of the Ordinances, the Committee on Finance herewith present to the City Council a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending March 1, 1866, by which it appears that the whole amount of receipts into the treasury, including balance on hand March 1, 1865, have been \$432,201.81; that the expenditures have been \$408,456.06; leaving a balance in the treasury March 1, 1866, of \$23,745.75.

The receipts into the treasury have been,

From balance of last year,	\$1,360.26
From Collector of Taxes,	204,450.10
From Liquor Agency,	13,281.00
From Lighting the Streets,	44.94
From Highway Department,	505.03
From School Department,	972.65
From Poor Department,	6,918.62
From Commonwealth, advances for State Aid,	37,204.17
From Fire Department,	87.66
From Temporary Loan,	110,000.00
From Real Estate Tax Account,	808.96

From Commonwealth, Corporation Tax,	29,987.71
From Commonwealth, Home and Coast Guard outlay,	15,540.60
From Incidentals,	7,775.89
From New Engine House, sale of lot,	250.00
From Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000.00
From George Howland, Jr., Fund,	1,600.00
From Trustees of Free Public Library,	358.67
From Water Works, for rent,	45.00
From Extension of Rural Cemetery,	10.55
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	\$432,201.81

The expenditures have been,

For support of the Poor,	\$30,991.45
For Highways and Streets,	21,853.91
For Common,	512.74
For Real Estate Tax Account,	555.73
For Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State Aid,)	14,391.85
For City Debt,	38,990.50
For Salaries,	13,780.00
For Military Relief,	1,071.00
For New Engine House,	7,862.30
For Temporary Loan,	104,000.00
For Rural Cemetery,	9,711.00
For Oak Grove Cemetery,	10,278.00
For Water Works,	14,360.87
For Corporation Tax,	219.34
For City Watch,	13,833.65
For Schools,	51,379.95
For Incidentals,	29,265.47
For Repairs of Public Buildings,	3,354.95
For Liquor Agency,	10,483.97
For Lighting the Streets,	9,526.64
For Public Library,	2,500.00
For Fire Department,	19,531.15
	<hr/>
	\$408,456.06
Balance of cash in Treasury,	23,745.75
	<hr/>
	\$432,201.81

The amount of outstanding bonds March 1, 1865, was \$386,250; paid during the year \$18,550—leaving the amount of the funded debt, March 1, 1866, \$367,700, of which there will fall due this year \$19,650.

The amount of temporary loan is \$50,000, which sum is but little in excess of the amount due us from the Commonwealth and the cash on hand.

Herewith are presented the reports of the sub-committees, appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and the Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, and prepare a schedule of the city property.

For the committee,

JOHN H. PERRY, *Chairman.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, 3d mo. 29, 1866.

Received, accepted, and ordered to be printed, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, 3d mo. 29, 1866.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, *City Clerk.*

NEW BEDFORD, 3d mo. 26, 1866.

TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE:

The sub-committee, appointed to examine the accounts of the City Clerk and of the Treasurer and Collector of taxes, for the year ending March 1, 1866, have attended to the duties assigned them, and respectfully report that they have examined said accounts and find them correct.

ANDREW G. PIERCE,
WILLIAM T. SMITH,
T. M. STETSON.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

Collector's Office, March 19, 1866.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to lay before you my statement for the year 1865-6.

With the highest respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON, *Collector of Taxes.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, March 29, 1866.

Received and ordered to be printed and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 29, 1866.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, *City Clerk.*

STATEMENT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

FINANCIAL YEARS.	UNPAID March 1, 1865.	PAID during the year and remitted.	UNPAID March 1, 1866.
1850 to 1858 inclusive,	\$14,700.86		\$14,700.86
1859,	3,462.31	\$113.11	3,349.20
1860,	4,302.16	128.00	4,174.16
1861,	4,862.22	224.60	4,637.62
1862,	4,709.79	470.57	4,239.22
1863,	4,784.72	631.55	4,153.17
1864,	11,152.28	8,049.07	3,103.21
	<u>\$47,974.34</u>	<u>\$9,616.90</u>	<u>\$38,357.44</u>

TAXES OF 1865.

Tax Bills per Warrant,	\$334,487.20	
Special Assessments,	62.00	
		<u>\$334,549.20</u>
State tax,	\$92,919.00	
County tax,	19,461.85	
City appropriations,	215,000.00	
Overlay,	7,106.35	
Unappropriated,	62.00	
		<u>\$334,549.20</u>

PAYMENTS.

State tax,	\$92,919.00	
County tax,	19,461.85	
City tax,	195,025.55	
Discount,	15,807.87	
Remittances,	812.75	
Balance unpaid,	10,522.18	
		<u>\$334,549.20</u>

This is the smallest balance, unpaid at the end of the year, for *ten* years. The aggregate of unpaid taxes is less than \$1,000 more than it was a year ago.

JAMES B. CONGDON; *Collector.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
March 1, 1866.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
Treasurer's Office, March 20, 1866.

To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the Ordinances of the city, I respectfully present to you my Annual Financial Statement.

With the highest regard,

JAMES B. CONGDON,

City Treasurer.

Statement of James B. Congdon, City Treasurer.

The treasurer charges himself as follows:

Balance in treasury March 1, 1865,		\$1,360.26
Sundry sums received during the year:		
Collector of taxes,		204,450.10
Liquor Agency—Of George Perry, agent,		13,281.00
Light Department—Bill against Street Department,		44.94
Highways and Streets.		
Bill against Schools,	\$68.87	
N. Moulton, for horse,	125.00	
Bill against Alms House,	132.64	
Of Superintendent, dirt &c. sold,	178.52	505.03
Schools.		
Sale of furniture,	85.65	
Of State treasurer,	861.00	
Error in bill audited,	6.00	
Duplicate bill,	20.00	972.65
Poor Department.		
From Wareham,	75.75	
From Fall River,	353.19	
From Westport,	620.46	
From Plymouth,	358.80	
Of Overseers,	3,506.18	
Of E. C. Briggs, superintendent,	1,594.00	
Bill to Highways,	132.33	
Bill to Fire Department,	239.41	
Bill to School Department,	38.50	6,918.62
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.		
Of State treasurer, aid, 1863,	146.04	
Of State treasurer, aid, 1864,	36,500.00	
Sundry allowances not paid,	558.13	37,204.17
Fire Department.		
Bill against Poor Department,		87.66
Temporary Loan.		
Borrowed at sundry times,		110,000.00

Real Estate Tax Account.

Received of sundry persons for taxes upon property
which had been sold to the city by the Collector:

Patrick Mead, 1859,	6.89
Patrick Mead, 1860,	7.27
Patrick Mead, 1861,	7.09
William F. Butler, 1862,	10.17
J. Sowle, (duplicate,) 1861,	10.06
Stephen Andrews, 1862,	75.34
Catharine Morrison, 1862,	11.35
Philip Read, 1861,	24.06
Samuel C. Robinson, 1863,	5.46
Taylor Page, 1862,	42.93
W. L. Thatcher, 1862,	5.47
Blackstone Manufacturing Company, 1863,	38.88
George James, 1860,	17.87
Cuffee Lawton, 1862,	10.17
George L. Thatcher, 1860,	8.51
George L. Thatcher, 1861,	8.32

William F. Hussey's Estate, 1861,	24.06	
William P. S. Cadwell, 1862,	67.42	
R. Pittsley, 1862,	5.47	
Peter Brotherson's Estate, 1862,	18.40	
Francis Tripp, 1864,	77.37	
Henry Lewis' Estate, 1862,	23.11	
Thomas Croker, 1863,	19.44	
S. Brown, 1862,	11.16	
George R. Taber, 1862,	11.35	
Helen Shaey, 1862,	7.61	
Timothy Dahil, 1862,	6.64	
Sundry items charged to Incidentals by order of Committee on Finance,	115.08	
Adam Mackie, 1864,	63.28	
Ellen Frampton, 1862,	12.52	
Joseph Puling, 1864,	8.75	
Ira W. Hathaway, 1861,	7.31	
William Williams, 1861,	13.02	
A. Negus, Jr., 1862,	6.68	
J. P. Mosher, 1862,	6.74	
Albert Williams, 1862,	13.71	808.96

Incidentals.

Rents.

Market,	\$723.00	
City Hall,	65.00	
Police Court,	250.00	
T. P. Ferry,	6.00	\$1,044.00

Interest.

Of Collector, received by him,	535.73	
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Police Court.

Of Clerk, fees received,	\$1,376.28	
Of Marshal,	105.55	1,481.83

Pine Grove Cemetery.

Sale lots,	62.00	
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Licenses.

Of City Clerk and Marshal,	262.00	
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State Treasurer,

Corporation Tax,	29,987.71	
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Home and Coast Guard.

Of Commonwealth, outlay, 1861-2,	15,540.60	
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Armory.

Rent of Common wealth, 1864,	225.00	
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Railroad Tickets,

Of New Bedford Gas Light Company, error,	324.51	
--	--------	--

Of town of Fairhaven, part of expense collecting

demand against Commonwealth,	18.68	
------------------------------	-------	--

Deduction on bill fire-works,

	50.00	
--	-------	--

Error in bill,

	75	
--	----	--

Of State, taking Census,

	1,033.75	
--	----------	--

Received for Recording Deeds,

	1.30	
--	------	--

Error in bill,

	2.00	
--	------	--

Of Water Works, expenses of Survey, &c.,

	2,605.34	
--	----------	--

Of Poor Department,

	115.00	53,304.20
--	--------	-----------

New Engine House.

Sale lot,		250.00
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Charles W. Morgan Fund.

Of Executors of Charles W. Morgan's Estate,		1,000.00
--	--	----------

George Howland, Jr., Fund.	
Of Trustees Free Public Library,	1,600.00
Trustees Free Public Library.	
Of Trustees,	358.67
Water Works.	
Of A. White, rent,	45.00
Rural Cemetery Extension.	
For Wood,	10.55
	<hr/>
	\$432,201.81

The treasurer credits himself with the warrants drawn by the Mayor during the year as follows:

Support of the Poor,	\$30,991.45	
Highways and Streets,	21,853.99	
Common,	512.74	
Real Estate Tax account,	555.73	
Commonwealth of Massachusetts,	14,391.85	
City Debt,	38,990.50	
Salaries,	13,780.00	
Military Relief,	1,071.00	
New Engine House,	7,862.30	
Temporary Loan,	104,000.00	
Rural Cemetery,	9,711.66	
Oak Grove Cemetery,	10,278.85	
Water Works,	14,360.87	
Corporation Tax,	219.34	
Watch,	13,833.65	
Schools,	51,379.95	
Incidentals,	29,265.47	
Repairs of Public Buildings,	3,354.95	
Liquor Agency,	10,483.97	
Lighting the Streets,	9,526.64	
Library,	2,500.00	
Fire Department,	19,531.15	408,456.06
Balance cash in treasury,		23,745.75
		<hr/>
		\$432,201.81

BALANCES.

DR.

CR.

\$9,974.45	Appropriations.	
100,000.00	Appropriations, special, Water Works.	
4,263.72	Appropriations, special, balance of 1865.	
19,649.39	Commonwealth of Massachusetts.	
736.92	Real Estate Tax Account.	
23,745.75	Cash.	
	Temporary Loan,	\$50,000.00
	Trustees Free Public Library,	358.67
	New Steamer,	4,000.00
	Monument,	10,000.00
	Water Works,	85,684.13
	George Howland, Jr., Fund,	1,600.00
	Charles W. Morgan Fund,	1,000.00
	Oak Grove Cemetery Extension,	3,721.15
	Rural Cemetery Extension,	1,798.89
	Liquor Agency,	207.39
		<hr/>

\$158,370.23

\$158,370.23

CITY DEBT.

Table showing the amount of the Permanent City Debt, with the amount of the Bonds and Coupons due each year from 1866 to 1884.

YEAR.	BONDS.	COUPONS.	AMOUNT.
1866	\$19,650.00	\$19,399.00	\$39,049.00
1867	19,050.00	18,291.50	37,341.50
1868	19,850.00	17,220.00	37,070.00
1869	21,050.00	16,100.00	37,150.50
1870	22,050.00	14,939.50	36,989.00
1871	18,959.00	13,717.50	32,667.50
1872	13,450.00	12,689.00	26,139.00
1873	14,150.00	11,935.50	26,085.00
1874	16,500.00	11,140.00	27,640.00
1875	15,000.00	10,250.00	25,250.00
1876	15,000.00	9,450.00	24,450.00
1877	25,000.00	8,650.00	33,650.00
1878	20,000.00	7,400.00	27,400.00
1879	20,000.00	6,400.00	26,400.00
1880	22,000.00	5,400.00	27,400.00
1881	20,000.00	4,300.00	24,300.00
1882	20,000.00	3,300.00	23,300.00
1883	20,000.00	2,300.00	22,300.00
1884	26,000.00	1,300.00	27,300.00
	\$367,700.00	\$194,182.00	\$561,882.00

Outstanding debt, March 1, 1865, \$386,250.00*
 Paid October 1, 1865, 18,550.00

Amount of bonds now outstanding as above, \$367,700.00

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

Treasurer's Office, March 12, 1866.

JAMES B. CONGDON, City Treasurer.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
 March 29th, 1866. }

Received and ordered to be printed and sent up
 for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, }
 March 29th, 1866. }

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

ACCOUNTS IN DETAIL.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Paid coal, wood and charcoal,	\$8,876.74
Paid outside support,	6,668.10
Paid groceries and provisions at alms-house,	4,617.66
Paid labor, nursing, farmer, cook, domestic, &c.,	1,518.75
Paid grain, meal, grass-seed, &c.,	1,354.18
Paid Physician and medicines,	921.42
Paid salary of Overseers of the Poor,	900.00
Paid dry goods and clothing,	896.99
Paid salary of Superintendent of alms-house,	716.66
Paid carting fuel,	615.90
Paid graves and coffins,	604.25
Paid repairs on city farm buildings,	595.27
Paid oxen, cows and pigs,	584.00
Paid manure,	300.01
Paid shoeing horses and oxen, and repairing carts, wagons, &c.,	272.08
Paid boots and shoes,	214.97
Paid tools, hardware, &c.,	145.86
Paid services of Chaplain,	102.00
Paid railroad fares,	81.10
Paid crockery, furnishing goods, &c.,	80.41
Paid oil and soap,	75.00
Paid leather and findings,	74.78
Paid repairs of stove pipes and steam apparatus,	52.57
Paid hats and caps,	35.75
Paid Sunday school books,	25.00
Paid printing,	23.50
Paid repairing harnesses,	20.61
Paid incidentals,	617.89

Total expenditures,	\$30,991.45
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1866, 3d mo. 1.

Balance transferred to special app. 1665,	1,427.17	\$32,418.62
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Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1. By annual appropriation,	\$23,000.00
By amount received of Secretary of Board of Overseers,	3,506.18
By amount received of Superintendent of alms- house, for produce,	1,594.00
By amount received for sale of hay to Highway and Fire Departments,	371.74
By amount received from the town of Wareham,	75.75
By amount received from the town of Westport,	620.46
By amount received from the town of Plymouth,	358.80
By amount received from the city of Fall River,	353.19
By amount received for coal sold to School dept.,	38.50
By amount transferred from Highways,	1,500.00
By amount transferred from rep. of pub. buildings,	1,000.00

\$32,418.62

SUPPORT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Paid Teachers' salaries,	\$35,388.34	
" Fuel,	4,461.14	
" Alterations and repairs of school-houses,	3,058.12	
" Cleaning, sweeping, making fires, &c.,	1,957.44	
" School furniture and repairs,	1,663.75	
" Stoves, furnaces, pipes and repairs on same,	1,434.39	
" Books and stationery,	1,221.63	
" School Committee,	572.25	
" Crockery and furnishing goods,	265.87	
" Horse hire,	207.10	
" Rents and care of evening school-room,	152.20	
" Printing and advertising,	126.66	
" Hardware, &c.,	110.77	
" Carting,	105.09	
" Clocks and repairs,	98.25	
" Expenses of School Committee,	86.07	
" Gas,	79.84	
" Manilla mats,	42.00	
" Pumps and repairs,	41.22	
" Rents of land for school-house on Arnold St.,	37.50	
" Repairing locks and keys,	9.63	
" Tin-ware, &c.,	8.90	
" Incidentals,	251.79	
		<hr/>
Total expenditure,	\$51,379.95	
1866. 3d mo. 16th. To amount transferred to special appropriation 1865,	92.70	\$51,472.65

Credit.

1865. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$44,000.00	
By amount received of State Treasurer, school fund,	861.00	
By amount received for sale of furniture,	85.65	
By amount of two bills duplicated,	26.00	
By amount transferred from incidental expense appropriation,	6,500.00	\$51,472.65

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid Firemen, engineers and drivers,	\$8,491.63
" Repairs of engines and hose,	2,517.24
" New hose, couplings, &c.,	2,157.70
" Three horses for steamer Excelsior,	1,178.00
" New reservoir, corner New County and Durfee streets,	1,033.35
" Hostlers,	663.00
" New hose carriage,	497.20
" Hay and straw,	397.13
" Cleaning engines and hose,	289.50
" Stewards and torch boys,	284.65
" Grain,	252.45

Paid Repairs on engine houses,	180.87	
“ Coal,	177.45	
“ Coal for steamers,	152.55	
“ Repairs of stoves, pipes, &c.,	150.73	
“ New harnesses,	125.00	
“ Gas and pipe,	124.77	
“ Shoeing horses,	110.88	
“ Ringing fire alarm bell,	100.00	
“ Clerk of board of engineers,	100.00	
“ Patent nozzles,	100.00	
“ Bedding, new engine-house,	81.15	
“ Soap, tallow and oil,	52.63	
“ Repairing harnesses,	46.96	
“ Forks, shovels, nails, &c.,	13.98	
“ Incidentals,	252.33	
Total expenditure,	\$19,531.15	
1866, 3d mo. 1.		
To balance transferred to special appropriation, 1865,	56.51	\$19,587.66

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1. By annual appropriation,	\$17,000.00	
By manure sold city farm,	87.66	
By amount transferred from City Liquor Agency,	2,000.00	
By amount transferred from City Watch,	500.00	\$19,587.66

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

Paid Labor and team work,	\$17,614.23	
“ Shoeing horses and oxen and sharpening tools,	910.53	
“ Grain and feed,	818.70	
“ Repairs of wagons, carts and harnesses,	524.21	
“ Hay and straw,	511.31	
“ Gravel,	382.24	
“ Repairs on sand catchers and sewers,	352.22	
“ Flagging, paving and crossing stones,	240.19	
“ Shovels, hoes and hardware,	138.72	
“ Plank sidewalk,	31.50	
“ Gas,	18.88	
“ Repairing stove-pipes, &c.,	7.98	
“ Incidentals,	303.28	
Total expenditure,	\$21,853.99	
1866. 3d mo. 16th. Amount transferred to support of poor,	1,500.00	
To balance transferred to special appropriation 1865,	151.04	\$23,505.03

Credit.

1865. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$23,000.00	
By amount received for carting, sales of dirt, stone, &c.,	237.89	
By amount received for sales of manure,	142.14	
By amount received for sale of horse,	125.00	\$23,505.03

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Paid Gas,	\$3,061.63	
" Oil,	2,810.65	
" Lamplighters,	2,114.00	
" New lanterns and repairs, alterations of lamps and lanterns, and lamp-posts, &c.,	1,294.85	
" Oil-cans and feeders,	66.00	
" Gas-burners and pipe,	27.25	
" Wicking,	19.15	
" Dusters,	5.64	
" Incidentals, matches, repairing ladders and steps, painting, &c.,	127.47	
Total expenditure,	\$9,526.64	
1866. 3d mo. 16th. To amount transferred to special appropriation 1865,	518.30	\$10,044.94

Credit.

1865. 3d mo. 1st. By annual appropriation,	\$10,000.00	
By amount received for sale of oil,	44.94	\$10,044.94

CITY WATCH.

Paid Salaries of Watchmen,	\$13,396.00	
" Gas,	303.20	
" Watchmen's stars,	30.88	
" Blankets,	44.10	
" Incidentals, washing bedding, matches, repairing furniture, &c.,	59.47	
Total expenditures,	\$13,833.65	
1866, 3d mo. 16.		
To amount transferred to Fire Department,	500.00	
To amount transferred to Special App., 1865,	166.35	\$14,500.00

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 15. By annual appropriation,	\$14,500.00
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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid Fourth of July celebration,	\$4,604.88
" Interest on temporary loan,	4,158.72
" Expenses preparatory to the introduction of water,	2,709.81
" Extra salaries for 1865,	1,700.00
" Support of Insane,	1,572.83
" Police stations expenses,	1,488.67
" Taking Decennial census,	1,049.60
" Printing and advertising,	893.92

Paid Assessors, &c.,	885.05	
“ Rent of halls for armories, &c.,	822.50	
“ Fuel,	814.97	
“ Clerk hire in Treasurer's office,	526.00	
“ Salaries of officers of Police Court,	500.00	
“ Doane & Williams, damages by water,	500.00	
“ Firing salutes,	440.09	
“ Repairs on Common Council chamber,	406.72	
“ Conveying prisoners,	394.45	
“ Election expenses,	389.81	
“ Labor in cemeteries,	378.97	
“ Ornamental trees and trimmings,	333.08	
“ Services of janitor city library building,	300.00	
“ Postage, revenue stamps, railroad tickets, &c.,	259.20	
“ Charles T. Bonney, attendance at General Court, seining case,	253.00	
“ Books and stationery,	245.26	
“ Police officers,	217.00	
“ Gas city hall, council chamber and city offices,	203.50	
“ Extra labor in Collector's office,	188.62	
“ Fire works,	151.88	
“ Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,	141.50	
“ Running town lines,	140.62	
“ Taxes remitted,	125.14	
“ Horse hire,	124.00	
“ Feeding prisoners,	118.69	
“ Brass Bands,	115.00	
“ Repairing stove pipe, &c.,	101.01	
“ Board at Reform School,	100.50	
“ Railroad tickets,	90.00	
“ Cleaning city hall, making fires, &c.,	80.77	
“ Ringing and tolling bells,	79.25	
“ James O'Brien for injuries at fires,	75.00	
“ Returns of deaths,	63.65	
“ Office expenses at City Clerk's,	62.15	
“ Secretary of School Committee,	56.25	
“ Mourning drapery,	51.49	
“ Repairs of bell North Congregational Church,	38.96	
“ Repairing pumps,	36.95	
“ Brooms, brushes, pails, &c.,	23.05	
“ Conveying truants,	10.25	
“ Incidentals,	1,242.71	
Total expenditures,	\$29,265.47	
1866, 3d mo. 1.		
To amount transferred to Support of Schools,	6,500.00	
To amount transferred to City Common,	17.99	
To amount transferred to Special App. 1865,	1,354.45	\$37,137.91

Credit.

By amount received for rents of market, city hall, and Police Court,	\$1,044.00
By amount received for interest,	535.73
By amount received of Clerk of Police Court and City Marshal for fees, &c.,	1,481.83
By amount received for sale of lots in Pine Grove Cemetery,	62.00

By licenses, of City Clerk and Marshal,	\$262.00	
By Commonwealth, for armories,	225.00	
By railroad tickets,	14.00	
By N. B. Gas Light Co. for error,	324.51	
By Fairhaven, for collecting demand of Comm'th,	18.68	
By deduction on bill for fire works,	50.00	
By error in bills,	2.75	
By Commonwealth, taking census,	1,033.75	
By recording deed,	1.30	
By water works, expenses of survey, &c.,	2,605.34	
By Poor Department,	115.00	7,775.89
1865, 3d mo. 1		
By balance from old account,	5,970.48	
By annual appropriation,	11,379.50	17,349.98
By transfer from Military Relief Fund,	1,929.00	
By transfer from State Corporation tax account,	3,256.22	
By transfer from unappropriated tax account,	1,286.22	
By transfer from Home and Coast Guard,	5,540.60	12,012.04
		<u>\$37,137.91</u>

SALARIES.

1866. 3d mo. 1st.

To amount paid salaries of city officers for 1865, \$13,780.00

To amount transferred to special appropriations

1865, 350.00 \$14,130.00

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.

By annual appropriations,

\$14,130.00

CITY LIQUOR AGENCY.

Paid Liquors,	\$8,212.23	
" Salaries of Agent and Clerk,	1,650.00	
" Rents,	175.00	
" Internal revenue tax,	75.00	
" Freights,	62.75	
" Insurance,	60.00	
" Demijohns,	53.19	
" Coal,	45.31	
" Shutters,	29.26	
" Gas,	22.74	
" Corks,	19.15	
" Stove,	16.00	
" Incidentals,	63.34	
Total expenditure,	\$10,483.97	
1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
To balance from old account,	589.64	
To amount transferred to fire department,	2,000.00	
1866. 3d mo. 1st.		
Balance transferred to new account,	207.39	\$13,281.00

Credit.

By amount received of Agent for sales, 1866, 3d mo. 1st.		\$13,281.00
By balance from old account, 1866, 3d mo. 1st.	207.39	
By stock of liquors, &c., on hand,	1,805.11	

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Paid Salaries of Librarian and Assistant,	\$1,531.71	
" Books,	689.93	
" Gas,	51.60	
" Picture frames, &c.,	47.95	
" Coal,	14.64	
" Printing,	9.00	
" Incidentals,	155.17	\$2,500.00

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
By annual appropriation,		\$2,500.00

CITY COMMON.

Paid Salary of Superintendent,	\$493.75	
" Mowing grass,	5.50	
" Gravel for walks,	4.31	
" Drain pipe,	3.25	
" Salt,	3.12	
" Scrapers,	2.81	
Total expenditure,	\$512.74	
1866, 3d mo. 1st.		
Balance transferred to special appropriation 1865,	5.25	\$517.99

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
By annual appropriation,	\$500.00	
By amount transferred from incidental expense account,	17.99	\$517.99

NEW ENGINE HOUSE FOR STEAMER EXCELSIOR.

Paid Land,	\$1,479.00	
" Mason work,	2,123.21	
" Carpenter work,	1,004.25	
" Brick,	778.97	
" Lumber,	757.47	
" Lime and cement,	433.54	

Paid stone and sand,	374.10	
" Tinning roof, and conductor pipes,	222.16	
" Painting,	182.33	
" Force pump and pipe,	170.71	
" Nails, hardware, lead pipe, &c.,	146.51	
" Carting,	97.02	
" Iron work and castings,	41.21	
" Vane,	27.07	
" Gas-pipe and fitting,	24.75	
Total expenditure,	\$7,862.30	
1866, 3d mo. 1st.		
To balance transferred to special appropriation		
1865,	387.70	\$8,250.00
Credit.		
1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
By special appropriations,	\$8,000.00	
By amount received for sale of lot of land		
occupied by engine No. 11 house,	250.00	\$8,250.00

EXTENSION OF RURAL CEMETERY.

Paid Land, per deeds,	\$8,296.87	
" Labor grading grounds,	902.89	
" Derrick,	200.00	
" Surveys, &c., laying out grounds,	128.75	
" Lumber and labor for tool-house, &c.,	100.83	
" Blacksmith forge, anvil, tools, &c.,	82.32	
	\$9,711.66	
1866, 3d mo. 1st.		
To balance to new account,	1,798.89	\$11,510.55
Credit.		
1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
By special appropriation,	\$11,500.00	
By sales of wood,	10.55	\$11,510.55
1866, 3d mo. 1st.		
By balance brought down,	\$1,798.89	

EXTENSION OF OAK GROVE CEMETERY.

Paid Land,	\$10,200.00	
" Hammer, wedges, &c.,	37.10	
" Surveying, &c.,	26.50	
" Searching records,	15.25	
Total expenditure,	\$10,278.85	
1866, 3d mo. 1st.		
To balance to new account,	3,721.15	\$14,000.00

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.	
By special appropriation,	\$14,000.00
1866, 3d mo. 1st.	
By balance brought down,	\$3,721.15

REPAIRS ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Paid Public Library,	\$1,422.34
" City Hall building,	1,068.95
" Police stations,	497.62
" City common,	224.02
" Hook and ladder No. 1 house,	97.46
" City stable,	28.66
" Coal shed,	13.10
" Unknown,	2.80
Total expenditure,	\$3,354.95
Amount transferred to support of poor,	1,000.00
1866, 3d mo. 16.	
Balance transferred to special appropriation 1865,	1,645.05
	\$6,000.00

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.	
By annual appropriation,	\$6,000.00

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.	
To balance from old account,	\$42,461.71
To amount paid State aid,	14,391.85
	\$56,853.56

Credit.

By amount audited and not paid,	\$558.13
By amount reimbursed by State Treasurer.	36,646.04
1866, 3d mo. 1st.	
By balance to new account,	19,649.39
1866, 3d mo. 1st.	
To balance brought down,	\$19,649.39

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To paid Chairman of Commissioners' orders on	
City Treasurer from No. 1 to 3 inclusive,	\$14,360.87
To balance to new account,	85,639.13
	\$100,000.00

Credit.

By special appropriation,	\$100,000.00
1866, 3d mo. 1st.	
By balance from old account,	\$85,639.13

MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

Paid Pay rolls of aid to soldiers' and sailors' families,	\$1,071.00	
To amount transferred to incidental expense account,	1,929.00	\$3,000.00

Credit.

By amount transferred from incidental expense account for aid to soldiers' and sailors' families,		\$3,000.00
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REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
To balance from old account,	\$990.15	
To amount real estate sold for taxes,	555.73	\$1,545.88

Credit.

By amount received of sundry persons for taxes, 1866, 3d mo. 1st.	\$808.96	
By balance to new account,	736.92	\$1,545.88
By balance from old account,	\$736.92	

STATE CORPORATION TAX ACCOUNT.

To amount paid Samuel Rodman, Treasurer,	\$219.34	
To amount transferred to incidental expense account,	3,256.22	
1866, 3d mo. 1st.		
To amount transferred to appropriation 1864,	3,114.81	
To amount transferred to special appropriation 1865,	26,872.90	\$33,463.27

Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
By balance from old account,	\$3,475.56	
By amount received from State Treasurer,	29,987.71	\$33,463.27

CITY DEBT.

Paid Bonds and Coupons,		\$38,990.50
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Credit.

1865, 3d mo. 1st.		
By annual appropriation,		\$38,990.50

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.**Credit.**

By special appropriation,	\$10,000.00
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GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., FUND.**Credit.**

By donation to Free Public Library,	\$1,600.00
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CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.**Credit.**

By donation to Free Public Library,	\$1,000.00
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TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.**Credit.**

1865, 3d mo. 1st.	
By income of trust funds and donations,	\$358.67

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES For the Financial Year ending March 1st, 1866.

	Original appro- priation.	Special appro- priation.	Add or subtract.	Appropriation as altered.	Amount of ex- penditure.	Balance unex- pended, trans- ferred to special appropriation 1866.	Balances unex- pended not transferred,
Support of public schools,.....	\$44,000.00		+	\$51,472.65	\$51,379.95	\$92.70	
Salaries of city officers,.....	14,130.00			14,130.00	13,780.00	350.00	
Support of the poor,.....	23,000.00		+	32,418.62	30,991.45	1,427.17	
Fire department,.....	17,000.00		+	19,587.66	19,531.15	56.51	
Lighting streets,.....	10,000.00		+	10,044.94	9,526.64	518.30	
Repairs of highways,.....	23,000.00		+	22,005.03	21,853.99	151.04	
City watch,.....	14,500.00		+	14,000.00	13,833.65	166.35	
City debt,.....	38,990.50			38,990.50	38,990.50		
Free public library,.....	2,500.00			2,500.00	2,500.00		
City common,.....	500.00		+	517.99	512.74	5.25	
Repairs of public buildings,.....	6,000.00		+	5,000.00	3,254.95	1,045.05	
Excess of abatement and remittances over overlay, Incidental expenses,.....	10,000.00 11,379.50			10,000.00 30,619.92	10,000.00 29,265.47		
	\$215,000.00		+	\$251,287.31	\$245,520.49	\$5,766.82	
Steam fire engine No. 4,.....		\$4,000.00		\$4,000.00			\$4,000.00
New engine house,.....		8,000.00		8,250.00	\$7,862.30	387.70	1,798.89
Extension of Rural cemetery,.....		11,500.00	+	11,510.55	9,711.66		3,721.15
Extension of Oak Grove cemetery,.....		14,000.00	+	14,000.00	10,278.85		10,000.00
Soldiers' and sailors' monument,.....		10,000.00		10,000.00			85,684.13
New Bedford water works,.....		100,000.00	+	100,045.00	14,360.87		
	\$147,500.00			\$147,805.55	\$42,213.68	\$6,154.52	\$105,204.17

SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY FOR 1866.

The sub-committee appointed to appraise the city property submit the following report:

Valuation of Property of Alms-House Department.

New alms-house, barn and out-buildings,	\$19,000.00	
New barn,	3,000.00	
Old alms-house, barn and out-buildings,	1,400.00	
Small-pox hospital,	400.00	
Farm, containing seventy-six acres,	12,500.00	
Furniture in keeper's department,	150.00	
Furniture in inmates' department,	1,800.00	
Furniture in small-pox building,	25.00	
Mechanics' tools,	150.00	
Stone and mowing machines,	250.00	
Carts, gears, lumber and light wagons,	450.00	
Farming utensils,	575.00	
Farm stock,	2,000.00	
Wood shed in city yard,	300.00	
Hay and grain on hand,	1,100.00	\$43,100.00

Highway Department.

Nine horses,	\$1,800.00	
Wagons, carts and gears,	900.00	
Sundry harnesses, &c.,	200.00	
Sundry tools, &c.,	500.00	3,400.00

City Liquor Agency.

Valuation of stock,	1,800.00
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Public Buildings, Land, &c., &c.

City hall and lot,	\$70,000.00
City Library building,	45,000.00
City Common,	40,000.00
Land on William Street, including Library lot,	12,000.00
Old Town Hall and lot,	7,000.00
Volumes in City Library,	13,000.00
City stable, out-buildings and lot,	7,000.00
Rural Cemetery and lodge,	11,000.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	10,300.00
Powder magazine,	500.00
Land at Clark's Point,	200.00
South Pound lot,	200.00
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00
Gravel lot on Dartmouth road,	200.00
Gravel lot at Clark's Point,	500.00
One acre of land near Tobey's,	25.00

Land on Willis street, watch-house and lot,	400.00	
Land near Haydon Coggeshall's,	300.00	
Land near P. Terry's,	500.00	
Windmill lot,	300.00	
Land west of County street, near J. D. Thompson's,	700.00	
Land opposite Daniel Ricketson's,	200.00	
Standard weights and measures,	300.00	
Surveying instruments,	300.00	
Two brass field pieces,	800.00	
Muskets and other equipments,	200.00	221,825.00

School Department.

North school-house and lot,	\$700.00	
Acushnet school-house and lot,	1,300.00	
Bellville school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Plainville school-house and lot,	1,000.00	
Haskins Corner school-house and lot,	1,000.00	
Cannonville school-house and lot,	1,500.00	
Hill school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Merrimac Street school-house and lot,	10,000.00	
Parker Street school-house and lot,	12,500.00	
Cedar Street school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Maxfield Street school-house and lot,	4,000.00	
Charles Street school-house and lot,	1,200.00	
Kempton Street school-house and lot,	3,000.00	
High School house and lot,	12,000.00	
William Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Arnold Street school-house and lot,	200.00	
Bush Street school-house and lot,	5,000.00	
Fifth Street school-house and lot,	23,000.00	
Sixth Street school-house and lot,	2,500.00	
Griffin Street school-house and lot,	600.00	
Dartmouth Street school-house and lot,	4,000.00	
Grove school-house and lot,	2,000.00	
Apparatus in High School house,	700.00	
Apparatus in City Library,	50.00	
Clark's Point school-house,	700.00	97,650.00

Valuation of Property belonging to the Fire Department.

Engine-house and land, Acushnet,	\$300.00	
Engine-house and land, Jesseville,	400.00	
Engine-house and land, corner County and Hillman streets,	10,000.00	
Land on Purchase street, north of Maxfield street,	500.00	
Engine-house and land on Purchase street, occupied by Steam Fire Engines,	6,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Fourth street,	1,000.00	
Engine-house and land, Third street,	300.00	
Hook and Ladder house, on leased land,	250.00	
Engine No. 3,	700.00	
Engine No. 4,	150.00	
Engine No. 5,	1,800.00	
Engine No. 6,	2,000.00	

Engine No. 7,	200.00	
Engine No. 9,	700.00	
Engine No. 10,	700.00	
Engine No. 11,	700.00	
Hook and Ladder carriage No. 1,	800.00	
Hook and Ladder carriage, old,	100.00	
Steam Engine Onward and hose-reel,	4,000.00	
Steam Engine Progress and hose-reel,	4,000.00	
Steam Engine Excelsior and hose-reel,	4,500.00	
Steam Engine Cornelius Howland,	4,000.00	
Two water tanks,	1,000.00	
Nine horses for steam engines,	2,000.00	
Nine sets of harnesses,	250.00	
One two-horse wagon,	50.00	
Spare hose, &c.,	1,800.00	48,200.00

Recapitulation.

Alms-House Department,	\$43,100.00	
Highway Department,	3,400.00	
Liquor Agency,	1,800.00	
Public Buildings, Land, &c.,	221,825.00	
School Department,	97,650.00	
Fire Department,	48,200.00	
Total Valuation,		\$415,975.00

Which is respectfully submitted.

A. S. CUSHMAN, }
J. W. MACOMBER, } *Sub-Committee.*

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,
March 28, 1866.

CONTENTS
ORIGINAL ARTICLES
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Persons
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Persons
The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Pressure in Normal and Hypertensive Persons

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1866—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

To the Mayor and Aldermen and the Common Council of the city of New Bedford.

The Overseers of the Poor respectfully present their report for the year ending February 28, 1866, as follows:

The expenses at the Alms House have been	\$14,629.72
The expenses out of the Alms House have been	16,361.73
<hr/>	
Whole amount expended,	\$30,991.45
Balance on hand March 1st,	1,427.17
<hr/>	
	\$32,418.62

The receipts have been as follows:

Appropriation,	\$25,500.00
From towns for support of Poor,	4,914.38
Sales from farm,	1,965.74
Sales of coal,	38.50
<hr/>	
	\$32,418.62
Number of admissions to the Alms House,	146
Average number supported per month,	66½
Number of deaths,	6
Cost of maintenance per week, not including interest on the Alms House establishment,	\$3.67
Including interest estimated value,	\$42,950.00 4.42

Admissions by sentence as follows:

For intemperance,	25
For larceny,	16
For vagrancy,	7
For being idle and disorderly,	11
For truancy,	15
For violating liquor law,	1
<hr/>	
	75

The amount expended out of the alms-house, as before stated, \$16,361.73, has been distributed to 611 families, comprising 1,885 persons; of this number 190 families, comprising 522 persons, have a settlement in this city; 134 families, comprising 374 persons, have their settlement in other towns, and their expenses will be reimbursed by those towns; 387 families, comprising 987 persons, have no settlement in the State, and the amount expended on their account is \$4,653.97.

The principal products of the farm are as follows: beef, 2,844 pounds; pork, 8,617 pounds; veal 295 pounds; corn, 300 bushels; oats, 262 bushels; barley, 100 bushels; potatoes, 962 bushels; other vegetables, 300 bushels; cabbages, 300 heads; hay, 100 tons; milk, 25,994 quarts.

In behalf of the Board of Overseers of the Poor.

SILAS ALDEN, *Secretary.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, }
March 29th, 1866. }

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
3d mo. 29th, 1866. }

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

R E P O R T

OF THE

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

To his honor the Mayor, and City Council:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the requirements of the Fire Department Ordinance, the Board of Engineers of this department would respectfully submit their report for the municipal year 1865.

The general condition of the department intrusted to our care is prosperous, being well organized and very efficient and effective in all of its parts.

The several steam fire engines, hand engines, and hook and ladder carriage, that are in active service, each have their complement of members, except Oregon engine, No. 11; the company attached to this machine having disbanded July 31st, 1865, the Board of Engineers referred the matter to the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and at present no company is attached to her.

The engines and all apparatus attached to the department are in good repair and condition.

As regards engine-houses there have been some

changes. The brick engine-house on Middle street, occupied by No. 11, and the brick engine-house on Purchase street, occupied by No. 6, have been taken down, and the materials have been used towards erecting a new engine-house with stable attached, built of brick, located on the north-west corner of Hillman and County streets, to be occupied by a steam fire engine, (the hand engines Nos. 6 and 11 are at present temporarily located, in case of need;) all the other houses are in good repair and condition.

The department at the present time consists of two steam fire engines, five hand engines, and one hook and ladder carriage, in active service, operated by a force of two hundred and sixty-four men, and six horses; and one steam fire engine, two hand engines, and one hook and ladder carriage, held as reserve.

The City Government has ordered one more steam fire engine to be built for the department, which, with what steam fire apparatus we now have on hand, will give the city a very efficient and effective department. Under these circumstances, your Board of Engineers respectfully suggest that the City Government could judiciously disband several of the companies attached to the hand engines, and dispose of some of the hand apparatus, keeping in reserve a sufficient number of the hand engines, in case circumstances require them to be used; believing it can be done without any detriment to the city, as far as fires are concerned; feeling satisfied, from their own experience, that the most effective fire department, also one that can be

depended upon at all times, is that composed of steam fire engines, the expense of which, when well organized, will not exceed the present expenses of the department.

The number of alarms for fires, since the last annual report was transmitted, has been 23,—for fires, 19, false alarms, 4.

Value of property destroyed,	\$13,630.00
Insurance on the same,	\$5,650.00

The following is a schedule of fires, cause, &c.:

DATE.	OWNERS.	OCCUPANTS.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSES, &c.
1864. 12 mo. 28, 1865.						
1 mo. 7,	H. V. Davis.	H. V. Davis.	N. E. corner of Court and } Chancery streets, Head River.	\$1,000	\$500	False alarm, caused by ringing bell in North Congregational Church.
2 mo. 5,	Congregational Society.	Congregational Church.		2,500		Burning of storage building and contents.
7, E. Chaney.		Not occupied.	Mount Pleasant.	1,000	1,000	Burning of church, caused by a defect in heat- ing apparatus.
13,		Brownell & Howland.	119 Union Street.	150	Ins.	Burning of unoccupied house. Incendiary.
3 mo. 14,			Dartmouth, Smith Mills road.			Slight burning of clothing in store.
22,						Burning of a house.
4 mo. 11,						False alarm.
24,	New Bedford Oil Company.	New Bedford Oil Company.	Foot of South street.	3,000		False alarm.
6 mo. 30,	J. Durfee.	J. Durfee.	No. 200 North Water street.	Slight.		Partial burning of oil works and some oil, cause, explosion.
30,		Tenants.	N. W. corner of Ray and } Cambell streets.	Trivial.		Slight burning of roof of shop.
7 mo. 5,		Josiah Dexter.	No. 40 Purchase street.			False alarm.
8,	Benjamin Dexter.		No. 115 Purchase street.	1,700	Ins.	Slight burning of dwelling house.
19,	Albert Shaw.	A. Shaw.	No. 9 Cannon street.	Trivial.		Slight damage to store and considerable dam- age to stock of dry goods by smoke and water.
27,	Sylvanus Churchill.	S. Churchill.	Pearl street.	Trivial.		Slight burning of roof of building used as a picture frame factory.
8 mo. 22,	N. B. & Taunton R. R. Co.	N. B. & Taunton R. R. Co.		Trivial.		Slight burning of roof of cooper shop, caught from sparks from chimney.
24,	George Howland, Jr.	G. Howland, Jr.	North side of Bush st. be- tween County and Or- chard streets.	300		Explosion of a box of fire-works in passenger depot.
25,	Morse Twist Drill Co.	Morse Twist Drill Co.	Bedford street.	Trivial.		Burning of a barn and contents. Incendiary.
30,			South part of city.			Slight fire in factory.
10 mo. 29,	E. P. Haskell.	New Bedford & Ohio Oil and Candle Company.	South side of Fish island.	1,780		Burning bushes.
	Seth Ingalls.	J. Cranston.				Burning of still house, and oil; and a store house containing lumber and boats.
11 mo. 27,	J. H. Perry & Co.	Wm. G. Taber.	Eddy Wharf.	2,200	2,000	Building burnt, and paint stock stored.
12 mo. 18,	J. Harding.	Geo. Kirby, Jr.	East side North Second street, near North st.			Burning of a large pile of brush-wood. In- cendiary.
21,				\$13,630	\$5,630	Burning chimney.

The amount paid for services of firemen, attached to the department, from Dec. 1st, 1864, to Dec. 1st, 1865, is \$8,767.36.

There has been purchased the past year 1000 feet new patent cotton hose.

In reference to the subject of the supply of water for the department for fires, the Board would state, that the supply of water from reservoirs, in some sections of the city, which was sufficient for one or two hand engines, would be inadequate, to supply a steamer in case of a large fire for any great length of time, and they would respectfully suggest to the City Council that some early action, in reference to the subject, be taken.

In conclusion, we desire to return our thanks to the entire department for the good order and harmony that has prevailed, and for its prompt and efficient cooperation.

Per order of the Board,

T. P. TOMPKINS,

Chief Engineer of Fire Department.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

Dec. 22d, 1865.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 30, 1865

Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 30, 1865.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*

MARSHAL'S REPORT

FOR 1865.

CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 30th, 1865. }

To his Honor the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—Agreeable with the usage of this department, and in the performance of my duty, I herewith present to your honorable body my Annual Report for the year ending Dec. 30th, 1865.

The whole number of prosecutions before the Police Court has been 511, of which 367 were males and 144 females.

The following are the offenses:

Drunkenness,	180	Violation Sunday law,	4
Assault and battery,	92	Contempt of Court,	4
Larceny,	87	Disobedient child,	4
Idle and disorderly,	31	Lewd and lascivious,	3
Sale of liquor,	26	Kidnapping,	3
Liquor nuisance,	23	Burglary,	2
Vagrancy,	11	Peddling jewelry,	2
Common seller,	10	Polygamy,	2
Common drunkard,	9	Passing worthless money,	1
Malicious mischief,	6	Violation dog law,	1
Disorderly house,	4	Forgery,	1
Violation City Ordinance,	4	Disturbing meeting,	1

The following is the amount received and paid out by me:

Received from licenses and officers' fees,	\$291.60
Paid for cleaning snow from sidewalks,	\$42.45
Paid for burying dogs,	10.50
Paid for incidentals,	79.65
Paid to J. B. Congdon, City Treasurer,	123.55
	\$256.15
Leaving a balance in my hands of	\$35.45

The current year is characterized by a great diminution in the number of prosecutions before the Police Court, which distinguishes it from preceding years in this respect—showing a rapid advance in the direction of peace and general good order, much to the credit of our city. Certainly, when it is known that among the prosecutions before the Police Court, many have been presented from a source hitherto unknown to this Commonwealth; namely, through the secret agents of the State Constable and his Deputies, who have entered our city in disguise, and have themselves induced the citizens to violate the laws that they might procure an opportunity to prefer charges against them before the Court. Though the present remarkably peaceful attitude of our city does not result wholly from the exertions of this department, still it will not be denied that the vigilance of the Police have contributed much in promotion of this favorable change.

The speedy arrest of all offenders against the peace of the Commonwealth, cannot fail in producing a healthful public sentiment, having the tendency to deter those who are viciously disposed from violating the laws. The fear of punishment will ever have a controlling influence upon those who are not restrained by moral or conscientious scruples from committing crime. Consequently the public peace will be promoted, and this element of our population be restrained by the vigilance and efficiency of the Police.

It is highly important, in consideration of the arduous and often delicate duties that devolve on the

Police, that they be men not only of experience but also of adaptation to the office, as the interests of the city will be subserved, at least, equally as well by the prevention of crime as it will by the punishment of the criminal.

In justice to my assistants, before closing this report, I am constrained to acknowledge the importance of their services; ever ready to perform with alacrity the most disagreeable duties, they have, at all times, rendered me ample and efficient aid.

I am impelled to offer, in conclusion, an expression of my sincere thanks to his Honor the Mayor and City Council for the urbanity of manner which they were at all times pleased to observe in their intercourse with me, and their ever ready co-operation in all matters tending to promote the efficiency of this department.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

OLIVER M. BROWNELL, *City Marshal.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Dec. 30, 1865.

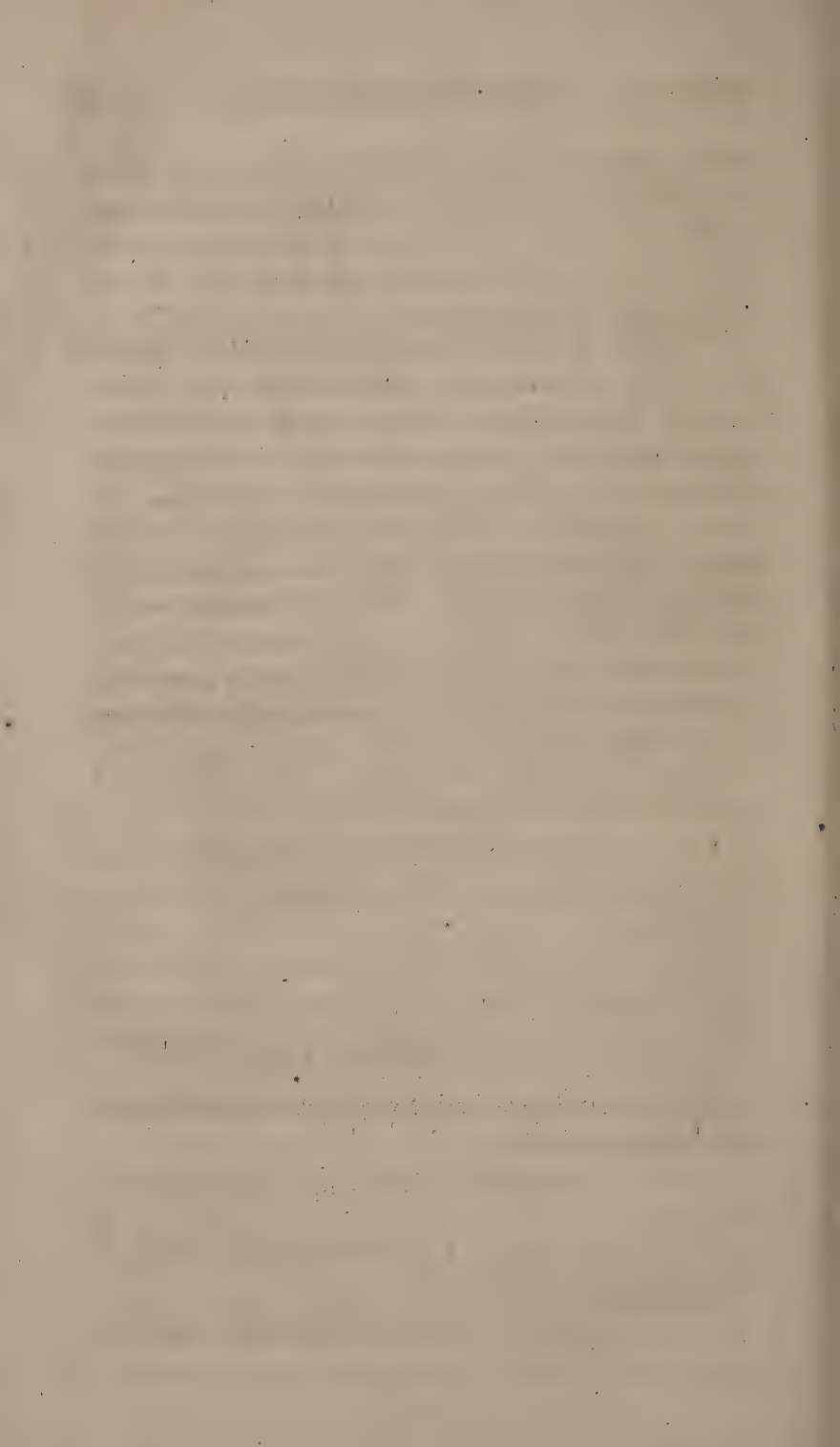
Accepted and ordered to be printed and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, *City Clerk.*

IN COMMON COUNCIL, Dec. 30, 1865.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*



REPORT OF THE OFFICER OF THE WATCH.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 30, 1865.

To his Honor the Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with my duty as Officer of the Watch, I herewith present to your honorable body my Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1865. The whole number of arrests made by the Watch is 271, of which 179 were males and 92 females, 13 of which were arrested on warrants. The offences of which were as follows:

Assault and battery,	28	Idle and disorderly,	21
Assault with knife,	1	Larceny,	7
Contempt of Court,	2	Liquor nuisance,	2
Crazy,	1	Lewd, wanton and lascivious,	2
Drunkenness,	176	Night walking,	3
Disturbing the peace,	10	Polygamy,	1
Disorderly house,	1	Violation of Sunday law,	6
Deserters from the army,	2	Vagrancy,	7
Female in male clothing,	1		

The whole number of lodgers accommodated at the different stations during the past year was 505, of which number 446 were males and 59 females.

The Watch have assisted quite a number of citizens to their homes who were unable to find their way alone, and have also secured quite a number of

stores, which they found open through the neglect of those whose duty it was to see that they were properly closed.

I have generally made it a practice when a person has been brought in intoxicated, and it being their first offence, and no breach of the peace having been committed, to let them go in the morning. I have found this rule to have a salutary effect. I have given them to understand that if they were brought in again that they would have to go before the Police Court, and that has a tendency to deter them from a second offence; for when they once have been before the Court they consider themselves about as much disgraced as they can be.

The city has been very quiet during the past year, and it will be seen, by referring to the table, that the number of arrests have been less than the year previous.

In conclusion, I tender my thanks to the members of the Watch for the faithful manner in which they have performed the duties devolving on them as watchmen of the city, and for the harmonious manner in which they have worked together during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. A. HOWLAND, *Officer of the Watch.*

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,
December 30th, 1865.

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent
down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
December 30th, 1865.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, *Clerk.*



1866—CITY DOCUMENT No. 7.

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY,
1866.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, }
February 15th, 1866. }

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent down
for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
February 15th, 1866. }

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

OFFICERS OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, FOR THE YEAR 1866.

TRUSTEES.

HIS HONOR, JOHN H. PERRY, Mayor of the City.

ANDREW G. PIERCE, Esq., President of the Common Council.

GEORGE F. KINGMAN, Esq., Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee on Public Instruction.

HON. GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
JAMES B. CONGDON, Esq.,
JOHN P. BARKER, Esq., } at large.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY.

JOHN H. PERRY, GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,
JAMES B. CONGDON.

BUILDING.

ANDREW G. PIERCE, JOHN P. BARKER,
GEORGE F. KINGMAN.

ACCOUNTS.

JAMES B. CONGDON, JOHN P. BARKER,
GEORGE F. KINGMAN.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

SOPHIA E. ALMY.

JANITOR.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Akin, Ebenezer,.....			1
American Antiquarian Society,.....			2
American Philosophical Society,.....		2	1
Bartlett, Mrs. Lyman,.....	14	17	9
Bierstadt Brothers,.....			1
Boston Public Library,.....			1
Boston Society of Natural History,.....			2
Briggs, Roswell E.....			1
Brownell, T. Frank,.....			13
Butler Hospital for the Insane,.....			1
Charlestown Public Library,.....			1
City of Boston,.....	1		
Cobb, I. H.....			1
Congdon, James B.....	4	1	2
Cook, Thomas,.....	1		2
Crapo, Henry H.....			1
Dawson, H. B.....			1
Detroit Young Men's Society,.....			1
Dexter, Frank B.....		2	27
Eliot, Thomas D., M. C.....	153	5	11
Ewer, Ferdinand C.....			1
Farrington, William H.....		1	3
Fall River Public Library,.....			1
Harvard College,.....			1
Horticultural Society,.....	27		
Howland, George, Jr.....			21
Kelly, Edmund,.....			5
Kempton, Horatio A.,.....	1		
Library Company, Phil.....			3
Long Island Historical Society,.....			1
Lowell City Library,.....			1
Mercantile Library Assoc., Boston,.....			1
Mercantile Library Assoc., N. York,.....			2
Mercantile Library Company, Phil.....			1
Merrill, Edward B.....			3
Newburyport Public Library,.....			1
Patterson, General Robert,.....	1		
Peabody Institute, So. Danvers, Mass.....			1
Phipps, Abner J.....			2
Pitman, Robert C.....			20
Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y....			1
Rodman, Benjamin,.....		43	32
Rodman, Edmund,.....	2		2
Rodman, Samuel,.....		26	141
Rugg, Charles P.....			1
Sanborn, F. B.....	1		
Schouler, William,.....	1		
Sibley, J. Langdon,.....			2
Soldiers' Relief Association,.....	11	2	
Spare, John,.....			1
State of Massachusetts,.....	6		
State of Pennsylvania,.....	9		

DONATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1865,

(CONTINUED.)

Donors.	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Sumner, Charles.....			2
Taber, William C., Jr.....		3	3
United States.....	32		
Vinal, Col. John F.....	1		
Webb, D. E.....			1
Willey, Henry.....	2	3	24
Wilmington Institute.....			1
Wilson, Joseph T.....			2
Wood, Henry T.....			1
Worcester Free Public Library.....			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo.....			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati.....			1
Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Pittsburg.....			1

NEWSPAPERS AND DOCUMENTS.

Akin, Ebenezer,—Deed of Nathaniel Delano, conveying land in Dartmouth (Fairhaven), to Stephen Taber. List of Taxes payable under the Act of Congress of March 5, 1816: Valuation and Tax of New Bedford. MS., pp. 28.

Green, Thomas A.,—Anti-Slavery Standard, 1843-49 and 1864.

Grace, Capt. James W.,—Two "Shells" thrown into Fort Wagner, July, 1863, from the U. S. Monitors Weehawken and Katskill.

From a friend—A picture of "Irving and his Friends."

REPORT.

To the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN:—The “Ordinance for the establishment and government of the Free Public Library” provides, that the “Trustees shall annually lay before the City Council, a detailed report of their doings and of the condition of the Library.”

In accordance with this requisition the Trustees for the year 1865 respectfully place in your hands the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the institution.

By the record kept by the librarian it appears, that during the year 1865 there have been taken from the library, *thirty-five thousand and thirty-five volumes*.

The daily average has been *one hundred and twenty-five*; the largest of any year since the opening of the library.

The whole number of cards issued is, *seven thousand one hundred and forty-four*.

The increase during the year has been *five hundred and forty-three*.

It will be seen that although the whole number of volumes taken falls a little short of the issue of 1864, the daily average is greater. This is explained by the fact, that for several weeks in the summer the library was closed that the building

might be repaired and the books examined. At no time during the existence of the library has the number of takers been larger, or more interest manifested in the institution.

There have been added to the library during the year, by purchase and donation, about *one thousand* volumes, and the whole number upon our shelves is at this time not far from *twenty thousand*.

In the month of June the Library was closed for a short time that the repairs upon the building, under the direction of the Committee on Public Property, might be made. The Trustees desire to express their great satisfaction at the tasteful and thorough manner in which the work was performed. Every part of our beautiful building was carefully examined, and placed in most excellent order. The care and attention bestowed upon the library-edifice by the Council's Committee is another evidence of the high estimation in which the institution is held by the representatives of the people.

During this period a thorough examination was made of the contents of the library. We cannot convey to you a clearer view of the result than to give the report made by the librarian when the labor of examination was completed. He says: "The whole number of books missing is *two hundred and three*. Of these, *one* has been paid for, *nine* will be either returned or paid for, and *twenty* will probably be returned. The remainder may be considered as lost. Taking the number lost to be *one hundred and seventy-three*, which I think is in excess, it will give an average loss of about *twenty-three* books yearly for the *seven years and six*

months during which the library has been open in this building. Not more than *six* of the missing books will average in value more than *one dollar* each. Many of the remaining volumes were very much worn when delivered. *One hundred and twenty-one* volumes, more than half, belong to the department of 'Novels and Tales.'"

This result must, we think, be considered not only satisfactory but surprising. For fourteen years our library has been, as its title sets forth, "free" to the "public." During the last *seven* years, the number of volumes delivered has amounted to about *two hundred thousand*, and the result is, that at the end of that period, we find less than *two hundred* volumes missing, whose value is comparatively small, and the annual loss to the institution is but *twenty-three*. This result does not materially vary from that obtained at the close of the first period of the same duration. Again has our experience justified the wisdom of the principle upon which the institution was founded. They who gave it being, who sought to open to the people and the whole people the avenues to a higher culture and the means of innocent and elevating recreation, founded their work upon the belief that they would foster, sustain and carefully protect what they should themselves provide for their own intellectual and moral improvement. Again, and with a deeper conviction and a still higher degree of satisfaction, are we allowed to address you, at the close of the *fourteenth* year of the existence of our institution, in the language used by our predecessors in this important trust, at the termination of the *second*.

“The great and leading feature in the conception and management of the library,” says the second Annual Report, “has been, by the experience of the years which have passed since its opening, fully established.

“The records of our librarian sustain in the fullest manner the truth of the idea upon which the action of the legislature and the city was founded—that a library could be so managed as to admit all the people to a participation in its benefits. So few in number are the books missing from our shelves, and so carefully, in general, have they been used while in the hands of the takers, that it is not deemed necessary, in this report, to give in detail the very few instances in which the regulations of the library have been violated. The Trustees would again express the great satisfaction with which they lay these statements before the City Council. The people have demonstrated, not only by the great extent to which the books have been used, but also by their heedfulness in the use and punctual return of the volumes taken, that they can be reliably intrusted with the care of the property which the enlightened liberality of the public has set apart for their recreation and improvement.”

To this statement, as applied to the experience of the Trustees in 1853, and adopted by us as the result of that of the present board for 1865, there are now, as there were then, a few lamentable exceptions. There are those who take from us our books, collected and cared for at a great expenditure of money and of toil, and use and abuse them. Once more, as a special admonition to those excep-

tional individuals who have proved themselves so unworthy of the privilege bestowed upon them, and as the statement of a fundamental truth that all our visitors and takers should ever bear in mind, we place before the people the following extracts from the earliest reports of this board:

“The rules must be observed, or disorder, decay and dissolution will soon attend upon this enlightened and praiseworthy effort to open to the people the avenues to a more extensive and genial culture.”

“USE CAREFULLY, RETURN PROMPTLY—these are the two fundamental rules upon which the prosperity of the library must rest. When these rules shall be disregarded the library must cease to exist.”

We place before you our annual record of donations. You will find upon its examination that our old friends have not forgotten us, and that new ones have been added to our list. No part of the duty devolving upon us as Trustees of the Free Public Library is more delightful than that which allows us to present to you and to the inhabitants of the city the names of those whose donations are increasing the value and the usefulness of our stores, and deepening and widening the interest felt by the people in our noble institution. Year by year, while the successive boards of trustees may seem but to repeat the language of their predecessors, the satisfaction they feel as they lay before you the evidence of the high place the library holds in the estimation of the enlightened and the wealthy, is their own; and it is a part of the reward which comes to them for their labors in the discharge of their trust, that they are allowed thus to spread

before the public the record of the thoughtful liberality of its friends and benefactors.

The record speaks for itself; but it appears to us proper in this connection, to call your attention to that part of it where you will find the name of the Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT, the gentleman who has so long and so faithfully represented us in the council of the nation. Our duty in regard to him cannot, perhaps, be more properly performed than by giving you, from our records, the proceedings of the board upon the occasion of his presenting us with a large number of valuable volumes.

“The monthly list of donations having been read, at the meeting of the Trustees held October 7th, 1865, it was

Resolved, That the city of New Bedford is under great obligations to the Hon. THOMAS D. ELIOT for the interest he has always manifested in the success of the Free Public Library; which has been shown, not only by a careful attention to the rights of the institution under the laws of Congress, and by supplying us with valuable Congressional publications, but by large and valuable donations of books and pamphlets from his private stores.

Resolved, That in view of the important additions which have been made to the library through Mr. ELIOT's exertions and liberality, deeply impressed upon us at this time by the receipt from him of more than one hundred volumes of valuable books, we consider it to be our duty thus to record our high appreciation of his regard and assistance, and in this formal manner to express the gratitude we feel for his generous and long continued aid.

Voted, That the clerk of the board communicate to Mr. ELIOT a certified copy of these proceedings.”

From our General and State Governments we continue periodically to receive, under the operation of wise and beneficent enactments, the works which add to the extent and value of the department of the library devoted to legislative publications. Our collection is already large, and its continued in-

crease will soon render it one of great value. The room set apart for it is always open, not only to our own citizens but to all who are desirous of consulting the volumes upon its shelves.

From States other than our own, we have received accessions to our collections which are of great value. The official authorities of the States of New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, have sent us copies of the Colonial Records which have been published by the governments of these States respectively, and we are indebted to them for other interesting and valuable volumes. The Trustees have regarded it as a pleasure as well as a duty, in all cases to acknowledge in an appropriate manner these contributions to our collections; and although such returns as it has been in our power to make have not been withheld, we remain largely indebted to the enlightened officials of these governments for their many favors.*

In another form and to a most gratifying extent, and under circumstances which give to the acquisition a greatly increased value and interest, the library has been enriched during the past year.

You have already received and acted upon the announcement that the executors of the last will and testament of the late CHARLES W. MORGAN have paid into the treasury of the city the sum of *one thousand dollars*, a bequest from our honored, beloved and lamented fellow-citizen.

The proceedings of your body upon the occasion, so comprehensive and so appropriate, so just to the memory of the noble dead, and so honorable

* See Note A.

to yourselves, rendered it unnecessary for us to take any formal action upon the subject. We placed upon our record the resolutions with which you had enriched your own; and we feel that nothing is now to be required of us, but to embody those resolutions in our report that we may place permanently before the people a history so full of interest to us all.

"At the meeting of the Trustees held on the 25th of November, the Mayor communicated to the board the fact, that there had been paid into the City Treasury the sum of *one thousand dollars*, by the executors of the estate of the late Charles W. Morgan, it being the amount of a bequest made to the city for the Free Public Library in the will of that gentleman.

The clerk of the board presented an official copy of the resolutions passed by the City Council, upon receiving from the City Treasurer a communication, informing that body of the payment into the Treasury by the executors of the will of CHARLES W. MORGAN: whereupon it was

Voted, That a copy of the resolutions be entered upon our records."

Copy of the Resolutions of the City Council.

"*Resolved*, That in the bequest made to the city for the Free Public Library by our late fellow-citizen, CHARLES W. MORGAN, we recognize the act of one whose enterprising and honorable career as a merchant; whose public spirit, and comprehensive benevolence; whose sympathy with all the tender charities of private life, and with all things lovely and of good report, commanded the respect, confidence and regard of our community.

Resolved, That in the benefactions which have flowed to the literary and charitable institutions of our city from this bountiful source, we see an exhibition of the exalted and endearing characteristics of our departed friend—a man whose enlightened and benevolent spirit ever led him into sympathy with every undertaking which had for its object the relief of the oppressed and the destitute, and the intellectual and moral enlightenment of his fellow-men.

Resolved, That in the result of the administration of the affairs of the generous testator, we recognize, on the part of the executors, the operation of an ability and an enlightened regard for the public welfare kindred to his own: and we can assure them that their names are associated with that of him they have so faithfully represented, as we give expression to the grateful feelings which their benefactions have inspired."

Notwithstanding the circumstances of doubt and delay which are connected with the last will and testament of SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, we are not at liberty to close our statement of the year's benefactions, without a notice of the magnificent bequest which that excellent lady has made to the city.

"I GIVE AND BEQUEATH," she says, "TO THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; AND I DIRECT THAT THIS SUM OF MONEY SHALL BE INVESTED JUDICIOUSLY UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL, AND THAT THE INCOME THEREFROM SHALL BE EXPENDED AND USED FOR THE PROMOTION AND SUPPORT WITHIN THE CITY OF LIBERAL EDUCATION, AND FOR THE ENLARGEMENT, FROM TIME TO TIME, OF OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY."

This is not the time or the place to indulge in speculations as to the result of the attempt which is making to deprive our city and the cause of education of this princely endowment, or to anticipate the results of a decision that shall place it within the control of our municipal authorities. Our duty is discharged by giving expression to the deep feelings of satisfaction and gratitude with which we have regarded this noble contribution in behalf of our instrumentalities for diffusing knowledge among the people. SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND, by this act of enlightened munificence, has won the right to have her name placed high, if not highest, upon the list of our public benefactors; and there it will remain, even should an unenviable success attend the effort that is making to divert the current of her bounty from that domain which it was her purpose

to fertilize and beautify. But we will not admit the possibility of such a result. We look forward with confidence to the day, and believe it to be not far distant, when the people of New Bedford shall have it announced to them that the design of their benefactress has been accomplished; and equally confident are we, that when that time shall arrive, the people's representatives will, by ordinances of wisdom and liberality, give the fund such a direction as will not only insure rich returns to the *present*, but that *future* generations shall rise up and call her blessed.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small sum of money from the former Horticultural Society, which is to be expended in a special manner, as set forth in the note of the trustees which accompanied the donation.

To CHARLES CONGDON, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y., we are indebted for a donation of one hundred dollars. This sum will be in accordance with the decision of the board expended in some work or works of tasteful and enduring excellence, which shall perform the double duty of imparting knowledge, and of keeping fresh in the memory the act of the generous donor.

The action of the Council, by which all the funds of the institution of every character and description are placed in the treasury of the city, is, in our opinion, in the highest degree judicious.

In accordance with the provisions of the order of the Council passed December 14, 1865, all the funds in the hands of the Trustees, or over which

* See Note B.

they have any control, have been deposited with the city treasurer. Under this arrangement the money belonging to the "GEORGE HOWLAND JR. FUND," sixteen hundred dollars, and that belonging to the "CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND," one thousand dollars, have been placed in his hands and entered upon the books of the treasurer by their respective designations. Twice a year, upon the first days of January and July, there is to be passed to the credit of the "Trustees of the Free Public Library," the interest, at the highest legal rate, upon these united amounts.

There has also been paid into the treasury, the further sum of three hundred and fifty eight dollars and sixty-seven cents, as follows:

The amount unexpended of the George	
Howland Jr. fund,	147.87
The unexpended balance of the Horticultur-	
al Society fund,	110.80
The amount of the Charles Congdon fund,	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$358.67

This amount has been placed to the credit of the "Trustees" upon the treasurer's books. Its expenditure and the course to be pursued in drawing it from the treasury, as well as the increase from the permanent funds above named, are regulated and controlled by number *four* and number *six* of the orders of the Council previously named. In accordance with a provision of the first named, the Trustees have decided that the money thus placed to their credit shall be drawn by the order of the

Mayor, acting as President of the board, countersigned by the Clerk, and then, only upon the passage of a vote by which the order shall be authorized. Measures have already been taken to comply with that part of the directions of the Council which makes it the duty of the Trustees to keep a detailed account of all their receipts and expenditures under the operation of these orders.

We have been gratified and encouraged, in laying before you the foregoing statement of the benefactions which have been bestowed upon the City in aid of the Free Public Library.

The high position the institution holds in the minds of our inhabitants, is indicated by the facts of the brief history we have recited. Its true position, as a source of innocent recreation; as the complement of our common school system in the work of education; as a fountain from whence are constantly flowing the streams of knowledge which give directness, energy and skill to those who are engaged in the various pursuits of life; as an instrumentality by whose aid the capacity is enlarged and the taste refined, and by which are supplied the means for the gratification of the intellect and the taste thus enlarged and elevated; is now understood and appreciated. The people, by whom and for whom it was established, have ever regarded it with a deep interest; and that interest has constantly increased, as experience has demonstrated its capacity for usefulness, and we have seen how strong a hold it has taken upon the minds of those who, when they have felt anxious of so disposing of their abundance that their fellow-men might be

blessed by the distribution, have looked upon the Free Public Library as an agency by which they could be sure to carry into effect the designs of their enlightened benevolence. "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth: and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

It is right that wealth should flow into the coffers of the prudent, the industrious, the enterprising and the gifted, but those who are "blessed in basket and in store" should never forget that every dollar they scatter abroad for the assistance and exaltation of their fellow creatures imparts a consecration to their possessions which adds to their value a hundred fold.

The Trustees of the public library have ever claimed for it the right to be considered a great educational and reformatory institution. This position was claimed for it by those who presented to the council of the city its first annual report; it has been sustained, in some form, to a greater or lesser extent, by every communication subsequently issued from its managers; and we can assure those from whom we received the important trust that we are now about to resign, that although we may but feebly set forth what has been by our predecessors so earnestly and forcibly presented, we will not yield to any of those who have for the thirteen years which preceded that of our official connection with the library held the places we now occupy, in our convictions of its usefulness or our heart-felt desires for its continued enlargement and prosperity.

The continued high price of books, particularly of such as are now wanted to fill the many spaces

still vacant in our collections of the standard works in English literature, has not allowed us to extend our purchases much beyond the current issues of the press. To pay the salaries of our officers, to meet the expenses of warming and lighting, to pay for our long list of periodicals, and keep in repair the books which under constant use so rapidly deteriorate, absorb a large part of the amount to which the appropriation for the library has been limited. We ask not for more, for more cannot legally be allowed; and the people must, for the present, be content to see their favorite institution fully sustained in its high position, patiently and hopefully looking forward to the time when a fall of prices and an increase of means will enable its managers to give it an impetus that shall not cease until, in its career of substantial increase and enlargement, it shall reach a position high among the highest of the depositories of knowledge found in our country.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE HOWLAND, Jr.,	}	Trustees.
WARREN LADD,		
ANDREW G. PIERCE,		
JAMES B. CONGDON,		
CHARLES H. PEIRCE,		
JOHN P. BARKER,		

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 30, 1865.

NOTES.

NOTE A.

Since the report was written, the Hon. James Arnold has presented to the library, Audubon's magnificent work on the Birds of America. This work, so rich and so rare, the most elaborate and perfect contribution ever made to Natural History, is an acquisition to the treasures of the people's library, of which they may properly be proud. Such is its rarity and beauty, that the possession, of itself, may be regarded as giving a character and standing to the institution in which it is found. While the people of New Bedford will rejoice in this valuable addition to their library, they will gratefully remember that this act is but the continuation of a course of generosity and beneficence which has for a long series of years blessed the community in which he resides.

NOTE B.

Should this munificent testamentary provision for educational purposes in New Bedford result in a disappointment, it would appear as if there must be a fatality attending every effort to consummate so noble a work. Less than ten years ago, one of the speakers on the occasion of the laying the corner-stone of our library building, congratulated our people upon the probability that a SCHOOL FOR YOUNG FEMALES, to be established and maintained by a legacy from an eminent merchant then recently deceased, would shortly be opened in our city. The expectation, hardly, perhaps, justified by the terms of the testament, under the operation of circumstances which allow of the expression of no feelings but those of regret, was doomed to disappointment. But GEORGE HOWLAND had allowed us to hope, by the conditions named in his will, that in some time in the then future, his devotion of *one hundred thousand dollars* to the cause of education would be expended for our benefit. SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND unconditionally and unquestionably set apart the same noble sum to the same noble object. In the first instance, the alternative provision of the testament was settled in favor of another community. In the other, if the gracious designs of our benefactress

shall be frustrated, it will be because the technicalities of law shall triumph over the unmistakable intention and the incontrovertible right of this noble lady to bless the community in the midst of which she was born, the place which had always been her home and which, for many generations, had been the home of her ancestors, with a portion of that wealth, so large a part of which had been here accumulated.

There is in reserve for us from another source, a fund which has been consecrated by the noble dead to the same sacred object. Long may it be before it shall be possible for an application to be made of it for the purpose to which it is ultimately to be devoted. "But when the time shall come that comes alike to all—late and long may it be ere it shall come" to the noble gentlewoman who now makes her beautiful life and her ample means a blessing to the community—when her administration of the fund devoted by WILLIAM W. SWAIN to the cause of education shall have terminated, may we not hope that the community for whose benefit it was set apart may be allowed to enter into a peaceable and profitable possession of their legacy?

1866—CITY DOCUMENT No. 8.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR 1865.

NEW BEDFORD:

E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.

1866.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, }
December 30th, 1865. }

Received and ordered to be printed, and sent down
for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }
December 30th, 1865. }

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

R E P O R T .

IN obedience to the requirements of law and custom the School Committee present their report for the year 1865.

As during the year the government has succeeded in subduing one of the most gigantic and sanguinary rebellions with which the world has ever been cursed, a rebellion which threatened to destroy not only our free institutions of learning, but even the government itself, it seems not inappropriate that we should at the outset in our report take the opportunity to acknowledge our recognition of, and gratitude to Him who rules in the affairs of men, and to invoke His continued aid that we may be able to transmit the beneficent institutions received from our fathers, to our successors, unimpaired.

We have in this city twenty-five public school buildings, in which are taught thirty-five schools. These schools contain about 4000 scholars, giving employment to eighty-one teachers, and are supported at an annual expense of over fifty thousand dollars. In addition to these there are twenty-one private schools containing 539 scholars, and taught by thirty-two teachers at an estimated cost of eighteen thousand dollars.

We believe that the public schools, which are entirely free to all our citizens, are so well conducted, and the teachers who have them in charge so accomplished and efficient, that they merit the confidence, and ought to receive the patronage of the entire community, so that private schools among us would be impossible. We know of no one thing that would now do so much to elevate and improve the tone of our public schools as a transfer to them of the private school scholars, with the personal interest and active influence of their parents and friends that would be sure to go with them. The movement would be advantageous to both classes of scholars, and we earnestly commend it to all the patrons of private schools.

The depression of business, the high taxes incident to the war and the uncertainty as to when it would terminate, with other causes, have seemed to warrant some withholding of expenditures during the last few years, such as painting, furnishing blackboards, maps, and other apparatus for illustrating the various branches of study, but these needs cannot long be delayed without our suffering a greater loss than the cost of supplying them. The school buildings as a whole are in good condition, and not only those within the limits of the city proper, but the suburban or country school-houses, are neat, convenient, comfortable structures, well supplied with ample play-grounds, and well cared for, all being alike creditable to the intelligence, public spirit and liberality of our citizens.

The teachers in our schools the past year have been conscientious, capable, and faithful, in the dis-

charge of their duties, earnest and devoted in their labors, and the result is seen in the good order, discipline and progress in scholarly attainments in the schools, which we believe will compare favorably with those of other cities in the Commonwealth.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Early in the year 1864, the Superintendent of schools, Abner J. Phipps, resigned his position on account of insufficiency of compensation, and with the salary allowed by the city ordinance creating the office, the committee were unable to procure a gentleman of the requisite qualifications to fill his place. Early however in the present year the city government with commendable promptness authorized the payment of such a salary as enabled us to secure the services of Henry F. Harrington, of Cambridge, a gentleman of large experience in educational matters, of liberal culture, of genial manners, and "a heart in the right place," who seems to be adapted by nature and training for a successful discharge of the duties of superintendent of our schools. He entered upon his duties with us in the month of March last, and by his timely suggestions and recommendations, his warm sympathies, kind criticisms, and earnest and devoted labors, has won the confidence and golden opinions not only of the school board but of the teachers and scholars in all our schools.

ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

During the year a number of changes have been

made in the school buildings, and the organization of the schools, some of which may be briefly referred to, and all of which, we confidently believe, will prove conducive to the interests of the schools. A room on the second floor of the Hill school-house has been plastered and put in order for the accommodation of a school. Three school-rooms have been arranged on the department plan, viz., the Charles Street Primary, the Kempton Street Primary, and the Kempton Street Intermedial. New desks and seats have been placed in the Charles Street Primary, the Kempton Street Primary, and the Middle Street Grammar school-rooms. Wells have been dug and pumps furnished at the Cedar Street and Middle Street school-houses. Two new furnaces have been placed in the Middle Street school-house. The basement floor of the Parker Street school-house has been cemented and better lighted by putting in additional windows, making an excellent play-room for the scholars in inclement and muddy weather. Our school-rooms, with the exception of some six or seven, are now all arranged upon the department plan, and the committee would strongly recommend the change of two or more each year until all are upon this plan. The Fifth Street Grammar School, with its able principal and efficient corps of eight assistants, arranged upon the department plan with its eight separate rooms, has advantages over the old plan which exists in the other grammar schools, of seating the scholars all in one large room, which operates largely in its favor by giving a better arrangement of scholars and classes, by saving the time lost and the noise

and confusion caused in passing from the main school-room to and from the recitation rooms.

BELVILLE SCHOOL.

The number of scholars attending the school at Belville is very small. In the judgment of the committee this school might be discontinued, the school-house and lot sold, and the scholars placed in the schools nearest their residences without serious inconvenience to any parties.

TRANSFERS AND CHANGES OF ORGANIZATION.

The Charles Street Primary and Charles Street Intermedial Schools have been transferred to the Kempton Street school-house, and the Ungraded school has been transferred from the Fifth Street Grammar school building to Charles street.

At the beginning of the year we found two of the Grammar Schools, the Middle Street and the Charles Street, organized, the former exclusively of boys and the latter exclusively of girls. The boys' school had not always borne an enviable reputation as a well-behaved and progressive school. The committee were unwilling to believe that the boys composing this school were necessarily worse than the boys in other Grammar Schools in the city. At the same time the girls' school, notwithstanding the able teachers in charge, did not come up to the reasonable expectations of the committee. No good reason existed why these girls, under favorable circumstances, should not succeed as well as girls in

other Grammar Schools. The obstacles to success were believed to exist in the organization itself of these two schools and not in the character necessarily of the scholars composing them. These two being the only schools in the city (except the Ungraded school) where the boys and girls were educated separately, it was thought that by placing them together in the schools, a better influence could be exercised over the minds of the scholars; that the influence of each upon the other would be mutually beneficial, that the influence of the girls upon the boys would make them more polite, gentle and manly, while on the other hand the influence of the boys upon the girls would give additional energy, tone and hardihood of character to the girls. The committee believed the education of the sexes separately to be unnatural and unprofitable, and that it ought to be abandoned. They therefore abolished both these schools; incorporated a portion of them with the Parker Street Grammar School, another portion with the Fifth Street Grammar School, while the balance were organized into a new Grammar School occupying the rooms formerly occupied by the boys' Middle Street Grammar School. The result has more than satisfied the most sanguine anticipations of the committee.

These changes made a change in some of the school districts necessary, transferring scholars to new schools, where in some cases at first it was found less pleasant than in the old; but it is believed that when the merits of the changes are understood and new acquaintances have been formed, all will be more than satisfied with the change.

BILLS APPROVED.

The amount of bills approved for the school department during the calendar year has been as follows, viz.:

For Books and Printing,	\$1,299.30
For Fuel,	4,478.64
For Heating Apparatus,	777.42
For Furniture and Fixtures,	2,014.79
For Cleaning, Whitewashing, &c.,	888.96
For Alterations, Repairs, &c.,	2,732.37
For Miscellaneous,	1,778.97
For Sweeping, Making Fires, Bell Ringing, &c.,	1,499.93
For Salaries of Teachers,	34,931.57
	<hr/>
	\$50,401.95

UNGRADED SCHOOL.

The Ungraded School now numbers fifty-seven scholars, composed exclusively of boys. Some of these boys are unable to attend school regularly, and for this reason would be unable to proceed with the classes in the graded schools with advantage to themselves or without detriment to the classes. Others are too far advanced in years to enter the schools of younger scholars to which their limited attainments would admit them, while still others are sent to this school because their conduct is such as to render their influence pernicious in the other schools. We strongly recommend in cases where large boys cannot be controlled without corporal punishment that they be sent to this school for discipline.

ADULT EVENING SCHOOL.

The evening schools for adults were re-opened in Sears Hall in October. It is now seventeen years since these schools were established in our city, and

the results have been highly gratifying. They afford to those who were deprived of the privileges or misimproved the opportunities in early life, of gaining an education, a chance under competent teachers to atone in part for those deficiencies by improving the leisure hours of the long winter evenings in study; a chance of which many eagerly avail themselves. The school now numbers 100 males and 145 females, with four teachers. The sexes meet on alternate evenings, and generally seem attentive and anxious to learn. It is hoped that the education here furnished will kindle a love of learning which, if cherished, will lighten and illumine a pathway that must otherwise be dark and dreary.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School, it is believed, has maintained its usual efficiency, and now numbers more scholars than at any previous time for several years.

There was but one in the graduating class in May, and but one graduate in November. For these with other reasons, it was deemed advisable to have no public exhibition as sometimes has been customary. The next graduating class, however, now numbers eleven, all of whom it is hoped and believed will complete the prescribed course of four years' study and graduate next Spring.

There were eighty applicants at the Spring examination of candidates for admission, and seventy-nine in the Fall. Of the former forty-three were admitted and thirty-six of the latter.

It is a cause of regret to the Committee that the

standard of qualification of these applicants was no higher. The examination, we are aware, is not an infallible test of the attainments of these scholars. Peculiarities of temperament, want of self-discipline and control, and other causes, operate frequently to prevent the scholar from doing himself justice in the examination, but nevertheless it is believed the results arrived at are in the main substantially correct. The disappointment and mortification attending a failure in the examination often discourages and disheartens the pupil, and does no good. It is recommended that in future examinations no candidates be allowed to present themselves where there is not a reasonable prospect of success.

Two sets of opinions prevail as to the policy that should be pursued in regard to admissions to the High School. The one holds that a high standard of qualifications for admission should be required and insisted upon, that the High School should be in *fact* what its *name* indicates, and that if candidates do not come up to the standard, no favor is done them by transferring them from the Grammar to the High School.

The other holds that the High School should receive as many scholars, of those best qualified, without any absolute standard, as its rooms can accommodate or its teachers conveniently educate.

To the policy first indicated the committee unhesitatingly give their adhesion, believing that the High School is designed for those only who desire to pursue a higher course of study than is furnished by the Grammar Schools. Admission to the High School should be a distinction to be proud of, and

its diploma should be a token of credit and substantial honor to the graduate:

After the next examination the Committee recommend only annual admissions to the High School instead of semi-annual as heretofore, for reasons very fully and ably stated by the Superintendent in his annual report to this Board which is herewith submitted, and to which reference must be had for the details of the internal operations of the various schools which have been under his superintendence.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

It is believed the time has arrived in the improvements demanded for educational purposes, as well as the circumstances and requirements of our city, when a new High School House is imperatively called for. The question is not now whether we can afford a new school-house but whether we can longer afford to do without one. The High School is now housed, where it has been for more than twenty years, in the same building with the Middle Street Grammar School. The main school-room is of bad form, being almost or quite twice as long as it is wide, and the scholars necessarily so seated as to render it exceedingly difficult for the principal to exercise a proper oversight. There are three recitation rooms on the same floor with the main school-room, which are much too small for the large classes that are obliged to be crowded into them; there is but one window in each class-room, with very deficient ventilation,—the classes cannot be so arranged in these rooms as to make the black-boards avail-

able to more than a portion of the classes; but worse than these is the recitation room of the submaster and his classes, which is in the attic, with one semicircular window only, and that in the north end, in a room originally intended for philosophical and chemical apparatus, and an occasional lecture, dark, illy ventilated,—prison-like. The building is *all* needed for the Grammar School.

The High School needs conveniences which it does not now enjoy and cannot have, even with *all* the building where it is now located, without an outlay which the Committee would not recommend. For reasons that must be apparent it is better for the High School to be accommodated in a building by itself.

The Committee recommend the construction during the next year of a High School building in a central, pleasant, healthy locality, — possessing architectural beauty and pleasant surroundings — that shall be convenient and pleasant within; a building which, without being expensive, shall be an object of commendable pride to our city.

The sub-committee to whom the subject of a High School House was referred, have visited and thoroughly examined the High School House in Cambridge, which is considered one of the most successful structures of the kind, and as Mr. Harrington, our Superintendent of Schools, had borne a somewhat prominent part in the planning of that house, he was requested by the Committee to prepare a set of floor plans, adapting the Cambridge model to the needs of our city.

The subject has been brought to the attention of

the Committee on Public Instruction on the part of the City Government. They were convinced of the necessity existing for such a building, and as it was too late to make arrangements and erect the building the present year, referred the matter recommending it to the favorable consideration of the next city government, by whom it is confidently hoped the building will be completed during the coming year.

CHANGES IN TEXT BOOKS.

During the year 1864 the committee voted to discontinue the use of Lossing's History as a text-book in the schools without substituting any other. The present board have introduced Quackenbos's History in its place.

A change in text-books in Geography has also been made by substituting Colton's Geography for Warren's. Colton's is confidently believed to be the best Geography in use. Both these changes in books have been made without expense to the city, the publishers taking the old books and giving new ones in exchange. These, with a change in Grammars early in the year, are the only changes in books during the year.

SALARIES.

The salaries of the female teachers have been increased the past year on an average of from ten to twelve per cent. The salaries of the male teachers remain as before. While all the expenses of living have very largely advanced, it seemed but the simplest justice to make a small advance in the sal-

aries of our female teachers. The committee are unable to assign any good reason why a woman for the same work, equally as well performed, should not have the same pay as a man. We know of no department of labor where the same amount of qualification and ability is necessary, and the same amount of exhausting labor required; where the compensation is so small as that of our public school teachers.

DRAWING.

The study of drawing has for some years been pursued in the High School, but not until the present year has it been made one of the regular studies in the grammar schools. By vote of the Board it is now required to be taught in all the grammar schools. Under the systematic and careful training of the present efficient teacher of that branch of study, the Committee confidently expect desirable results.

MUSIC.

The science of music is regularly taught only in the High School, but singing exercises are more or less practised in all the schools. It is believed by the Board that lessons in music might be given in all our schools without interfering at all with other studies, but on the contrary by affording relief to the mind that they would help the scholar to advance more rapidly than otherwise.

Music is not an *absolute necessity*, as some men reckon necessities, but it has in addition to other charms a *money value*, and if we are not to banish

from the world everything that is not absolutely necessary to existence, then music has a right to remain, to be cultivated, and to bless mankind. *If it is worth anything to be happy*, then music has a value. To the individual who insists that happiness is worth nothing, we make no plea for music.

NORMAL CLASS.

By a recent vote of the board, the principal of the High School in connection with the Superintendent, is authorized to form a Normal class from such scholars in the fourth year in the High School as desire to become teachers, and to furnish instruction in regard to the principles and practice of teaching so far as it can be done without interfering with other studies. As a large portion of all our female teachers are taken from the graduates of this school, we think the experiment at training in the special duties of the teacher well worth a trial.

VACATIONS.

A word in regard to vacations. We now have four vacations, of nine weeks in all, during the year, besides a suspension of the schools during the holidays from Christmas to New Year's inclusive. These vacations are designed for rest, for convenience, or for social recreation and enjoyment. If for rest, then we condemn them entirely, for neither teacher or scholar should be so severely tasked in any day, that the rest of that day will not restore them to their full measure of vigor and elasticity

both of mind and body. It is no more sensible or philosophical to overcharge the mind for three months hoping to atone for it by one, two or more weeks of vacation, than it would be to overfeed the body for three months, hoping to atone for it by one, two or more weeks of fasting. Every twenty-four hours should restore both body and mind to their normal state, more especially in the young.

If vacations are designed as a matter of convenience, or social recreation and enjoyment, then the object would be better attained by having the vacations of the entire year at one time, so that teachers or scholars of limited means could find other employments during vacation for a sufficient length of time to eke out a scanty income, while for those of liberal means and easy circumstances an opportunity would be afforded for travel, for recreation, for visiting country resorts and for social intercourse without the necessity of the breaking up of families in these enjoyments as is now the case with our fractional vacations. As now arranged, our vacations not only interfere with and interrupt regular, systematic mental development, but they lessen the value of the time given to the vacation itself by making it fragmentary.

Three of our vacations now occur at seasons of the year favorable for study and not favorable for much beside to the scholar. Let the vacation for the entire year all come together in the summer, when the weather is unfavorable for study and when employments may be found for teachers and scholars who desire them, and when families are resorting to the country for recreation, and give to

the scholars and teachers the holiday week for social intercourse, and we shall be found acting on sounder physiological laws and reap a decided advantage from the time devoted to study.

CONCLUSION.

The question, when sceptically asked, "What is education good for?" has generally been considered a difficult one to answer, for the reason that in the mind that was so beclouded as not to be able to see its advantages, the intellectual horizon was too low to get an idea under. But if it is cheaper to educate a man than it is to hang him, and it is, for it costs more to hang a man than it would to educate him in the best college in the State, then education is good for something, because with a proper education no man would need to be hung, and education would save the difference between its cost and the expense of hanging. Beside, hanging is not a very good use to put a man to, and very feeble minds may perceive the difference in value to the community between a hanged criminal and a well educated citizen, and this difference should be placed to the credit of education. Again, there are but few perhaps but will be willing to admit that if all the citizens of the Republic had had all the educational advantages of the most favored, the war of the rebellion from which we have just emerged would have been impossible; and yet the war has cost the country more in money alone, to say nothing of the cost of life and limb and health and happiness that cannot be measured by money, than it would have cost to have given

to all the soldiers engaged in it, on both the rebel and loyal sides, all the educational advantages enjoyed by the most favored in our land.

Education, which is the drawing out and proper developing of the latent powers both of mind and body, would save man from all these evils, from crimes and blunders, and enable him to fulfil the designs of his Maker.

But it is not considered as an insurance agency to save us against wrong and its consequences, that education is only or chiefly valuable, but as a positive agent to secure for us the rewards of virtue and to open the avenues to illimitable progress.

While in our humble way we labor on in cheerful hope and trusting faith, we feel like urging all our citizens, whatever other interests they neglect, not to neglect the cause of education.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board.

CHARLES ALMY, *Chairman.*

On motion of Mr. Fessenden,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are presented to its Chairman, for the ability, promptness and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of his position.

On motion of Mr. Coe,

Resolved, That to the Secretary who has so long occupied the position assigned to him by the Board, we tender our warmest thanks.

Voted, That the above Resolutions be appended to the annual report.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE, 1866.

- WARD 1—Charles Almy, Joshua W. Frost, Joseph M. Mumford.
WARD 2—Edwin L. Barney, William Howe, James M. Lawton.
WARD 3—Horatio A. Kempton, William R. Chisholm, Charles L. Swasey.
WARD 4—Henry B. Clarke, Samuel P. Burt, Charles B. H. Fessenden.
WARD 5—Charles T. Bonney, Edmund Rodman, Humphrey S. Kirby.
WARD 6—Isaac H. Coe, Sylvander Hutchinson, Pardon Devoll.
-

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

CHARLES ALMY, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM HOWE, *Secretary.*

STANDING COMMITTEES.

- ON HIGH SCHOOL—Almy, Rodman, Fessenden, Clarke, Chisholm.
ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Fessenden, Bonney, Hutchinson, Burt, Kirby.
ON INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS—Burt, Bonney, Kirby, Lawton, Frost.
ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Clarke, Hutchinson, Coe, Devoll, Mumford.
ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Coe, Rodman, Kempton, Lawton, Frost.
ON ALMS-HOUSE SCHOOL—Coe, Lawton, Devoll.
ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Howe, Hutchinson, Mumford.
ON UNGRADED SCHOOLS—Barney, Bonney, Hutchinson.
ON EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS—Almy, Rodman, Fessenden, Burt, Clarke, Coe, Chisholm.
ON TEXT-BOOKS AND LIBRARY—Almy, Barney, Rodman, Clarke, Chisholm, Fessenden, Bonney.
ON ACCOUNTS—Almy, Kempton, Kirby.
ON EXPENDITURES—Almy, Frost, Lawton, Kempton, Clarke, Kirby, Coe.
-

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

OFFICE—CITY LIBRARY BUILDING.

*Office hours 8½ to 9 o'clock, A. M., 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
Saturdays from 2 to 3 o'clock, P. M.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

R E P O R T .

*Gentlemen of the School Committee
of New Bedford:*

I hereby respectfully submit my First Annual Report.

Honored by your Board in February last with the appointment to the Superintendency of the Public Schools of this city, I entered on my duties on the first of March. I began them with feelings of cheerful expectation; for experience in a similar position elsewhere had acquainted me with their character, while the cordial and trustful manner in which you received me assured me that all my efforts would be judged of with candor, and that whatever I might submit to you that should commend itself to your wisdom, would receive your hearty support. Moreover the extent of the field embraced by my duties entered as a peculiarly satisfactory element into my anticipations of usefulness. For I was to have a charge large enough to task my utmost capacity and energies, yet not so large but that it would be in my power to be personally felt in every quarter, and thereby to impart that unity of operation in all our school affairs, which I hold it to be one of the most important objects of my office to secure.

It was proper, first of all things, that I should acquaint myself as thoroughly as possible with the spirit of the legislation that has governed the schools of the city, and the details of its administration. Accordingly it was my first action to review the more recent records of the Committee, together with the printed Reports of several years. Thus prepared, I proceeded to visit the several schools, to make the acquaintance of the teachers, and as rapidly as possible to acquire familiarity with the working of the school system. I placed myself for a season in the attitude of a disinterested looker-on; open to impressions whether of excellence or defect, but with no special purpose to serve, other than to obtain that knowledge which would enable me to understand my position and fairly and faithfully to execute its duties.

In the prosecution of this endeavor I made many what may truly be denominated *flying* visits to the schools; as well as others that were more formal and protracted. Such visits may seem to some of the Teachers to be unproductive and inconsequential. But, to an expert, they are among the most important of all agencies to determine the character of the work that is going on in the several school rooms and the *morale* of the schools. For it is what breaks on the eye and ear at the instant of entering a room; the picture then daguerreo-typed; the condition of the scholars; the attitude, manner and tone of voice of the teacher, and the words that may be caught issuing from her lips, which disclose, as nothing else can do, the teacher's habitual power and methods. So soon as a visitor's

entrance has been noted, the school is placed necessarily in a false position. It is on its good behavior. Its exercises, however much the teacher may propose to go forward in the usual course, will inevitably be more or less out of keeping with its ordinary habitudes. There is a consciousness in every mind that modifies action, and thereby prevents the possibility of accurate conclusions as to the real condition of the school.

Of more formal and protracted visits, in which I might attempt something that should be of value to the progress of the schools, or hold careful examinations, so as to furnish myself with such information as can be obtained only by a knowledge of the character of the instruction that has been imparted, I have made as many as other more pressing duties would allow. But I have not yet accomplished the entire circuit of the schools in this connection. There are some teachers with whose methods and aptitudes I am not yet well acquainted through personal investigation. But I have learned enough of all of them to be satisfied that they equal, in capacity, in attainments, and in adaptation to their duties, any corresponding number in the corps of any of our large cities, however proud they may be of their schools; and I do not hesitate to say, in addition, that there are in our schools of every grade, teachers of such superior gifts and successes as to place them in the very front rank of their vocation.

Finding that stated public examinations have not been customary in this city, except in connection with the High School, and believing that such

examinations, when rightly managed, exert a very healthful influence, I instituted them at the close of the Spring term, with the hearty cooperation of the committee of that grade, in connection with the Intermedial schools. Notice was given in the newspapers, of the day and hour when each examination would be held, and parents and the friends of the schools invited to attend. Many embraced the opportunity; and the result was so propitious, that with the approbation of the Primary committee, the same course was pursued at the close of the Fall term in connection with the Primary schools. I have advised the teachers of the Grammar and Country schools that similar public exercises will probably be held in each of their schools before the close of the present winter term; and with the concurrence of the Board, I hope to make such examinations a regular feature of our future school work.

I have been aided not a little in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the spirit and aims of the teachers and the *morale* of the schools, by my office duties in relation to the *discipline* of the schools. I have encouraged the teachers whose schools are within reasonable distance for such a procedure, to send to me all such cases of misconduct as might present peculiar moral features; or such as through enormity or obstinate persistence might transcend the scope of their ordinary control. In the same spirit of sympathy with my desires and purposes and alacrity to further them, which the teachers have uniformly manifested, those in question have availed themselves more or less freely of my proffered cooperation in this regard.

This has imposed on me a special obligation, and often tasks my profoundest thought and tenderest sensibility. But I believe it to be one of the most important and effective of the various channels in which I am called to act. If there be any one point more prominent than others, as to which not our schools alone, but all schools everywhere, should be subjected to a rigid supervision, and an effort made to systematize their discipline on the basis of the soundest principles and the loftiest motives; it is in connection with the *moral force* that may be exerted by their teachers, through their methods of government, the spirit of their counsels and commands, and their *unconscious personal influence*. These several channels of impression should perfectly harmonize in the right direction; and through my agency in the cases of discipline that have been submitted to me, I have not only aided to arouse the minds of the offenders to a sense of the iniquity of positive immorality or the perils of irregularity, heedlessness and disobedience, but also to second with sympathizing encouragement that tone of feeling which every teacher whose soul has been rightly touched and tempered will always manifest in connection with instances of wrong doing; leading to the exercise of a calm and thoughtful patience; prompting to sadness rather than to anger; having regard not to immediate temporal relations only, but to those spiritual issues which invest every vicious activity of an immortal being with such a mournful solemnity; and throwing around all the details of work as well as of express government, an atmosphere of

hallowed principle, that exercises always a charm more potent than the most finely adjusted systems and the most carefully elaborated counsels. I believe, moreover, that by this means I have obtained an insight to the hearts of many of the teachers that I could not otherwise have readily secured, and been enabled to estimate correctly the degree of their possession of qualities that are among the most vital of all to the highest measure of success.

Thus much, gentlemen, by way of preface to the statements and suggestions that I feel called upon to lay before you. I have sought to make you acquainted with the various sources of my knowledge of our school system and its administration, and of the characteristics and fitness of our teachers, so that you may be able to appreciate whether I am justified in assuming to pronounce on the condition and needs of our schools. And now that I am to deal with facts and recommendations appropriate to such a report as this, I am burdened by the variety of important topics that crowd upon my attention. But I am not willing to peril the hope of your careful consideration of the points that I may take up, by an undue multiplication of them. I shall therefore make a selection from among them; remaining silent on various themes that I should be glad to discuss.

But before I enter upon a detailed and critical survey of my field of operations, I am moved to say a word or two in order to guard myself from misconstruction. I assume that you do not desire to have me exhaust myself in fair-sounding generalities. Under the sacred responsibility that my office

imposes, you would have me lay before you whatever the experience I may have enjoyed and the judgment I may lay claim to, may enable me to suggest for the improvement of our schools. You would have me pen this report, not in the vague interests of complimentary, satisfied standstill, but of searching scrutiny and earnest progress. I am to criticise; that is my duty. Let it be understood, then, that while alive to the varied excellencies of many of our schools, I consciously and deliberately take my present stand *on the negative side*. Let it be understood that the animadversions which I may make will derive their chief point from the fact that, losing sight of all ordinary issues, I am instituting comparisons with the school systems and schools that enjoy the very highest reputation; that have carried into practical operation the results of the ripest experience and wisdom, and are achieving the most gratifying successes; and that I make such comparisons, satisfied with nothing less, because I am proud to believe that the gentlemen whom I address are principled to acknowledge no lower a standard of emulation for the schools of which they have the charge, than the highest acknowledged excellence, and are resolute that, under God, they shall achieve it!

That I may proceed with some method, I will first take up those points which pertain to our schools as a whole; and will ask your primary attention to a consideration of

THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR
ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL ON THE
CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF ALL
THE GRADES OF OUR SCHOOLS.

The general impression made on my mind by my survey of the schools was, that a corps of teachers, as a whole remarkably devoted and faithful, and many of them in a high degree both apt and capable, were laboring assiduously to accomplish the best results for those committed to their charge. But at the same time, the coercion of an indefinable, invisible power seemed to be active everywhere, especially in connection with the higher grades, depressing the standard of accomplishment down to a low and unworthy point. There was apparent a lack of the juicy and comprehensive culture that I had been accustomed to elsewhere in the corresponding grades, and that I could discover no good reason for any deficiency in here. There was an absence of deliberative, thoughtful suggestiveness about the majority of the recitations, as when not the memory only but the understanding is well at work. There was an anxious, driving effort to accomplish the prescribed amount of text-book statement, as though that were the great end to be attained. Seldom did I find the text of a lesson made the starting point of discursions in which the faculties might enjoy free scope and activity.

This state of things excited my liveliest interest and curiosity. That invisible, coercive power—what might it be? To bring to light and interpret its origin appeared to be the most important object

to which I could direct my attention. Clearly it was not to be attributed to any misconception of duty on the part of the teachers. For its influence was manifest in connection with the best schools as well as with the poorest. It was to be sought in some direction, outside of the schools themselves, where an irresistible constraint would be found to be bearing perniciously on the administration of them all.

Meantime the spring examination for admission to the High School occurred; and that occasion afforded me fresh developments as to the evil that I was endeavoring to trace out. Of the questions prepared for that examination, those whose answers were to be found verbatim in the pages of the text books were replied to with comparative readiness and accuracy. But the propositions that demanded thought, and the application of text-book knowledge to broader fields of observation and inquiry, met with a most unsatisfactory response. The list of questions was by no means a hard one; yet as the result of a very liberal marking, there was but *one* out of *eighty* applicants whose percentage reached eighty; seven more only, ranged between seventy and eighty; and to obtain the forty whom it was deemed expedient to place in the High School, some had to be taken whose percentage fell below fifty-five.

These results made me sad. I felt that they were not such as the Committee, the Teachers, or I myself, in our joint control of the affairs of the schools, ought to be satisfied with. I was in duty bound to discover their cause.

At the stated meeting of the Committee, held on the 12th of June, the following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That the School Committee ardently desire to have admissions to the High School honorable because tests of thorough scholarship; that they are correspondingly pained at the low percentage obtained by many of those who have been admitted this season; and that the Superintendent be requested to indicate, so far as may be gathered from the results of the late examination or otherwise, the points as to which the scholarship of the applicants is chiefly defective, and submit his report in writing.”

This resolution gave point and direction to my inquiries. I pursued them diligently, until I felt that I was thoroughly “master of the situation”; and at the meeting of the Committee on the 13th of November, I read the report that I had drawn up in compliance with it. That Report I was directed, by a vote of the Board, to incorporate with my Annual Report; and accordingly I here introduce it in conclusion of this important topic.

To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the resolution adopted by you on the 12th of June last, directing me to inquire into the causes of the defective scholarship of the candidates for admission to the High School at the last examination, I beg leave to submit the following Report.

From the moment of the passage of the resolution I have given to the subject matter of it my unintermitted and earnest attention. And my delay to report has not occurred through either negligence or indifference; but because the special topic referred to me for investigation came gradually, as I busied myself to elucidate it, to be thrown into the

shade by questions of greater moment bearing on the same point; and I was led to feel that I should be complying with the spirit of the resolution most faithfully, by penetrating as deeply and exhaustively as possible into the whole, broad topic comprehended in the question, "*Why do the Grammar Schools fail adequately to prepare their pupils for the High School?*" I have therefore withheld my Report until I should have matured my conclusions; until my mind should be satisfied beyond the intervention of a doubt, and I should be able to so fortify my conclusions with incontrovertible facts as to render them worthy of your consideration.

My Report is now submitted; and I ask for it your candid and thoughtful attention. I have reason to believe that the views I am about to present will be in opposition to the cherished policy of some of the gentlemen of the Board. But I am confident that every member of the Board is disinterestedly anxious for and resolved on the truest interests of our schools; that every one is earnest to base his legislation for them on sound and sterling principles; and will be gratified to have me present whatever conclusions I may arrive at, on this and every theme that it may become my duty to discuss before you, without hesitation or reserve, however they may differ from his own.

I was requested by the Resolution to ascertain the points in which the scholarship of those admitted to the High School at the last examination was chiefly deficient. My first step was to exact a composition from all the members of the High School and the two upper classes in the Grammar schools, prescribing the same subject for all, and making sure that it should be one level with the narrowest apprehension. And the papers submitted in return by many members of the lower classes in the High School, and by most of the writers in the Grammar schools, evinced such barrenness of reflection—such a lack of intellectual training and energy, and unskilfulness in the use of language, even

in the most ordinary regards, that I said to myself, almost in dismay—"These on the one hand are surely out of place in the High School, and these on the other hand have a deal more to accomplish before they can possibly be fitted for it, than can be achieved in twice the interval that remains before they will offer themselves as candidates for its membership." Thus I had verified the testimony afforded by the examination papers. The specific question propounded in the resolution was answered. The chief deficiency of our applicants for the High School is proved to be this: that there is a lack of that broad, comprehensive culture, through which the knowledge acquired from the text-books is resolved into general principles, capable of universal application. Most of our scholars can work very well right in the ruts of their customary, textual study, but few of them can go very far beyond it. They cannot think and generalize. A class in a Grammar school once passed a splendid examination on questions taken from the arithmetic they had been accustomed to use. The committee could not puzzle them at all. They were posted up on every point. And the visitors all said to themselves, "Ah, how admirably this school is taught!" But it happened, just then, that one of the committee put out a question not in the book. It was precisely similar to several of the book questions in its terms; and it differed from them only in that it substituted *cows* as the articles to be figured upon, instead of *horses, oxen, sheep, &c.*, as was the case in the book.

The whole class was nonplussed at once. They paused; they looked stupidly at each other, at the teacher, and at the committee. "That is a perfectly easy question, certainly. Why don't you do it?" An urchin raised his hand. "Well, my lad, what have you to say?" "Please, sir," replied the boy, "we don't know how to do it, coz there haint been no *cow* question in our book." As I read the compositions to which I have referred, many of them seemed to be saying to me, in mute but intelligible symbols, "Please,

sir, there haint been no *cow* question in any of our books!"

Far be it from me to *underrate our schools. Far be it from me to judge them by any arbitrary or invidious standard. The moment I became your officer and cast in my lot with this community, I transferred every interest and ambition of my heart to the sphere of these new relations; and every criticism I make and every proposition I submit is from the standpoint of a citizen of New Bedford, devoted to her elevation and honor. I would see our schools foremost *among* the foremost. I would have them so celebrated that they shall be the standards of emulation and competition for all the region round about us. I would have them quoted with admiration by experienced educators. I know no reason why they should not be so, if they be allowed a free field and fair vantage. And I shall most truly exhibit the interest I have professed, by frankly pointing out to you, who are the guardians of their welfare, the points as to which they fail to reach the excellence that I know to characterize other similar schools.

Therefore I have spoken in the plainest terms, respecting what I consider their chief defects. And, believe me, I have not exaggerated those defects in the slightest degree, when our schools are judged of in comparison with model schools of similar grades, and therefore by such a standard of possible attainment as alone we ought to be satisfied with for a moment.

And now comes the question,—Who is at fault for these defects? Where can we locate the dereliction that produces them? I proceeded to study into this question. I examined into the methods of our High School teachers and Grammar school teachers. I found of course a marked difference in the power and apparent success of different teachers; and yet, withal, the defects I was searching into pertained, in less or greater measure, to every school. Plainly, therefore, the trouble lay in something back of the administration of the school system. It lay cradled some-

where in the system itself. There was evidently a something pressing down like a dead weight on the school work everywhere, and subjecting it, in all its parts, to a damaging disadvantage. I will not rehearse the steps by which I at length discovered what I am confident to be its source. I will state it at once. It is *the fact that admissions to the High School take place twice a year; and the companion fact that the standard of admission is ruinously low.*

These may seem, at first glance, to be merely incidental and comparatively unimportant particulars in the system by which the schools are regulated, and I may be thought to be lifting them up into a factitious and arbitrary significance. It is not so. I assert, and hope to be able to prove, that it is verily to these two facts that we are to attribute the chief deficiencies of our schools; that they exert a constant and vital bearing on the administrative working of the entire school system; and that it is impracticable to effect any important reforms, or give to the schools an adequate field for progress, until the incubus that they impose on them shall be lifted off.

Let us in the first place consider *the practical effects of two admissions a year on the High and Grammar schools.*

First, two admissions necessitate *eight* classes in the High School, and *eight* classes in each of the Grammar Schools also, instead of *four* classes only that there would be in each, if there occurred but one admission a year. And this, to go no farther, is a terrible evil. The chief bane to thoroughness and comprehensiveness of culture in any school is the existence of a multiplicity of classes. For every new class steals from every other a portion of the time and attention that it would otherwise enjoy. It was this existing multiplicity of classes that first put me on the right track in my investigations. I noticed that most of the recitations in the High School were cramped and hurried; that there was no time for any broad and generous culture;—that whenever a topic had been entered upon by a class, and, teeming with

rich suggestion, was inviting to more extended consideration, it was likely to be suddenly cut off because the limited number of minutes appropriated to the recitation had expired. I noticed, moreover — turning to the Grammar Schools — that Mr. Mosher and his assistants, and Mr. Cornish and his assistants were each hearing eight recitations a day, in addition to lessons in writing and reading, and the various incidental cares that are ceaselessly occurring; and were doing this, of necessity with a drive of effort and a confinement to the words of the text-books, entirely destructive of all rich and juicy culture. The recitation is, if anything, more important than the previous study to prepare for it. Comparatively useless the one, under ordinary circumstances, without a liberal measure of time for the other. And why these important schools thus split up into so many distinct classes, and consequently the time of each session split up into a corresponding number of little fragments to accommodate the multiplicity of recitations thus necessitated? Why not four classes only in the High School, as in other good High Schools, that are organized under a similar system; and four classes only in each of the Grammar Schools, as in other well ordered Grammar Schools; so that there should be ample time for every recitation, each scholar receiving twice the attention that he is receiving now; and opportunity given, that is utterly wanting now, to crystallize the technics of study into permanent and beautiful forms, and to give juice, finish and completeness to what must now be left dry, angular and imperfect? It is because every new set of candidates for, or of members in, the High School, constitutes, of necessity, a separate class; and so long as there shall be two admissions a year, there must be eight classes in the High School, and eight in each of the Grammar schools.

There are one or two qualifications to be made to this general statement, for the sake of perfect accuracy, which, however, do not interfere with the deductions

I have drawn. The Middle Street school has only six classes, because there are only three teachers. But the evil is rather increased than lessened by this arrangement. For each new class is pushed up to be the first class in three years—a year too soon—and this is certainly a gross maladjustment of things. The Fifth Street school has eight classes like the Parker Street, and while its completer classification, consequent on its greater size and separation into departments, materially modifies the effects of the two admissions a year in reference to its lower classes, they fall with unbroken force on the first class. For that is brought under the express training of the Principal only six months.

Now what am I to say to the Grammar masters under such circumstances? How can I find any fault with them? Where is my margin to reconstruct their schools and institute reforms? When Mr. Mosher says to me, "Mr. H., I cannot hear my classes read every day, for every moment that I give to reading is subtracted from recitations already too much abridged"—shall I answer, "Mr. Mosher, you *must* hear your classes read every day; and furthermore you must make the reading lessons of the first and second classes the nuclei of the generous and fruitful culture in syntax, etymology, rhetoric, and general information, which the reading lessons are made in all first-class grammar schools"? I should be glad to see my way clear to tell him exactly so. But what, should he reply as doubtless he would—"How then can I fit my classes for the High School?"

It is imperative for the right working of the Grammar schools that their classes should be reduced to four; and this cannot be so long as admissions to the High School occur twice a year.

Let me now ask your attention to a second and peculiarly injurious effect produced on the Grammar schools by the fact of our semi-annual admissions. A certain length of time, two months at least, prior to each examination for the

High School, is spent by the first classes in the Grammar schools in special and anxious preparation for that event. Everything they do is brought under the purview of the fevered inquiry, "How will it affect our chances for the High School?" The minds of both master and scholars are continuously on the strain; are maintained in a morbid and unnatural condition.

The physical health is often undermined by the insupportable struggle, and disastrous effects ensue. Great complaints have long been rife, that the tasks imposed in the public schools generally, are too onerous; and that the mental and physical soundness of the whole rising generation is undergoing a process of deterioration from this cause. But I have long been satisfied that it is not the *ordinary* tasks of the schools which inflict the injury complained of; but it is the too frequent occurrence of competitive ordeals, preparation for which unnaturally goads and excites the nervous system. Such ordeals, if only for this attendant danger, should be as infrequent as is compatible with supplying needful stimulus. And if by any possibility one of our examinations for the High School can be dispensed with, without injury in other regards, does it not become an imperative duty to abolish it? How much more if, instead of occasioning injury, in any wise, the change would be productive of direct and incalculable benefit?

There is even a third consideration of weight in this connection. Not only does the bodily health suffer from the goad and pressure of preparation for the High School, but the quality of the study performed during that period is inferior and objectionable. For the impulse is, to secure a specific and technical object. The preparatory study, therefore, is correspondingly technical and narrow. It is the form without the substance; it accomplishes, in another's words, "the knowing of many things without education." Four months—nearly half the working part of every year,—is thus consumed in channels of effort, from which the calm,

unembarrassed, comprehensive research of true and thorough learning is systematically excluded. And must not the arguments be very strong, that shall induce a continuance of such a state of things?

I have no desire to obtrude upon you any invidious comparisons. But is it not something to be seriously considered in such a connection, that there is not a single first-class, aspiring High School in the State, to which the admissions to membership are semi-annual?

So much in regard to semi-annual admissions to the High School. Let me now call your attention to the companion evil which I have spoken of—viz: *the low standard of attainment at which applicants are admitted.*

First as to the High School itself. Is it not patent on the very face of the matter, that inadequate preparation must prove, in every sense and every direction, an impediment and a reproach? Is it not clear that it must be a clog and an embarrassment to the school—degrading its standing, lowering its tone, compromising its efficiency, demanding and consuming time and attention upon points as to which everything should have been thoroughly mastered and made a principle and a power of, before? If you put illy prepared pupils on the advanced studies appropriate to the High School, must there not be a heavy, limping, unsatisfactory condition where all should be clear, bright, crisp, and progressive? And such I openly assert, speaking in general terms, is the status of our High School as compared with the first-class High Schools of the State. Precisely what would ensue in a manufactory, if poorly trained artisans were to be employed on work demanding nice artistic finish, occurs, in a mental point of view, to the High School, from the admission of so much ill-prepared material. Its efficiency is sadly compromised; and it can never be the object of our just pride and the compeer of well-organized schools of a similar grade, so long as it shall be subjected to be crippled afresh with every entering class. What, indeed, must be

the mental tone of a High School, and what its prospects of eminence, when many of its seats are supplied by those who, on a very liberal marking, reached no higher a point than 54 per cent?

Again, having regard to the well-being of the youth themselves, who are thus put at work upon studies for which their minds have been inadequately trained and furnished; who must needs be unable to appreciate and master them; who do not know enough of language, indeed,—that essential vehicle of thought,—to understand the verbal symbols through which their new studies are presented to their minds; what a loss—ay, a wrong to them, that they should be subjected to such a misappropriation of time and effort! If they remained in the school long enough to overcome in a measure the evils of their primary unfitness, my animadversion would be robbed of much of its point. But a large proportion of them leave it before this result is attained. About eight per cent withdraw before the close of the first year. Nearly twenty per cent have disappeared by the close of the second year. And by the beginning of the last year, it is usual for a class which began with from thirty-five to forty members to have dwindled down to ten or twelve. Many would seem to have been pushed into the school by their parents merely to obtain the name of having been members of it. And I respectfully urge that instead of giving countenance to such unworthy motives, working such great damage to the youth themselves, our regulations should be such that this class of members, instead of cumbering the High School, would be completing the term of study possible to them, in the Grammar schools; giving *them* character and elevation by the higher culture that they would there attain, and accomplishing the very best results for themselves.

In the city of Worcester, for many years, and up to the year 1862, applicants were admitted to the High School on a low percentage; but a compensation was attempted for the injury that would thereby accrue to both the school and

the deficient applicants, by setting apart the first year in the High School as a preparatory year; during which the newly admitted members were restricted to reviews of their preparatory studies. But this system did not prove at all satisfactory. In the first place, it abridged the High School course proper to three years, throwing out altogether, or compressing into an unreasonably limited period, some of the most important of its appropriate studies. Again, it detracted from the unity and individuality of the school, for it made it, in part, only a Grammar school. And, what was of vastly greater importance, by just so much as it took cognizance of Grammar school studies, *the Grammar schools were degraded and injured*. At length, the attention of the School Committee was directed to the fact, that wherever the standard of admission to the High School is maintained at a point sufficiently high to secure adequate preparation, *there the Grammar schools also are in the finest condition and repute; are accomplishing the utmost possible, and shedding abundant honors on the communities in which they are situated*. Thereupon the preparatory course in the High School was abolished, and a comparatively high standard was prescribed for admission; a change which subsequent Committees have eulogized as having been productive of the happiest effects.

Thus it appears, as the result of an impartial and thorough investigation, that there is no practicable method by which the evils accruing to the High School from a low standard of admission can be neutralized or compensated for. The remedy is, resolutely to put the standard up.

Turning now to the Grammar schools, what I have said in this connection of the effect on the Grammar schools of Worcester of the low standard of admission to the High School which long prevailed there, will apply, in equal measure, to our own Grammar schools. Entrance to the High School will inevitably be the high-water mark of attainment in the Grammar schools. Depress the High School, therefore, and you correspondingly depress the

Grammar schools. There is the simple fact; proved beyond peradventure, by wise and uniform experience; staring educators right in the face: *the higher you set the mark for the High School, the higher, by just so much, you raise the Grammar schools!* And the more you lift the Grammar schools, you correspondingly inspirit and elevate the schools of the subordinate grades; and so the influence of the conditions of admission to the High School is felt in vital pulsations, all through the school system. So predominating, indeed, is this influence, that we have presented everywhere the curious metaphysical fact, that where a low standard prevails, and one might suppose that those preparing themselves in the Grammar schools for the High School could therefore take it very easy, sure by comparatively limited exertion to succeed, there is among such candidates precisely the same anxious, goading drive of preparation, as where the standard is high and far more is to be attained. So exact is the relation between one grade of schools and another; so correspondingly low do you sink the feet, when you depress the head!

Again, a low and vacillating standard is virtually comparative, not absolute; and this exerts a deplorable influence over the Grammar schools. Take, for example, our own position. It is now understood that about so many, from thirty to forty, no matter what their attainments may be, will be admitted to the High School at each examination. It therefore behooves the first classes in our Grammar schools to see to it, not—as it ought to be—that they be abstractly fit for the High School, capable, through adequate preparation, of pursuing to advantage the studies peculiar to it, but only that however little they may know, they shall make sure of knowing a little more than certain other boys and girls do, who will compete with them! Indeed, one of the Grammar masters, who enjoys our confidence as a teacher, frankly confessed to me, not long ago, when I had remarked that the way in which admissions to the High School are

now regulated must exert a very pernicious influence on the Grammar schools; "Why, Mr. H., I have this very morning, in the innocence of my heart, used the very argument with my scholars that you have been expressing your fears of, and that I now see to be unworthy of me and of the school. For I said to them,—About forty of the applicants for the High School are sure to go in. Now study enough, at any rate, to prove yourselves superior to those who will apply from the other schools, and you will be safe!"

Yes; if it were not for the singular metaphysical fact to which I have adverted, our method would be destructive of patient, earnest, exhaustive study in the Grammar Schools, under lofty aims and a vaulting determination. It would prove a sop thrown to laziness; a premium on imperfection; and as it is, it must inevitably check effort to some extent, in many a bright, quick mind, in which there is not a positive love of study and a principled endeavor. It opens up another damaging consequence of a very unfortunate state of things.

To prove that I have been setting forth no mere guess-work of my own in this array of evils, let me ask your attention to an apt and striking illustration. Rev. Mr. Quint of this city, when a resident of West Roxbury, was for some time Chairman of the School Committee, and of the sub-committee on the High School, and he had not long occupied those positions, before he became convinced that the unsatisfactory condition of both the High and Grammar schools of his town was owing to the low standard at which applicants were admitted to the High School. Thereupon the subject was thoroughly discussed by the High School committee, in whose hands had been deposited the entire control of the High School, and the result was, that at the next examination, the standard of admission was fixed at 75 per cent. Only five attained this per cent, so miserably had the applicants been prepared. Yet the Committee, conscious that this was the crisis point that must always occur, when any

important improvement is to be initiated, and resolute to face their responsibility, gave certificates to only those five. Thereupon, high indignation was manifested by the friends of the unsuccessful candidates. They beset the Committee. They urged the enormity of paying \$2,000 per annum to the master of the High School (that was his salary,) and yet allowing only five children to avail themselves of the advantages of the school. Still the Committee remained inflexible. "Look at the admission papers of your children," they said in reply; "see how defective they are! Is 75 per cent an unreasonable standard on which to insist, if we would secure a first-class High School? Better that the High School master should be paid \$2,000 per annum to do nothing at all, than that the High School, the Grammar schools, and the applicants themselves, should all be degraded and mentally demoralized by putting unfit material into the High School!" Thereupon the dissatisfied, among whom, let it be understood, were the Grammar masters, changed their ground. They insisted that it was not fair to be stringent so suddenly, when previous examinations had been so lax. "Very well," replied the Committee, "we desire to avoid the slightest injustice. If more time is due to these applicants, they shall have it. We will hold another examination six weeks hence, at the beginning of the next term. But unfit material shall not be placed in the High School."

The second examination was held; five more of the candidates squeezed in, and there the contest ended. The ten entered the school and no more. But all felt that a new regime had been instituted, and comported themselves accordingly. The Grammar schools were instantly renovated. The change imparted to them fresh vitality; and when the next year's examination for the High School came round, an increased number of applicants presented themselves over former years, and all, save two, triumphantly entered at a standard of *eighty per cent*! And now you could not persuade the Committee of West Roxbury to lower the standard of admission one unit.

The schools of Taunton passed through a precisely similar experience three years ago. The same disadvantages and discouragements that we feel keenly, and that were so keenly felt at Worcester, produced by semi-annual examinations and a low standard, pressed so hard, that at length the School Committee took the same stand that was taken at Worcester; and as in the latter city, no persuasions could now induce a return to the methods that used to prevail.

But here a very important consideration occurs. The question will naturally arise in your minds,—If the attainments of the majority of the applicants for admission to the High School are so inadequate, what will be the effect on the *numbers* of the school, should the standard be placed at the requisite point to protect it from the unworthy? Must they not of necessity be greatly diminished? And will not the odious spectacle be continuously presented, of a kind of select, aristocratic institution, maintained at a great comparative cost, that a few favored individuals may be highly educated at the expense of the many? Could any Committee withstand the popular opposition that would surge, in indignant wrath, against such an administration of affairs as that?

Perish the attempt and even the thought, ever to minister to the few at the expense of the many! If to elevate the High School would have for its inevitable result correspondingly to depress the Grammar schools, if to insist that the education given in the High School shall be maintained at the top level of possibility, a noble reality rather than a mere name, were to rob any single child of the city of one particle of the culture that he might otherwise acquire, I would not advocate such a system for a moment! My utmost sympathies cluster about the glorious, democratic sentiment, "The greatest good of the greatest number!" And I am happy in the conviction, based on a wide range of facts, that no material diminution in the present number attending the High School is to be anticipated from the changes that I advocate. I will briefly explain myself.

Logic, as we well know, is sometimes an infinite deal too logical. Conclusions sometimes result from their premises by direct process of logical contraries; showing the existence of elements lost sight of in the syllogism. Thus I have adverted already to the curious fact that, although the standard of admission to the High School is so low as to give the impression that preparation for the school must needs be a comparatively easy task, there is actually the same delving, carefraught struggle, that obtains where the standard is high. And the converse of this proves uniformly true; that to raise the standard of admission does not materially decrease the number of those who will be found qualified for membership of a High School. This statement rests on facts and figures which every one can verify for himself. Thus the average number in our High School, taking a series of years into the computation, has been about one hundred and sixty; or not far from *seven* scholars to every thousand inhabitants. Boston has in her Latin School and two High Schools, an average of seven hundred scholars; about *four* to a thousand of the population. Lawrence and Fall River have an average of about *five* to a thousand. Cambridge gives us *six and a half* to every thousand; Roxbury, Worcester, and Taunton, a fraction less. The latter cities alone are just standards of comparison for our own city, since peculiar causes, perfectly explicable, operate to limit the number of scholars in the High Schools of Boston and such manufacturing cities as Fall River and Lawrence. And thus we prove, by facts, that the reduction in the number of scholars in our High School which would ensue as a consequence of advancing the standard of admission to a proper point, would not be greater than from twenty to twenty-five, even should the percentage required be placed very high. For as has already been argued, the whole school system would instantaneously feel the change; it would inspire it with fresh vitality; it would endow it with new opportunities, that would duly eventuate in a better culture and completer preparation.

And surely, in view of such circumstances, the loss of twenty from an aggregate of a hundred and sixty is not so considerable as to lead you to hesitate for a moment. For what is the element that would thereby be excluded? It is made up of those who enter the High School mainly to acquire the *name* of having been connected with it, indifferent to the culture it affords; or those whose preparation is so poor, that even with the best intentions, they cannot pursue advantageously its prescribed course of study. And would such exclusion correspondingly deprive them of opportunity? By no means. For let it be remembered that the Grammar schools would be lifted up into far ampler and richer provisions for culture by the very causes of that exclusion, and would offer them advantages exactly and admirably suited to their condition. Book-keeping, Physiology, and the Constitution of the United States, could then be systematically studied. History could be carried much farther than is possible now. And what is of far greater importance, the study of our own language, which is now of necessity only a narrow delving among the dry bones of its grammar, could be expanded into a research into its origin and powers, and familiarity with the writings of our best authors. The writing of compositions, that invaluable instrumentality in teaching the uses of language, could be introduced as a regular and frequent exercise. There would be time for discussions, moreover, from time to time, to impart quickness of thought and facility and correctness of expression. Thus those who might fail to enter the High School would receive the most appropriate instruction, should they return to the Grammar schools, while those who may purpose to go no farther than the Grammar schools would have a field of intelligence and training opened to them, which is utterly impracticable now. Then shall a loss comparatively so insignificant, which is in reality, looking at the subject in its comprehensive aspects, not in any sense a loss but rather a positive gain, be suffered to outweigh such manifest and momentous advantages?

Should the standard be abruptly set at a comparatively high percentage, before the Grammar schools had adjusted themselves to the change, it is true there would be, for a time, a considerable loss to the High School. But there is no necessity for so sudden a transition.

Gentlemen of the Committee, I trust that I have not wearied you. I felt that it would be judicious to treat this subject as exhaustively as possible, once for all, and therefore I have drawn largely on your patience. I have spoken earnestly and uncompromisingly, out of the deep interest I have that our schools should assume the highest position in which it is possible to place them. I feel confident that I am not mistaken in the conclusions that I have laid before you. But if it shall appear to you that I am so, and you decide that it is judicious to continue our methods as heretofore, I shall throw myself as successfully as possible on your points of sight, and strive, as your officer, to effect your purposes in the best manner of which I am capable. But I beg you to bring your truest judgment to bear on the subject, after having taken into consideration all the elements that should govern your decision. For I should be filled with a new inspiration, should the changes I have been advocating be introduced.

All which is respectfully submitted.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

While I am addressing you on topics pertaining to the schools as a whole, it is appropriate to advert to the part borne by the public schools in the celebration of our great national anniversary. A request having been received from the City Government that the children might parade on that occasion, it was cordially responded to in the affirmative by your Board, and a committee chosen to

carry the proposition into effect. The necessary preparations consumed no little time, and the regular courses of study were meanwhile suspended. But the interruption was justified on the highest and noblest grounds. It was felt that there is something more to be learned by our youth than what is contained in the ordinary school books. Our bloody civil war had come to an end. The decree had gone forth, that slavery, the malign source of our agonies and sacrifices, was forever abolished in the land. The sublime affirmations of the Declaration of Independence had for the first time become a practical reality; and the whole community was stirred to the quick by the thought, that now that the deeds of the fathers had been so gloriously complimented by the achievements of the sons,—on the historic Fourth of July, when these thrilling events were to be celebrated, a new text-book would be opened before the eyes of our children, displaying its letters of living fire—the text-book of a self-sacrificing patriotism! And we felt that the utmost sensibilities of all should be enlisted in the demonstrations proposed for that day, so that its hallowed inculcations, made the more vivid by imposing accessories, should impress themselves indelibly on their minds, to be recurred to until their dying day, as among the choicest and sacredest reminiscences of their youth. We were sure that the time devoted to so pure and patriotic an end would in no true sense be lost.

The celebration passed off, as we are all well aware, most successfully. The display made by our scholars, to the number of nearly three thou-

sand, and embracing all the grades, was singularly effective and beautiful; and our heartfelt acknowledgments are due to the teachers, one and all, through whose devoted assiduity that success became so signal and complete.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

I begin my Report of the condition of the several grades of schools with the class which, in several material regards, is the most important of all. I mean the Primary schools. For it is in them that the foundations are laid for the whole superstructure of subsequent education. It is in them that right or wrong methods of instruction are either healthfully opening out the minds of the little beginners to the fields of knowledge, or are abridging them of their rightful opportunities. It is in them that habits are formed, good or evil, which it may be out of the power of future training to eradicate. Of what exceeding importance, then, that the business of education, begun in these schools, should be begun aright!

A complete renovation has taken place of late, in the methods of teaching this grade of schools, among first-class educators. I use this phraseology advisedly. It is a *renovation*, and it is *complete*. They who suppose that to introduce a novel kind of exercise called "object lessons," among the old methods of the Primary school room, exhausts the application of the new system, have only a faint conception of its characteristics and scope. Object lessons, distinctively considered, constitute only one of its

means to adapt instruction to the actual needs of the child. For, whereas the ordinary method condemns the little ones to pass the most of the school hours in wearisome idleness, this keeps all the children of a school at work. Whereas the ordinary method teaches language by placing the alphabet before the child, designating the several letters and drilling their names and powers into his memory by a painful, unmeaning process of iteration and echo, the new method teaches him by approaching the abstract through the concrete; and taking no step, even the simplest, without associating sound with sense, and every symbol with its idea. Whereas the old method reverses nature's order, and gives first the *word*, next the *conception*, then the *thing*; the new one follows nature's order; first the *thing*, then the *conception*, then the *word*. "It appeals to the intelligence of the child and that through the senses, until clear and vivid conceptions are formed, and then uses those conceptions as something *real* and *vital*. And as with the alphabet and language, so with numbers and arithmetic; always the concrete first, the abstract afterwards; every step thoroughly symbolized, illustrated, apprehended; the tables—addition, subtraction and multiplication—learned by intelligent processes, so inwrought with concrete realities, that the end is pleasantly accomplished without even a notion on the part of the scholars, of the monotonous, senseless taskwork by which those tables are usually worked into the memory. And these renovations have gone beyond mere theory. They are in the full tide of satisfactory and delightful performance.

I am not prepared to say that, so far as the prescribed amount of knowledge for transfer from a Primary to an Intermedial school is concerned, the new method accomplishes much more than the old. For as has well been said, "children can remember words, *as words*, without associating them with any idea whatever. They can use words which mean much, yet with them they mean nothing. They can repeat them fluently and with correct emphasis, *as though* they really meant something." And so the technical quantum required for advancement to the next grade may in due time be drilled into them by the old method. But when we compare the irksomeness of school-life to little children, under the old system, with its bright, occupied, elastic interest under the new; and the humdrum rote-work of the old system with the awakening and sharpening of the faculties, the quickness and accuracy of observation, the truthful discrimination,—in a word, all that course of training which "lays the foundation of future growth by a correct acquisition of the elements of knowledge," that are the triumphs of the new, the superiority of the latter beggars expression. I give to it my unqualified and enthusiastic adhesion.

You will not wonder that, adopting the new system as the standard of true excellence, I cannot pronounce our Primary schools, taken as a whole, to be in a satisfactory condition. True, the proverb "As is the teacher, so is the school," is ceaselessly obtaining, and some of our Primary teachers, capable, faithful and earnest, extort happy results even out of defective methods; and, judged of by cus-

tomary standards, keep admirable schools. Some, moreover, as progressive as they are devoted, have informed themselves to a greater or less extent about the new system, and introduced some of its principles and exercises into their school work. But their modifications are partial, or only reach to occasional and tentative experiments; while at the other extreme, are teachers who are plodding along almost entirely in the antiquated ruts by which all the scholars of a sub-primary school, except the reciting class, are compelled to sit in unoccupied silence, making school-time, through its defiance of nature, a season of unmitigated martyrdom; and the alphabet is forced into urchins' heads through senseless and interminable iteration and echo. I shall never forget the "What's that? A." "What's that? B." "And that?" "And that?"—of my childhood, and the tone and manner of the dear old granny who thus drummed the elements of knowledge into my ears at four pence a week,—to my dying day!

In making these remarks I have no purpose to cast reproach upon any of our Primary teachers. For the most of them are using with faithfulness and energy, according to their best judgment, the methods that they have been led to regard as well approved by the successive school committees to whom they have been responsible, and as answering entirely the demand that has been made upon them. Here—as too often elsewhere—I say it respectfully, though frankly—the training field for new beginners in the business of teaching, who perhaps have received no explicit instruction in either its theory

or its practice, is in the position of assistants in the Primary schools. Inexperienced girls are set to teach the alphabet, which is one of the most difficult things to do aright that a teacher can undertake. They are set to discipline the minds of little ones to perceive and think as well as to commit to memory, when this is a task demanding a clear conception of principles and special aptitudes for their practical illustration. They are set to train the utterance of little ones into clearness, precision and beauty of articulation, when perhaps their own vocal organs have never received any culture, and their sense has never been schooled to distinguish with accuracy the differences of utterance that prevail. They have been led to feel, therefore, that, in the view of the Committee, the easiest and least responsible of all the positions within their gift is that of an assistant, and next to that, of a principal in a Primary school.

Something is to be said, furthermore, upon the character of the provisions made for the work of the Primary schools. These may surely be assumed to be reliable exponents of the character of the expectation centered on the labors of their teachers. For, if little is supplied to do with, it is an unavoidable inference that but little is expected to be accomplished. Now a portion of our schools of this grade are furnished with a desk and chair for each scholar, instead of the ill-advised arm-chair before in use; and the scholars of such favored schools have something to do *on*. But *nowhere* are there sufficient and systematic provisions to do *with*. The blackboards to be found have invariably been

intended for the use of the teachers only, and therefore placed at a height that renders them inaccessible to the scholars; and the most even of those are in too poor a condition to be used. There are no sets of counters, no charts and pictures to be copied or to recite by; no cabinets of objects for illustration. Here and there is a numeration frame or a stray alphabet chart; and that exhausts the furnishing supplied for the working of our Primary schools.

I would have *every* school-room in the city belted with blackboards, that should be of the best quality and maintained in the finest condition. For what his arms and accoutrements are to the soldier, the blackboard, among other things, is to the teacher and the scholar. Whatever teacher does not make a free use of the blackboards furnished him, is ignorant of one of the radical elements of a true method. If I were personally engaged in the business of teaching, and I must forego in certain studies,—arithmetic and geography, for instance,—the text-book or the blackboard, I should not hesitate for an instant which to choose. I would surrender the text-book with alacrity rather than be deprived of the indispensable advantages which the blackboard affords.

And in a Primary school as well as any other, there should be enough surface in blackboard to exercise a whole class at once. And there should be provided those other assistances that have been adverted to; comparatively trifling in cost, but invaluable in use.

And now I ask, gentlemen, what shall we do in

the future? I do not doubt your cordial cooperation in any reasonable efforts to improve this grade of schools. Miracles are not to be anticipated under the most favorable circumstances; and there is a serious obstacle to the right instruction of these schools, from the want of that thorough classification of the scholars which alone can give fair vantage to the new system. For it requires for its due application, that there be only one class in a room. But in a compact community like ours, and with the facilities that will be afforded, when the erection of a new High School house will have placed at our disposal a large amount of additional and available room, by convening the upper classes of the central Intermedial schools in the present High School House, as grammar scholars, and the contemplated alterations in the Parker Street and Fifth Street houses will have increased their accommodations in the same direction, the most of our Primary scholars can be graded very perfectly, and a new era be inaugurated among them. Meanwhile, purposing to accomplish as much as possible under existing circumstances, I have matured a plan that awaits the approval of the Board, to hold weekly sessions of the Primary teachers in order to instruct them, so far as I may be able, in the best methods of teaching their schools. I shall include the culture of the vocal organs, the right ways of government, the invariable association of ideas with words, physical training, the proper length, diversity and alternation of recitations, and whatever else may enter into the economy of a well-ordered Primary school. Some of the lessons will be given at the school

committee room; others, of an experimental character, in some of the Primary school rooms, the scholars being detained for the purpose, and practical illustrations presented how to instruct and drill them. I shall throw myself on the sympathizing interest of the next Board to be promptly furnished with what I may require for this important purpose. I shall ask that two or three Primary rooms may be fitted up with the requisite apparatus. It is very simple and the cost will be comparatively insignificant; and I feel assured that the results will be such as, in due time, to secure the utmost facilities for the best description of Primary schools throughout our limits.

INTERMEDIAL SCHOOLS.

At the beginning of the Summer term, the Charles Street and Kempton Street schools of this grade were united in the upper story of the Kempton Street building, that had been reconstructed for their reception; and further than to record this change, nothing occurs to me that imperatively calls for remark.

I will therefore delay only to express my regret that the grade exists; and consequently my hearty accord with the purpose that I found prevailing among you when I assumed my duties, as speedily as possible to extinguish it by dividing its classes between the Grammar and Primary schools. It fell to my lot to prepare the report of the School Committee of the city of Cambridge for the year 1859; and as the argument I made use of in that

document against this grade of schools was the basis of its abolishment in Cambridge and other localities, I take occasion to repeat it here, that the grounds for such action may be on record.

“Between alphabet and primary scholars, that is between those who have not yet mastered the signs of ideas so as to connect them together in sentences, and those who are fairly beginning to read and spell and think systematically, there is a very appreciable line of separation. Each requires a very different method of instruction from the other; and it is to the lasting credit of the founders of the Cambridge school system that they should have been the first—as they were—to discern this distinction and establish the grade of alphabet or sub-primary schools. So also, ascending a step higher, we find a radical division line running between the primary scholar, just spoken of, and those who, having learned to read and spell with comparative facility, having mastered the arithmetical tables, and old enough to be capable of connected thought and regular application, are ready to take up arithmetic, geography and grammar as systematic studies. These two, also, require very dissimilar methods of training. And now does there exist any other point of radical division, until we ascend to where the belles-lettres and classical studies of the High School supervene on those of the Grammar schools? We think not. And where does the scholar belong, in a true classification, who is ready to take up geography, arithmetic and grammar as regular text-book studies? Why, in the Grammar school. It is far better, moreover, that he should begin those studies under the same system by which he is to pursue and complete them.”

“Thus, we think, the grade of middle, or intermedial, schools, according to an accurate discrimination, disappears. Its lower classes belong to the Primary schools, its upper classes to the Grammar schools.”

I congratulate you on the near prospect of the erection of a new High School house, which will enable you to begin the proposed extinguishment of this grade. Meanwhile it is a source of high satisfaction, that the teachers of these difficult schools are for the most part so superior, as happily to overcome the evils that would otherwise occasion unceasing perplexity.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

I pass to the consideration of the Grammar schools. The Fifth Street has pursued its course with its customary efficiency, having encountered few disturbing incidents. The Parker Street was enlarged at the time of the discontinuance of the Charles Street Grammar school, to the extent of an entire class; for whom an unoccupied room on the lower floor was fitted up, and Miss Cornish made the assistant in charge. This change was necessarily an interruption of the habitual courses of the school, but the effects of this were soon overcome, and its progress has been as before.

The remaining school of this grade has passed during the year through two important experiences; one, a change of masters, the other, the incorporation with it of the misses of the former Charles Street school.

I have the pleasure to say that it is in admirable condition, and working to the best advantage that its circumstances will allow. By this qualification, I mean that it is working, like the Parker Street, on the old plan of one large study room for the

entire school, with small recitation rooms attached, in which the assistants hear their classes.

And this is such an exceeding disadvantage; it presents these two schools, as to their conveniences and capabilities, in such striking contrast with those of the Fifth Street school; it constitutes such a repressive and vexatious barrier to the improvements which the principals are eager to institute; it entails such loss of time in the working of the machinery necessary to pass classes in and out of the recitation rooms, without confusion; it exhausts so much of the attention and energy of the principals in the control of an unduly large number of scholars, which would otherwise be devoted to instruction; and it so pens up the assistants and their classes in unventilated boxes, that I should be disposed to break over every barrier, whether of policy or delicacy, in order to express my ardent hope that the department plan, so successful in connection with the Fifth Street school, may be applied to the remaining schools of this grade. There can be no radical improvements in them; there can be no true basis of comparison between the several schools of the grade, until the change be effected.

A NEW HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

But I am relieved of all reserve, by the affirmative attitude that your Board sustains in regard to the erection of a new High School house; which measure will at once open the way to the renovation of the Middle Street Grammar school. And this improvement is so intimately connected not only with

the interests of the Middle Street Grammar school, but of the Intermedial and Primary schools in the heart of the city, that I will devote a few words to these combined effects.

It is a singular fact that *four* essential changes in the way of improvement, having no intrinsic relation to each other, should be equally dependent on the same circumstances. For it is the erection of a new High School house alone that will release the present High School premises to the use of the Grammar school; it is only the additional room thus obtained that will enable you to abolish the Intermedial schools in the central parts of the city; and it is only the abolishment of these Intermedial schools and the transfer of their upper classes to other quarters, that will secure the opportunity of thoroughly grading the Primary schools in the same limits.

I have taken for granted, thus far, the fact that the High School itself needs far better quarters than it now enjoys. The Chairman of the Board, in his report, has detailed the most prominent of the disadvantages under which it now labors, as also the steps taken by the Board, during the year, to impress on the minds of the city government the imperative demand for relief. Allow me briefly to rehearse some of the impressions made on my own mind by its condition, even at the risk of repeating the same points that have been set forth by the Chairman; as perhaps, the state of affairs, seen from my point of view, may add some little weight to your earnest appeals.

It struck me, then, when I looked about the High

School premises, that it is the worst accommodated of any similar school with which I am acquainted. The assemblage of the entire school for study in one room is even more detrimental to successful work, considering the nature of the studies, than pertains to the same state of things in a Grammar school; its contracted recitation rooms are subjects for an equal degree of animadversion; its sub-master must be contented with a room under the roof, reached by a dark stairway and entry running through an intervening garret, and lighted only by a semicircular pediment window; its apparatus is stowed away in closets, on ledges, and in corners, without arrangement, slightly display or simple protection; and some portions of the course on philosophy, through lack of proper conveniences for experiments, such as windows opening out on the sunlight, are almost entirely nullified.

And, furthermore, the absence of everything comely and attractive in the belongings of the school gives a sense of painful privation. Beauty is such a heavenly and genial agency, that we long to associate it familiarly with everything that has to do with the training of the young. I would have every school-room, had I my way, as beautiful as art could make it; and its influence should prove a blessed helper to the efforts of the teacher, exciting aspirations that should tend to purify and ennoble character and adorn the walks of after life. And I long for the time when our High School shall be provided for in a manner befitting its station as the apex of our educational structure, and add the stimulus of artistic grace and beauty to the

present impulses that energize its noble band of youth in intellectual pursuits.

Thus four vital and pressing needs conspire to urge on the accomplishment of this proposed addition to our school accommodations. The whole city is to feel the benefit, diffused through all the grades of the schools. In view of such direct and widespread advantage in connection with so sacred an interest, will not the boon be granted? Will not the house be built?

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The transfer of Mr. Cornish to the principalship of the Middle Street Grammar school at the beginning of the Summer term, left a vacancy in the sub-mastership of the High School, which was filled by the appointment of Mr. William G. Gordon. At the close of the term, Mr. Gordon, after very satisfactory service, resigned, and the present incumbent, Mr. J. M. Merrick, Jr., who came to us highly recommended as a capable and experienced teacher, was elected to the vacant place.

In consequence of indisposition, one of the assistants, Miss Wheeler, received leave of absence for part of the Summer term and the whole of the Fall term; and her place was supplied in the Summer term by Miss Emma C. White, and in the Fall term by Miss L. P. Briggs. These changes, of course, have had an influence over the progress of the school, yet I believe its course to have been as successfully forward as the constraints that incommode it would admit; and I plead earnestly that it may

no longer be hampered by unnecessary disabilities.

I will not profess to have fully investigated its interior condition. I have gathered the impression, however, that its methods and course of study might be improved in several particulars; and the whole subject will receive the earliest possible attention.

It has excited our sincere regret that only a single number of each of the classes that should have severally completed their course in the Spring and Fall of the present year, remained up to the period of graduation. But regrets will not effect a remedy for this serious evil. It must be frankly accepted as an index that in public opinion the school does not offer inducements enough to make it worth the while to disregard other advantages for its sake; and it must be so freed from every existing disadvantage that it is in the power of the school authorities to relieve it of, and so invested with substantial and attractive accessories that now are wanting, as to render attendance upon its advantages up to the latest possible moment, of such paramount interest and importance, that the parents of its scholars will make all necessary arrangements and sacrifices to accomplish that result.

A feature has lately been added to the school through the action of the Board, that I am convinced will prove, in various ways, of singular value. The vacancies occurring from time to time in our corps of teachers have been filled and are likely to continue to be filled, in a large majority of instances, from among the daughters of our own citizens who

have been educated in the High School. It is a very natural suggestion, therefore,—Cannot something be accomplished whereby those members of the school who purpose to become teachers shall be organized into a normal class and receive direct instruction in the theory and practice of teaching; and thereby, when they come into our service, bring some measure of enlightened experience to their work? Cannot such a course of instruction and discipline be incorporated with the prescribed studies of the school, without prejudice to its order or efficiency? Assuredly this result is practicable. It constitutes a fundamental feature of the organization and course of study of the Girls' High School in Boston. It may be made at least an important auxiliary here.

The suggestion to form such a class was made to me towards the close of the Fall term by the principal of the school, and was accepted by me with gratitude and alacrity. I lost no time in bringing the subject to the attention of members of the Board, which on the 4th instant unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Superintendent, in connection with the Principal of the High School, be empowered to form a normal class out of the upper classes in said school, if it can be done without prejudice to the regular studies of the school, for instruction in the principles and practice of teaching; and that the Superintendent be authorized, under the same conditions, to give the graduating class experimental practice in teaching in the various schools in the city.

Resolved, That those of the graduating class who satisfactorily pass through the prescribed normal course, shall have

precedence, other things being equal, as candidates for teacherships within the appointment of this Board.

These resolutions explain themselves. The experiment will be put in operation at the earliest possible moment; and as the subject opens more fully before me with the lapse of time, I feel an ever deepening conviction of its vital importance and entire practicability.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

These schools are all in quite a satisfactory condition, and require no extended remarks. Some changes have occurred among the teachers, but not to the prejudice of the schools. I have visited them, either in company with the Chairman of the grade or some member of the Committee, or by myself, as often as other engagements would allow; yet not so often as to satisfy myself or as would be profitable to them. I hope to be able so to systematize my relation with them as to visit each of them in future during the early part and near the close of every term.

UNGRADED SCHOOL.

When I began my labors I found one of the rooms in the Fifth Street school-house devoted, under the charge of a female teacher, to the instruction of those who, through persistent ill-behavior, irregularity of attendance, or lack of requisite scholarship to be satisfactorily classed, were a detriment to the regular schools. The attendance averaged about sixteen.

This arrangement did not satisfy the Board. It was felt that either the school should be expanded into ampler proportions, or else its scholars be returned to the schools whence they came.

When other purposes of the Board had been perfected, so that the Charles Street school-house was vacated, the Ungraded school was transferred from its former quarters to the upper room in that house, and placed in charge of an experienced teacher, Mr. Nehemiah Lincoln; and gradually enlarged, until at the present writing the list of the school embraces nearly sixty names, with an average attendance of more than fifty. This is far too many for one person's care, considering the heterogeneous materials of which the school is composed.

This school has engaged my most thoughtful attention. I have been aware that a portion of the Board regard it as quite a doubtful experiment, while some have been conscientiously opposed to it on moral grounds. And it is assuredly a question for the most serious consideration, whether it is good policy to cull out and bring together into one company the vicious element in the various schools, and still more whether it is justifiable to subject any who are not vicious, but only unfortunate, to association with the unworthy and depraved. We may well ask ourselves, in a prayerful appeal for light and guidance, the comprehensive question: Is not a greater aggregate of injury to be feared from such a course, than from distributing the scholars of this school among the regular schools?

I will not now attempt a reply. I have so little to say indeed, at present, on a theme involving so

serious a responsibility, that I have adverted to it at all only to manifest that I am alive to its moment and demands. At a future period I shall submit a special report on the subject—in conjunction with that of truancy, an evil of alarming and I fear of increasing extent. I wish previously to exhaust as far as possible the field of inquiry bearing on these questions, so as to indicate the true principles of a well defined and settled policy.

Meanwhile, no little depends on the manner in which such a school may be conducted. And I am happy to say that Mr. Lincoln has met the peculiar requirements of his position so successfully, as not only to justify me in increasing the numbers of the school, but also to remove much of the odium that has been attached to it. He has not only governed and taught with success, but has supplemented the labors of the school-room by calling on the parents of his scholars at their homes and conversing with them about the welfare of their children. By this means he has smoothed over many difficulties, and induced the regular, submissive attendance of some who might otherwise have been fractious absentees. You may rest assured, gentlemen, that the school is in a safe condition to await a final decision as to its propriety and continuance.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

The institution of Evening Schools for adults and youth who are occupied in the day time, is the crowning provision of our admirable school system. Massachusetts was simply faithful to her principles

and her traditions, when she gave the support and universality of law to what had already been undertaken in some localities by the contributions of private philanthropy; when she resolved not only to provide instruction for all the rising generation within her borders, but also to offer the means of knowledge to those who have been so unfortunate as to grow up in ignorance.

I feel, therefore, the deepest interest in our evening schools, although more pressing concerns have thus far prevented me from its practical manifestation. And I rejoice that they are in the care of such able and faithful teachers as it is their privilege to enjoy.

It has occurred to me that if some additional methods should be adopted at the opening of these schools in the Fall to disseminate the knowledge of their existence, more who need their benefits would avail themselves of them. It would seem that in a city of the size of New Bedford, every seat in the hall devoted to these schools should be filled. But as it is, there is a gratifying attendance, and, in a quiet way, an incalculable amount of good is effected.

A SELF-GOVERNING SCHOOL.

Early in the Fall term I came across a narrative of a school in New York, that for some years has been under democratic rule — governing itself. The principles and methods of the system pursued were all detailed, and my attention was forcibly arrested by the novel facts. Soon after, I handed the narrative to Mr. Barrell, whose school is the

only one so constituted as to admit of such an experiment, remarking that I did not know as he could make any practical application of it, but at any rate it would be interesting to read. Impressed by it himself, Mr. Barrell took occasion to read it to his class; and then for a time the matter slumbered. But it was not long before a debate arose—in connection with a recitation in geography—on the different methods of government that prevail in the world. The modes of school government were incidentally brought in question; and the result was that the class (consisting of nearly fifty members of both sexes) resolved, with their teacher's approbation, on governing themselves.

It has proved a most successful experiment. Its effects are visible day by day. Instead of measuring conduct by the will of another, the scholars measure it by a sense of personal duty and self-respect, and this elevating self-consciousness visibly tones all the habitudes and intercourses of the room.

Prizing this happy experiment as having a general as well as local interest, I requested Mr. Barrell to furnish me with a brief account of it for this report, and his reply is subjoined:

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 27th, 1865.

REV. H. F. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent of Public Schools:

In reply to your questions concerning a form of government adopted by my class, allow me to make the following statement:

In a familiar recitation in geography about three months ago, the subject of government was under consideration.

The class defined the different forms of government, and we conversed freely about them.

In developing the subject the point was reached where the class was asked, "Which form of government indicates the highest degree of civilization?" "A republican form of government," was the prompt reply. "Is the government of this school republican?" was asked. Some answered "Yes," others "No."

By this time the interest of the class in the subject had become intense. After they were satisfied that the government of the school was not republican, the question was put to them, "Why is it not?" Various answers were given which were instructive and amusing. A new aspect of the subject was presented to the minds of the pupils, and they discussed it with all the enthusiasm of statesmen.

The class was finally asked, "Can you sustain a republican form of government?" "We can," was the reply. "Do you wish to try?" "We do," was the hearty response. Agreeably to their wish, they were permitted to "try."

A committee on rules and regulations, consisting of five members of the class, was proposed and agreed upon. Two were appointed by the teacher, two were chosen by the class by ballot, and these four elected the fifth. This committee reported a few short and specific regulations, which were adopted by the class, and still remain in force. No other regulations have been found necessary. The class have elected weekly, by ballot, committees of one each, on "deportment" and "neatness," and usually on "recess."

The demerit marks have been almost exclusively given by the committee on deportment, and have rarely been questioned by a single pupil.

A few instances have occurred in which pupils have been so remiss in duty that their cases have been submitted to a special committee of the class. The charge against the pupil and the decision of the committee have always been presented in writing; and in no case has an offending pupil

failed to acquiesce cheerfully in the decision of the committee.

Near the close of the last term, I submitted three questions to a special committee of the class, which, with the answers given, I will add:

"Have the pupils sustained the republican form of government?"

"We think they have."

"Will pupils be more or less honest under this form of government, than they will under the ordinary form of school government?"

"More honest, decidedly."

"What is your opinion of this form of government?"

"We think it much better than any other. It teaches us to watch ourselves."

My assistant and myself are fully convinced that this plan of government has developed and fostered a spirit of integrity and honor which is as satisfactory as it is unusual.

Yours truly,

J. S. BARRELL,

Principal of Fifth Street Grammar School.

I append a question or two of those submitted by Mr. Barrell, from time to time, to the special committees of the class, and the replies of the committees, that you may realize the exquisite simplicity of so effective a system:

QUESTION.—What shall be done with a pupil who has talked aloud?"

ANSWER.—"We, the committee, think that the pupil who has talked aloud ought to be set aside by himself until he thinks he can be quiet."

QUESTION.—"What shall be done with a pupil who has purposely whispered several times during the week?"

ANSWER.—"This certifies that we, the undersigned, have

decided that the pupil who purposely whispered several times during the last week shall be expelled from the society for two weeks."

I fully concur with Mr. Barrell as to the influence of this mode of government; and I rejoice to say that, although nearly six months have elapsed up to this present writing since the experiment was initiated, it is still in satisfactory progress, proving it to be a solid success.

As has already been remarked, Mr. Barrell's school is the only one of the grade so constituted as to admit of such an attempt. And this fact offers itself as a fresh argument for the reconstruction of the other Grammar schools on the department plan, that they may enjoy in all things, the relative advantages they deserve.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I take occasion to express my heartfelt gratitude to the members of this Board for the courtesy and kindness that they have invariably extended to me, from the first moment of my official connection with them, and to the teachers, one and all, for the cordial spirit in which they have welcomed me to the exercise of my duties among them; and I close with the words of another, penned in a similar connection: "While we have reason to rejoice in what our school system has done and is doing, I trust we shall not be satisfied unless we see evident progress; unless we can see its excellencies increasing and its defects diminish-

ing, and feel assured that each successive generation of pupils is receiving a more valuable education than the preceding one; and that we shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of a new school year with some degree of that spirit which animated School Counsellor Denter when he said, 'I promised you that I would look upon every Prussian peasant child as a being who could complain of me before God, if I did not provide for him the best education as a man and a Christian, it was possible for me to provide.' "

Respectfully submitted.

H. F. HARRINGTON,
Superintendent of Public Schools.

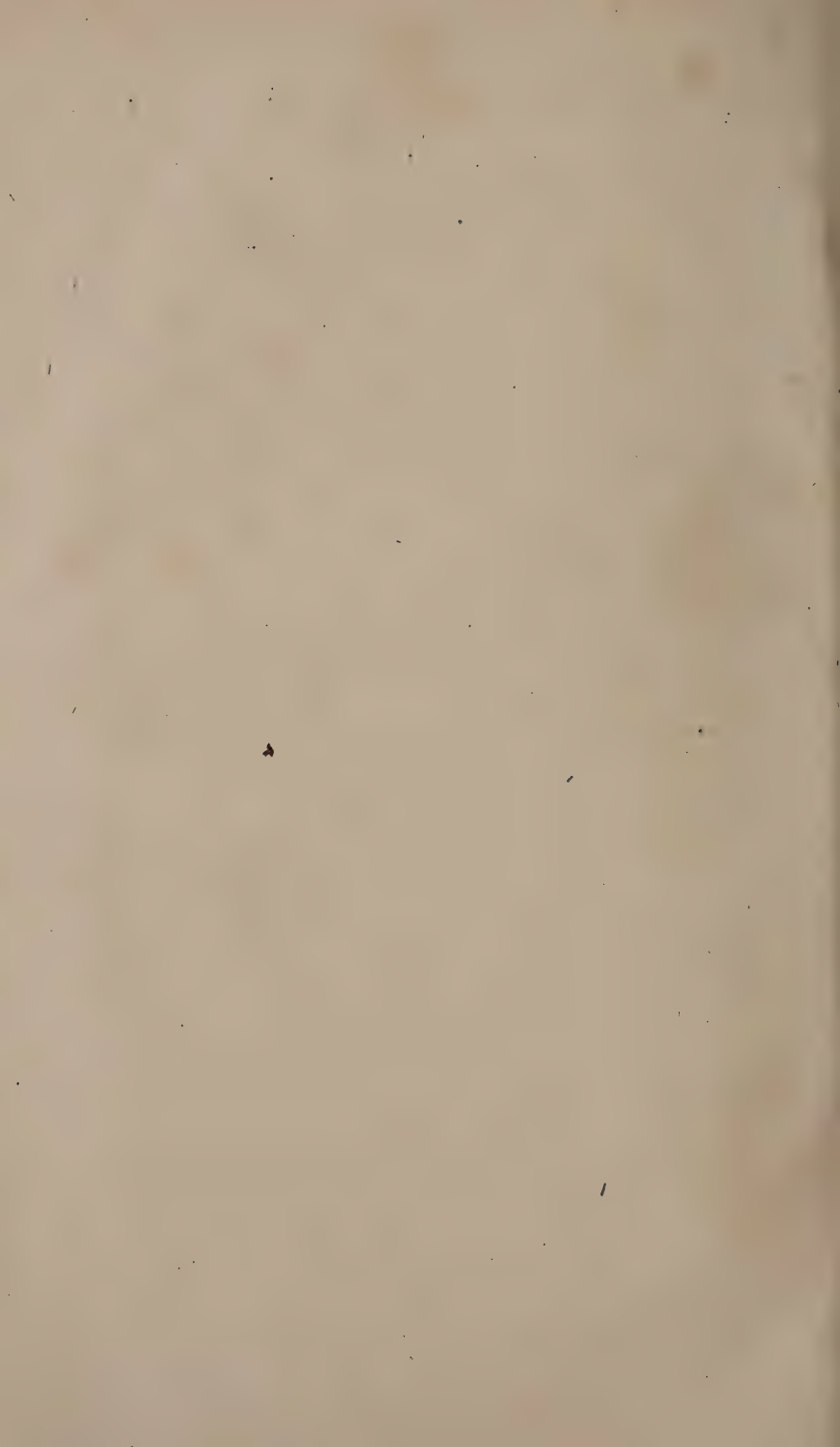
APPENDIX.

Statement of the Schools for the Term ending Dec. 1st, 1865.

SCHOOLS.	Whole num- ber entered.				TEACHERS now in service, 1866.	Salaries 1866.
	Av. number belonging.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.			
HIGH. { Males,.....	50	47	45	97	Charles P. Rugg,.....	\$1300
{ Females,.....	100	96	90	94	J. M. Merrick, Jr.,.....	1200
Total for High School,.....	150	143	135	95½	Sallie W. Fox,.....	525
					Susan A. Osgood,.....	500
					Charlotte E. Wheeler,...	475
GRAMMAR.						
FIFTH STREET,.....	358	321	302	94	J. S. Barrell,.....	1200
					Hannah B. Robinson,....	400
					E. Emily Cushman,.....	400
					Betsey B. Winslow,.....	400
					Mary E. Smith,.....	400
					Elizabeth F. Vincent,....	400
					Sarah E. Stoddard,.....	400
					Anna S. Macomber,.....	400
					Elizabeth Russell,.....	400
MIDDLE STREET,.....	144	142	135	95	Ivory S. Cornish,.....	1200
					Abby A. K. Howard,....	400
					Julia H. Osgood,.....	400
PARKER STREET,.....	220	206	197	95½	C. E. E. Mosher,.....	1100
					Jane M. Gardner,.....	400
					Eliza C. Lewis,.....	400
					Susan B. Cornish,.....	400
Total for Grammar Schools,.....	722	669	634	94¾		
INTERMEDIAL.						
MERRIMAC STREET,.....	89	81	75	92	Helen M. Gordon,.....	400
					Almena M. Hathaway,...	350
PARKER STREET,.....	92	85	72	84	Annie R. Commerford,...	400
					Jeannette P. Hunter,...	350
MAXFIELD STREET,.....	116	92	89	91	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,...	400
					Martha M. Hemenway,...	350
KEMPTON STREET,.....	122	106	97	92	Clara D. Cory,.....	400
					Emma R. Wentworth,...	400
WILLIAM STREET,.....	120	110	101	92	Mary E. Savery,.....	400
					Mary B. Gooding,.....	350
BUSH STREET,.....	105	93	87	94	Mary E. Allen,.....	400
					Maria L. Whitney,.....	350
SIXTH STREET,.....	143	122	114	93	Sarah D. Ottiwell,.....	400
					Charlotte C. Carr,.....	350
					R. A. Cranston,.....	350
DARTMOUTH STREET,.....	97	86	84	97	C. L. Chase,.....	400
					M. E. Chase,.....	350
GROVE,.....	41	33	28	85	Carrie M. Cook,.....	400
Total for Intermedial Schools,...	925	808	749	91		
PRIMARY.						
HILL,.....	110	88	78	89	E. P. Spooner,.....	400
					Kate Commerford,.....	350
MERRIMAC STREET,.....	127	108	101	94	Alma C. Field,.....	400
					Drusilla W. Sears,.....	350
CEDAR STREET,.....	192	171	158	92	M. L. Blake,.....	400
					Annie S. Homer,.....	350
					H. S. Macomber,.....	350
					Louisa A. Arey,.....	350

SCHOOLS.	Whole num- ber entered.	Av. number belonging.	Average at- tendance.	Per cent of attendance.	TEACHERS now in service, 1866.	Salaries 1866.
MAXFIELD STREET,.....	147	120	111	92	Mary B. White,.....	\$400
KEMPTON STREET,.....	139	112	108	96	Sarah E. Field,.....	350
WILLIAM STREET,.....	119	101	93	92	Patience R. Almy,.....	400
BUSH STREET,.....	119	98	90	92	H. A. R. Kempton,.....	350
SIXTH STREET,.....	96	81	71	88	Sarah H. Hewins,.....	400
GRIFFIN STREET,.....	90	73	65	89	Jane C. Finkill,.....	350
DARTMOUTH STREET,.....	106	95	89	94	Anna M. Bailey,.....	400
ARNOLD STREET,.....	35	30	28	92	Mary J. Chase,.....	350
GROVE,.....	93	71	60	85	Ruth H. Brady,.....	400
Total for Primary Schools,.....	1373	1148	1072	91½	Ellen M. Leonard,.....	350
					Abby F. Bryant,.....	400
					Sarah H. Cranston,.....	350
					H. P. Cushman,.....	400
					Mary G. Washburn,.....	350
					Susan M. Tompkins,.....	400
					E. M. Cook,.....	400
					Lizzie S. Post,.....	350
COUNTRY.						
ACUSHNET,.....	47	43	38	88	Frederic W. Wing,.....	750
NORTH,.....	24	21	19	87	Mary F. Clark,.....	375
BELVILLE,.....	20	18	15	83	Mary B. Grinnell,.....	375
PLAINVILLE,.....	28	23	17	74	Lucy J. Remington,.....	375
HASKINS' CORNER,.....	41	38	33	86	Lucy P. Hathaway,.....	400
CANNONVILLE,.....	88	70	64	90	Sarah Crane,.....	400
CLARK'S POINT,.....	34	28	27	96	Carrie J. Spooner,.....	375
ALMS-HOUSE,.....	34	22	21	98	Jane C. Thompson,.....	400
UNGRADED,.....	46	32	29	90	Jediah Shaw,.....	400
	362	295	263	88	Nehemiah Lincoln,.....	1000
					Clarissa S. Staples,.....	400
EVENING.						Per week.
Male Department,.....	145				Ebenezer Hervey,.....	4.50
Female Department,.....	100				Adam Mackie,.....	3.00
					Frances G. Hersey,.....	4.00
					Mary Crowell,.....	2.50

Frances G. Hersey, teacher of Drawing, \$500
 Harriet B. Warner, teacher of Music, 125
 Asenath P. Taber, supernumerary teacher, 400



Clerk's Office,

City of New Bedford, March, 1866.

To Persons having Claims against the City ;

It is very desirable that persons furnishing materials or service for the city, should carefully note the name of the individual ordering the same, and inquire to what department the charge shall be made.

When there are charges belonging to different departments, separate bills must be made, including only charges belonging to each department. What these are may be readily seen by reference to the foregoing accounts.

Every bill should specify what the article or articles were for, and when for labor, where and when it was performed.

The claimant should have his bill approved by the person authorizing the charge, and then presented to the City Clerk.

All bills thus prepared and presented to the City Clerk, at or before 12 o'clock, M. of the Saturday previous to the meeting of the Committee on Accounts, will be laid before said Committee at their next meeting.

No bill or account against the city will be acted on by the Committee on Accounts, unless it shall have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the foregoing regulations.

Bills allowed by the Committee on Accounts will be payable at the Treasurer's office on the Thursday following the meeting at which they were passed.

Meetings of the Committee on Accounts will be held in the afternoon of the first Tuesday in every month at 2 1-2 o'clock.

HENRY T. LEONARD,

City Clerk.

A REPORT

TO THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

ON

TRUANCY AND ABSENTEEISM

FROM SCHOOL.

Made September 10, 1866.

NEW BEDFORD:
E. ANTHONY & SONS, PRINTERS TO THE CITY.
1866.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

September 10, 1866.

Ordered, That this Report be printed forthwith in the newspapers of the city, and five hundred additional copies in pamphlet form.

WILLIAM HOWE, Secretary.

R E P O R T .

The Sub-Committee, appointed to take into consideration the subject of "*Truancy and Absenteeism from School*," respectfully submit the following report:

We have acted under this appointment in the consciousness that there is an immediate and serious necessity for further provisions than now exist, to put a stop to the vice of truancy and to rescue numbers of youth from the peril they are in of growing up in idleness, ignorance and crime. Statements have been repeatedly made to the Board by various members, that there are gangs of boys habitually at play in school hours in different parts of the city, and the Superintendent has officially reported that truancy is on the increase, while the means to prevent it seem to be altogether inadequate. He has also expressed his conviction, based on careful investigations, that there are at least a hundred youth in the city "between the ages of seven and sixteen," who are habitual absentees from school, without employment, and on the broad road to ruin. Under these circumstances we resolved to give the subject that thorough attention which would enable us to propose to the Board such measures as would meet the demands of the occasion.

Our first action was to obtain the views of the truant officers, which at an interview held in the committee room, they freely and cordially gave us. They expressed their conviction that the calculations of the Superintendent as to the number of those who have no employment and no connection with any school are not exaggerated. They stated, moreover, that the course of action now prescribed for them as truant officers seems to be very incomplete and inefficacious; and that consequently they have not the influence over those disposed to truancy that a wholesome fear of the consequences of such misconduct ought to excite. And they further and very earnestly agreed in the conviction, based on their personal experience, that it is very unwise to make the duties of the truant officers, as such, a mere incidental addition to their chief duties as members of the Police; and that the paltry stipend now allotted to them as truant officers is by no means an adequate compensation for the extra and often unseasonable labors performed in that capacity. And to the question whether there would not be duty enough to occupy the whole time of one man, in the term time of the schools, they replied that there certainly would be; and that the appointment of such an officer is imperatively demanded by the moral interests of the city.

We subsequently had an interview with Judge Borden of the Police Court, under whose jurisdiction all cases of truancy and absenteeism come; and he agreed fully with the views expressed by the truant officers and accorded with them in their recommendations.

Here then we have both the judicial and executive authorities under the statutes respecting truancy and absenteeism pronouncing our present arrangements for the suppression of these vices to be imperfect and faulty; and the whole subject is therefore opened wide for our consideration.

And the first question that naturally occurs is, Are the laws such as to enable us to put in force the necessary measures to secure the education of every child in the community?

The answer is, Yes; there is nothing lacking on the part of the State towards the thorough consummation of this important end. The act of 1642, the first in the statute book on this all-important subject, not only asserted the necessity, for the public security and progress, that education should be universal, but also virtually recognized in full that vital principle of political economy, that the State may *compel* its citizens to educate their children. But it made provision for such compulsion only within very limited premises. And up to a late period there were no laws recognizing truancy and absenteeism from school as offences for which children might be legally punished. The friends of popular education, meanwhile, limited their efforts to the improvement of the means of instruction in supplying better school-houses, better teachers and better text-books. But as the population of the State increased, it was found that the large, thickly settled communities more and more failed to avail themselves, in behalf of their children, of the provisions so amply made for the education of youth. In many quarters the attendance on the

common schools became alarmingly low; and the children thus neglected, belonged for the most part to those classes of the population whose own degraded or vicious courses presented such dreadful examples as to render it all the more necessary that their children should be trained up in better ways. In the city of Boston, for instance, the evil had increased to such an extent, that in the year 1849 reliable statistics were obtained of one thousand sixty-six truant and vagrant children; and the City Marshal, on the basis of those statistics, estimated that the whole number of persons of this description in Boston was not less than one thousand five hundred.

Such deplorable facts arrested public attention, and legislative action was earnestly demanded. And in 1850 the General Court enacted a statute intended to reach the case of truants and absentees from school, and fully to engraft on the statute book the vital principle of compulsory education. It was amended from time to time, to make it more perfect, and now stands as follows:

“AN ACT CONCERNING TRUANT CHILDREN AND ABSENTEES
FROM SCHOOL.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. Each city and town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants, and also concerning children wandering about the streets or public places of any city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years; and shall also make all such by-laws respecting such children, as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare and the

good order of such city and town; and there shall be annexed to such by-laws suitable penalties not exceeding twenty dollars for any one breach: *provided*, that said by-laws shall be approved by the superior court sitting in any county in the Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. Any minor convicted of being an habitual truant, or any child convicted of wandering about in the streets or public places of any city or town, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance, between the ages of seven and sixteen years, may at the discretion of the justice or court having jurisdiction of the case, instead of the fine mentioned in the first section, be committed to any such institution of instruction, house of reformation, or suitable situation provided for the purpose, under the authority of the first section, for such time, not exceeding two years, as such justice or court may determine."

The authority conferred by this law we believe to have been ample to accomplish for the good of this community far more than has been secured. But in order to comprehend a class of cases still unprovided for, and grandly perfect the legislation that sets the State of Massachusetts, in regard to the subject of education, far in advance of all the world beside, a new statute was enacted by the last General Court, as follows:

[CHAPTER 283.]

"AN ACT CONCERNING THE CARE AND EDUCATION OF
NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Each of the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning children under sixteen years of age, who, by reason of the neglect,

crime, drunkenness or other vices of parents, or from orphanage, are suffered to be growing up without salutary parental control and education, or in circumstances exposing them to lead idle and dissolute lives; and may also make all such by-laws and ordinances respecting such children, as shall be deemed most conducive to their welfare and the good order of such city or town: *provided*, that said by-laws and ordinances shall be approved by the supreme judicial court, or any two justices thereof, and shall not be repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth.

SECT. 2. The mayor and aldermen of cities, and the selectmen of towns availing themselves of the provisions of this act shall severally appoint suitable persons to make complaints in case of violations of such ordinances or by-laws as may be adopted, who alone shall be authorized to make complaints under the authority of this act.

SECT. 3. When it shall be proved to any judge of the superior court, or judge or justice of a municipal or police court, or to any trial justice, that any child under sixteen years of age, by reason of orphanage or of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vices of parents, is growing up without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing said child to an idle and dissolute life, any judge or justice aforesaid shall have power to order said child to such institution of instruction or other place that may be assigned for the purpose, as provided in this act, by the authorities of the city or town in which such child may reside, for such term of time as said judge or justice may deem expedient, not extending beyond the age of twenty-one years for males, or eighteen years for females, to be there kept, educated and cared for according to law.

SECT. 4. Whenever it shall be satisfactorily proved that the parents of any child committed under the provisions of this act, shall have reformed and are leading orderly and industrious lives, and are in a condition to exercise salutary parental control over their children, and to provide them

with proper education and employment; or whenever said parents being dead, any person may offer to make suitable provision for the care, nurture and education of such child as will conduce to the public welfare, and will give satisfactory security for the performance of the same, then the directors, trustees, overseers or other board having charge of the institution to which such child may be committed, may discharge said child to the parents or to the party making provision for the care of the child as aforesaid."

Our City Council availed itself of the provisions of the law of 1850, in 1861. It then passed an ordinance in accordance therewith, designated the alms-house as the "suitable situation" to which the minors convicted under it should be committed, and appointed three truant officers to make complaints and carry the sentences into execution. All previous expedients to check the evils of truancy and absenteeism had proved only partially successful.

And the present arrangements also have proved to be faulty and unsuccessful. Their first important defect, which we will proceed to consider, lies in the selection of the alms-house as the "suitable situation" to which to commit the youth who may be sentenced as truants or absentees. It is very clear that it is eminently an *unsuitable* place for such a purpose. Within two years after the passage of the ordinance, Mr. Phipps, the Superintendent of schools, said of it, that "it failed to realize the full benefit which was anticipated from it, mainly from the fact that no suitable place is provided in it for the reception of those truant and vagabond children who are the proper subjects of it. The alms-house does not seem to be the proper place

for the children, often quite young, who are now sent there for truancy, and who necessarily come in frequent contact with its inmates, many of whom, from their miserable antecedents, must exert a pernicious influence over them." Mayor Taber, in his second Inaugural Address, had previously referred to the subject in these pointed words: "To carry into effect any reformatory influence in this direction, there should be a distinct establishment for the purpose, in which manual and mental labor should be combined, and apart from all influences that should tend to degrade or pervert. It is only in this way that I can see any advantage to be derived from such an institution."

Hon. Mr. Pitman, when Justice of the Police Court, condemned the selection of the alms-house in equally strong terms. Judge Borden declares that he relucats to sentence youth, except in extreme cases, to incur the moral dangers of such a home; and Mr. Briggs, the capable and efficient head of the alms-house, while he endeavors to segregate the youth who are placed under his charge, as far as possible, from the other inmates of the house, informs us that intercourse with them cannot always be prevented; and it is to be presumed that the character of much of that intercourse will be prejudicial to the reformation of the youth.

No arguments of our own need be added to these representations, to convey an adequate impression of the unfitness of the alms-house as a place for the detention and instruction of youth. And this unfitness assumes a yet more serious aspect, in connection with the statute of last winter, already quoted,

empowering the Judge of the Police Court to sentence any child within the limits of the city, under sixteen years of age, who may be complained of by the proper authorities as being neglected by its parents and growing up exposed to an idle and dissolute life, to be retained in such a "place of instruction" as may be provided for the purpose, *even during the child's entire minority*, if he shall think such a length of time expedient. If the law be enforced, doubtless the "place of instruction," for obvious reasons, would be the same as may be provided as a "suitable situation" for truants and absentees from school. And shall it be enforced? It imposes a serious and sacred responsibility. Not lightly are the authorities to wrest a child from the control of its parents, even though they be vicious and incompetent, and put themselves in their place, assuming to train up that child in the pathways of learning and virtue. But great as may be the responsibility of enforcing the law, we cannot but think that for the authorities to refuse to enforce it, and thus to allow all the children of the city who are becoming the pests of society and preparing for lives of crime and misery, through the neglect or vice of their parents, to continue on in their perilled courses, when power is thus conferred to rescue them, is to incur a far more serious responsibility. There are scores of such children among us; and the very summons of God seems to come to the authorities through the medium of this humane and timely law, to snatch such children from their condition of moral exposure, and place them where they may be cared for and taught, and made by

God's blessing, intelligent, good, useful and happy. There is no legal obligation to carry out the law. There is only the obligation of moral duty and of a farsighted political economy. But we cannot doubt that such an obligation will be deeply felt and truly regarded. Already the subject has been referred to the able Committee on Public Instruction; and we can expect nothing less from such a committee than that they will take it into conscientious as well as intelligent consideration and report accordingly.

But should the laws be enforced, is the alms-house to be retained as the place of detention and instruction for these neglected children, as also for truants and absentees from school? There falls the chief stress of responsibility. We trust that no narrow views of "economy"—an economy that, while it may save the few dollars that the maintenance of a proper institution would cost, will entail the possibility, not to say probability, of subjecting these youth to a damaging fosterage—will be suffered to prevail. And we submit whether this Board should not seek an interview with the Committee on Public Instruction; lay before them the details that have come to our knowledge, throwing light on this important subject; and urge not only that an ordinance be passed to carry out the recent law, but also that the place of instruction to be designated shall be, not the alms-house, but a distinct establishment; a legitimate, praiseworthy and hopeful Farm School.

But even though the alms-house should still be retained as the place of commitment and instruc-

tion, we are satisfied, when we come to make comparisons between its moral disabilities and the dangers to which many children are now exposed, that it is far better to accept it and make use of it as such. The worst culture at the alms-house must be better than *street* culture, and that of debauched, profane and reckless homes. And in such a contingency, we entreat the Police Judge not only to sentence to the alms-house, but, as a terror to the many evil-doers, and the only hope of their reformation, to make the terms of commitment in aggravated cases much longer than has been usual heretofore. A sentence of "three months" seems to have no restraining effect at all.

Let us congratulate ourselves and the city, that the alms-house is under such admirable supervision, that the moral considerations which make us reluctant to use it in this connection are reduced to their minimum of offence.

We find a second cause of the ill-success of the present ordinance in the fact (if we have rightly understood the statements of the truant officers) that, not aware of the full terms of the law, they have made no complaints under the clause respecting "absentees from school," but only under that respecting "truancy." They have thus materially limited the range of their official power. It was found out long ago that very little could be accomplished under the old truant law; and the express purpose of the law of 1862 was to supplement the previous legislation on the subject, so as clearly to define truancy and absenteeism, and distinguish between them, and put it in the power of the truant

officers to arrest for either. But we need not enlarge on this point, for a defect arising from such premises needs only to be noticed to be removed.

A third and a material cause of the ill-success of the present ordinance is to be attributed to the imperfection of its own provisions, as stated by the truant officers in our interview with them. It was ably and satisfactorily drawn, according to all the light that could be obtained for guidance in advance. It was the practical enforcement alone that could test its sufficiency. And it has been thereby conclusively proved that, in a community like that of New Bedford, a seaport, having upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, with 3,000 children in its public schools, to appoint as truant officers, men who have other and engrossing occupations, and who therefore can be expected to give to the duties that pertain to them as truant officers only incidental and casual attention, is to have the name of enforcing the law without the reality. The present officers pronounce it to be so. We need careful organization in the premises. We need system. We need thorough-going, earnest devotion of purpose. We need the chief part of the time and attention of ONE wise, kind-hearted, firm, interested person to be given to this work as our truant officer. Hundreds of children would come under his supervision every year. In Boston five truant officers are maintained, at a salary each of \$1200, whose sole duty it is, to look after truants, absentees, and neglected children. They follow up every child within their districts who may be roaming the streets or wharves in school hours. They investigate thoroughly every case of

juvenile neglect or exposure, and make a carefully detailed record of its circumstances. By means of printed blanks adapted to a well organized system of action, with which every teacher is furnished, they are put in immediate possession of every fresh instance of truancy. The number of cases that they severally investigate and in some way dispose of, averages from 1200 to 1500 per annum. Thus the whole subject of juvenile depravity and exposure in the city of Boston is under complete surveillance and control; and no officers in the civil government of that city are considered of more vital importance to its moral and social interests than the truant officers.

We need just such energetic and thorough action here. We need just such an officer, to look after our vicious and neglected children. Nothing less will meet the necessities of the case, protect the community from the evils of a corrupted, rising generation, and with the blessing of God, rescue the youth of the ignorant and dangerous classes among us from the perils of their condition.

In conclusion, we remark that we have endeavored to treat this important subject only by a concise and unimpassioned appeal to facts. The merits of the question are patent on its face. And if the profound social and individual interests which are involved in it have not power to arrest attention, no eloquence of language that we might attempt could be of any avail.

We recommend to the Board the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That ——— be a committee to represent this Board before the Committee on Public Instruction of the City Council, and urge the passage of an ordinance to carry out the provisions of the recent law respecting neglected and exposed children, and also that the place of instruction to be designated may be a separate institution adapted to the purpose.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed furthermore, to make known to the Committee on Public Instruction, the serious imperfections of the present arrangements for the enforcement of the law against truants and absentees, and to urge that the ordinance be amended, so that in lieu of three truant officers, whose truant duties are incidental to other business, one such officer may be appointed whose whole time shall be devoted to said duties; and also that a more suitable place than the alms-house be designated for the detention and instruction of truants and absentees.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. R. CHISHOLM, } *of the School*
HUMPHREY S. KIRBY, } *Committee.*

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

The resolutions were passed unanimously, and the blank was filled by the names of the Chairman of the Board, and of the sub-committee who had drawn up the above report.





